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# QUETICO PARK

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Committee

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## PUBLIC HEARINGS BY AND BRIEFS TO THE QUETICO PROVINCIAL PARK ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Committee



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**Members of the Advisory Committee**

*Standing left to right:*

H. Alan L. Tibbetts, James H. Jessiman,  
Andrew Jourdain, John E. Stokes,  
Dr. Antonius H. J. Lovink, Alexander Phillips,  
Dr. Harold S. Braun, John B. Ridley, T. Patrick Reid

*Seated left to right:*

Robert T. Thomson,  
Clifford McIntosh,  
Sydney G. Hancock,  
Dr. Albert E. Berry





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Fort Frances

April 5, 1971

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\* Appendix to #73 - Domtar Pulp & Paper



QUETICO PARK PUBLIC HEARING - FORT FRANCES

April 5, 1971

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- MORNING SESSION -

Introductory remarks by Mr. Hancock, Chairman

Mr. Hancock: Ladies and gentlemen, first of all, if you can hear me - if there's a microphone or not. I wondered why I had Mr. Reid beside me; he's to turn the switch on. Thank you, Pat.

Ladies and gentlemen, the first public hearing of the Quetico Park Advisory Committee have selected Fort Frances as our testing ground, and I suppose that you might be, that might be in reverse too, you're probably going to test us too; but you are, I am sure, all aware of the history of the formation of the Quetico Park Advisory Committee and you are even more familiar with the subject matter under discussion today. It has had a very prominent place in the press over the last few months. However, I probably should tell you that the Committee itself has been working for some months now and our purpose prior to holding the public hearings and receiving briefs on the subject, was to indoctrinate ourselves with Quetico Park and to learn all that we could about it. Some of the members of the Committee were familiar with the park; others were not, but all, I think, had the interest of the park and the interest of the subject on hand very much at heart. Probably, I think we have almost our full Committee here. There are a few absentees who may show up a little later on. But I should introduce them to you, those who are not familiar with them. Myself, I'm Sid Hancock from Atikokan, as you probably know, particularly in this area. We have with us Dr. Harold Braun from Thunder Bay. If they'd at least hold their hand up so you'll know they're alive and that's them. Harold, Mr. Jessiman, the M P P for Thunder Bay.

Mr. Jessiman: Fort William riding, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Hancock: I thought they'd eliminated all that kind of nonsense. O K, Jim, from Fort William riding, and lives out in Victors Heights, if you wanted to be more specific. Mr. Lovink from Ottawa, Tony Lovink, and Alexander Phillips, commonly known as Lackie, from Thunder Bay. I guess it's safe to say you're from Thunder Bay, Lackey. Immediately beside me of course, Patrick Reid, your M P P for this area, from Box 187, Fort Frances, Ontario. And Mr. John B. Ridley from Toronto, the Chairman of the Quetico Foundation. Mr. Jack Stokes, M P P from Schreiber, Ontario. I'm afraid to say what part of Thunder Bay he represents, but -



Mr. Stokes: I represent Thunder Bay.

Mr. Hancock: Oh, he represents Thunder Bay. Oh.

One thing about this reorganization of government, it doesn't confuse you too much, but it does quite a bit. And Mr. Tibbetts, of course, your home boy. Now missing for the moment are the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. McIntosh from the Quetico Centre; Dr. Barry from Toronto, the Chairman of the Conservation Council of Ontario; and our own Chief, Alec Jourdain from Lac la Croix who is around somewhere I think.

Now I think probably, I would like to, if you don't mind, just again read the rules of order. You may say the Chairman is taking up more than his ten minutes, and that's all you're giving us, but we have received approximately two hundred and thirty briefs, and these have all been made available to the Committee members for reading. These public hearings are designed for the purpose of providing the public with the opportunity to express their views and opinions to the committee prior to the preparation of management guides for Quetico Provincial Park. And to that end, these hearings we hope will provide an opportunity for the people to speak in support of the brief previously presented and read by the Committee, or to speak in lieu of the brief as a presentation on behalf of an individual or group. And we have set a time limit of ten minutes, which is also discretionary on the part of the Chairman. And the same speaker or organization can only speak at the one hearing, unless the committee invites them to do otherwise. The members of the committee have the privilege of asking the questions of those appearing before the committee, and the Chairman has again discretionary powers as to restriction and as the time that this may take also. We'd ask the Committee Members to address the Chair when they wish to speak, otherwise we'll have eleven committee members all speaking at once and sometimes they're difficult enough to understand when they speak by themselves, let alone all at once.

In the order of the appearance for the committee, we've tried to predetermine it as much as possible, as it's not absolutely essential but it does help to organize it a little better. And we have at the moment five people listed for this morning and some in the afternoon and some in the evening. Now some of these people who have come in in the meantime and may not be aware of this, there are little sheets of paper available and it would certainly help if you would fill them out with your name and your address and say whether you are speaking for yourself or just as an organization representative and turn them over to Mr. Bob Thompson, who is our secretary immediately on my left and he'll be glad to schedule you in the hearings. The hearings are one hour this morning and from two to five this afternoon and from seven to ten this evening.

Possibly longer, if it is necessary. It might be of interest to the group here; we had a summary made of the letters which were received which are in addition to the briefs and the total is, as you might well imagine, ran up into the thousands. I think roughly thirty-seven hundred letters were received. We have a summary of those letters which the press might be interested in, in which we have divided the adult letter writers from the student letter writers, and we have also tried to summarize the various alternatives that they appeared to support. So this may be of interest to the press.

Mr. Thompson has, as I say, the first five persons, at least, scheduled for this morning, and the first name on the list is Bruce H. Littlejohn, representing the Algonquin Wildlands League. Is Mr. Littlejohn with us? Now where are we going to sit him? You probably could use the mike at the end of the table, Mr. Littlejohn.

Mr. Littlejohn: Mr. Chairman, Members of the Advisory Committee, for those of us present at this opening session of these public hearings, are participants in a very important historical event. Your committee is sitting in judgement on a particular policy of the Government of Ontario. The decisions you reach, the recommendations you make, will be closely watched throughout this province and elsewhere. The government of this province faces a major issue in Quetico Provincial Park. The course of action it chooses to follow as a result of your decisions and recommendations will, we submit, have significant ramifications for the future of our park system and the quality of life in Ontario. The Algonquin Wildlands League is making its presentation in Fort Frances because we feel we must bring to the people of this area the other side of the argument. For some time now the forest industry has been conducting an intensive campaign in the media, and a point of evidence would be this type of full-page ad. We cannot afford this kind of campaign, but we can take advantage of these hearings to lend support to the many local and provincial groups who share our views on the management of Quetico Park. Collectively, these groups agree that government policy on the management of Quetico Park is wrong. And that the existing policy must be changed. We object to Quetico being regarded as any other exploitable area. We feel that while the policy of multiple use, including commercial logging is desirable in most forest areas of Northern Ontario, it is not acceptable in Quetico. We are here to consider an area of less than one per cent of total exploitable forest area of Northern Ontario. That is the seventeen hundred and fifty square miles of Quetico Park, out of a total of one hundred and eighty-one thousand, ninety-seven square miles, this land containing the forest wealth of our Northern region. This committee has advised that the Ontario-Minnesota Volume Agreement be terminated. The Minister has committed himself to following your advice. Quoting from the official press release issued by Mr. Brunelle's office: "Resulting from this decision, seventy per cent of Quetico's seventeen hundred and fifty square mile area, is now removed from commercial logging. " Unquote.



So, the area under discussion at these public hearings, covers only thirty per cent of the park, or one third of less than one per cent of the total exploitable forest area. Surely Ontario can afford to set aside this very small but significant area as a wilderness sanctuary forever protected from the excesses and exploitation of our society. We ask the committee to examine the economics of the situation very carefully. We ask the committee not to be misled by statements such as those recently made by the manager of the Ontario Forest Industries Association, Mr. R. B. Laughlan. According to press reports, Mr. Laughlan said a ban on logging in Algonquin and Quetico Provincial Parks would mean an annual loss of almost fifty million dollars to the provincial economy and that thousands of jobs would be lost in the process. What is the reality? Remove the Algonquin Park logging operations from Mr. Laughlan's statement, and what do you have? You have a single, small logging and mill operation employing some two hundred and thirty men. Surely there is some better way of providing for these men than continuing the degradation of Quetico Park. We ask the committee not to be similarly misled by such statements as the one attributed to Mr. A. S. Fleming, Vice-President and General Manager of Domtar Woodlands Limited, which appeared in the Financial Post last week. Mr. Fleming is quoted as saying, and I quote: "We feel that as professional foresters, we've always been working to the advantage of the environment. We harvest trees, just like any other crop, and it's in our own best interests that the forest be preserved. But, we're now having problems with conservationists who question our practices, and with the public which wants greater access to our timber limits. We're not against the multiple use, we've always let the public into our limits. The point is that now these groups sometimes want us out." Unquote. Mr. Fleming neglects to mention the location of the timber limits which we question. They are in Quetico and four other of our major provincial parks. We have no quarrel with Domtar or any other forest industry exploiting the forest resources outside provincial park boundaries. We are not against multiple use of resources outside the parks. We welcome Mr. Fleming's invitation to share the resources within their timber limits outside, outside, I repeat Quetico. We have never called for the removal of Domtar, or any other company from timber limits outside the parks; however, we do object to their continuing exploitation of the forest resource within Quetico and other parks. To thousands of people throughout North America, Quetico Provincial Park is a special place, a place apart, a wilderness sanctuary. Not all may have an opportunity to travel through the park, but like any holy ground, there is spiritual comfort in knowing that such a place does exist. We believe that this feeling is shared by city dwellers, and the citizens of Northwestern Ontario. That is the motivation of our cause. That's why we exist. That's why we're here today. Until the Algonquin Wildlands League and others, brought to light what is happening in Quetico, the public had assumed that this sanctuary so extolled in picture and word by the government of Ontario was a piece of wilderness preserved. They now know that it is not so. By choosing the course of multiple



use in Quetico Park, the government, we submit has deceived the people of Ontario. In partnership, the Government of Ontario and the forest industry are obliterating from our natural environment, one of the unique wilderness areas in North America. In this day of mounting concern over the deterioration of our environment, it seems to us that no government should hold with such a policy. It also seems to us that no industry claiming to be a good corporate citizen should attempt to stand fast on outdated practices. Policies and practices established decades ago are becoming increasingly less relevant and less acceptable today. Modern communication has brought about an educational explosion, particularly over environmental issues. Individuals have become much more aware of what is happening and what they have allowed to happen around them. To say it is a passing fad, is an argue to sadly misjudge the situation. Recently, we have detected a change of attitude within the Department which has a glimmer of hope for us. The reorganization of the Department and the introduction of a new division, concerned with environmental aspects of our forest resources suggests some new thinking taking place at Queen's Park. This should have considerable impact on the forest industry and more particularly on Departmental field personnel. The present generation of industry management and departmental field officers will have to adjust their traditional attitudes to this new philosophy which appears to be emerging. This may be difficult for some people, but hopefully we can look forward to anew and more enlightened generation of hearing both in industry and in the field. That is why we are here in Fort Frances. We will follow the committee to Atikokan, to Thunder Bay and to Toronto. We are in the company of others. We are here with the collective moral support of tens of thousands of citizens of Ontario. We represent an ever growing body of determined public opinion, that supports the view that the preservation of wilderness areas in Ontario is worth whatever the cost. Today, we speak to the preservation of Quetico Provincial Park. We feel this to be our duty. It is our cause to protect and save this wilderness area, as a great primitive park for generations to come.

Thank you very much.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you, Mr. Littlejohn.

Probably, if you'd stay there for a minute, it's just possible some of the Committee members may have some questions to ask of you. Are there any questions from the Committee?

Mr. Stokes: Mr. Chairman, if I may, I'd like to address a question to Mr. Littlejohn.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: You mentioned the statements made by Mr. Laughlan and Mr. Fleming. In where Mr. Laughlan says that if we were to cut or eliminate the cutting in Provincial parks it would mean fifty million dollars loss to the economy of the forest products industry in Ontario. Mr. Fleming says that we have always operated under good harvesting procedures. You seem to forward both of those statements. Has the League done any analysis of the situation to refute those, please?

Mr. Littlejohn: We have done the best we could under the situation which obtains, and the situation which obtains, is such that it is extremely difficult at times to get our hands on relevant documents. And I should add at this point that we feel rather strongly that there are important documents produced by industry and by the government itself, which are relevant to really inform discussions of this kind of thing. However, I'd like to come back to this other point. We are here to talk about Quetico. I don't feel entirely confident to speak to the whole situation of the industry and its economic impact. We feel that within this figure quoted by Mr. Laughlan that Quetico inevitably appears as a miniscule, a tiny fragment of that total sum, if in fact that sum is correct. We stand strong on the idea that the economic impact of this particular small operation in the park here is minimal in the total picture. And I think that is the case. On this other question, practices of the industry; we are not so much questioning the overall practices of the industry. Logging, I think we might all agree, carries with it considerable disruption of the environment. It has to. But we do feel very strongly that while this is acceptable in high degree elsewhere, that this kind of disruption of the environment is not acceptable in these special places that we choose to call parks. And, I could, I suppose, be specific. We know that on occasion the management has, I suppose you might say have, been lax in Quetico. There have been trespasses, they're a matter of record. But our general proposition is this. Logging is destructive and its acceptable in the commercial forest areas, it is not acceptable in Quetico Park, in our view.

Mr. Hancock: Does that answer your question, Jack? Mr. Reid.

Mr. Reid: In your written brief to the committee, the Algonquin Wildlands League, in league with others have asked Quetico be redesignated as a primitive park. According to the L. & F. designation, that would mean that there would be no, let's say no camp ground at French Lake, for instance. Does the League in fact support this kind of concept, that it be a complete wilderness, without any kind of facilities, either within the park boundaries itself, such as now exists?

Mr. Littlejohn: The League would take the following position, that in the case of the Dawson Trail campgrounds at French Lake, that that small corner, that small segment, including French Lake and the campsite be removed from Quetico Park prior to designation as a Class 1 primitive park. And that that campsite that is there, should remain as an intensive use area, because of its importance to the local people.

Mr. Wilson: I don't think that the Indian people themselves made the pressure so largely. It was in the mines. You probably know that the Indian people are so timid about doing something, this is why they are so lacking in a lot of the treasures that you so-call.

Mr. Hancock: Has the Committee any other questions to ask Mr. Wilson? Mr. Reid. Mr. Tibbetts, I'm sorry.

Mr. Tibbetts: I'm not sure whether Mr. Seppala is still in the audience or not, but I would like to hear whether O&M would take all the wood our Indian people from this area could produce. Is anyone from O&M here?

Mr. Seppala: Mr. Chairman, in response to Mr. Tibbetts question, I think I stated it earlier today that we are going to need all the wood we can get in the Rainy River district and that includes Quetico Park. Insofar as the Quetico Park situation up until this date, we have had a very limited or have been able to provide a very limited market for wood in that our requirement here has been primarily spruce; but the entire ball game is changing with this new kraft and any wood that we can get would be most welcome. Does that answer your question?

Mr. Tibbetts: Thank you.

Mr. Phillips: Could I ask a supplementary to that. Mr. Seppala, you said all the wood that you could get you would take. Does this include all species?

Mr. Seppala: Spruce and Jack pine, I'm sorry. We have a surplus of poplar in this region.

Mr. Phillips: You can't use it, even with the new process?

Mr. Seppala: That is correct at this particular time. It is not a desirable specie, but that situation I hope will be corrected some time in the future.

Mr. Hancock: Any further questions? Thank you very much, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Cadieux for your presentation. We certainly appreciate your giving us this information.



Mr. Wilson: It would be, but there would probably be a lot of other bands involved in it too.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Phillips, did you have another question?

Mr. Phillips: Yes. Mr. Wilson, or perhaps Mr. Cadieux might answer this. It has been said to our Committee that the average annual income of our Ojibways is less than \$1,000.00 a year. Is this an approximate or fairly close estimate? Could you confirm that figure?

Mr. Wilson: Yes. When you are talking of \$1,000.00 I think the figure you are working with is the welfare figure. If it hadn't been for welfare it would have been a lot less than \$1,000.00.

Mr. Phillips: Well, from all sources would it still be less than \$1,000.00 a year?

Mr. Wilson: I believe so, yes. But with the idea of being able to have this cutting right on the Jean township there, I think it would increase a lot more; also, your welfare rates would go down; children's aid would probably go down. It would cut down a lot if the Indian people themselves had a chance to prove they can take responsibilities of their own.

Mr. Cadieux: Further to that question too, Mr. Phillips. We took a survey at Shoal Lake in the month of November of last year, 1970 and also one at Whitefish Bay and on these two reserves at that time of the year the unemployment rate was over 90% of the employable people. I think maybe this should answer your people. I would also like to say too that the Indian population, the unemployed people, are not included in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for unemployed in the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: I'd like to ask Mr. Wilson why pressure hasn't been put on, say the provincial Government for permission to cut in Quetico Park long before the issue at hand, you know that gotten to such proportions, have you attempted in times gone by to seek cutting rights within the park?

Mr. Wilson: Yes, we did. It is about two years now we've been working on it through the Department of Lands and Forests here in Fort Frances but we haven't been very successful in it. In turn, we went to the Kenora Lands and Forests branch and were able to get some of the allowable cuts they had there.

Mr. Stokes: Are you suggesting that Lands and Forests made it rather difficult for you to get licence to cut within the park and they would allow other people to do so?

would fish unless he needs it for food, nor would he trap unless he needs it for clothing. I'm not sure that I answered your question to the fullest.

Mr. Lovink: That of course I accept immediately. But is there in their thinking also ideas that one should not over fish, or over cut or over hunt in certain places in order to see that for years and years to come there will be enough to hunt, there will be enough to fish and enough to cut, so that you perpetuate the riches which are yours?

Mr. Wilson: I quite agree with you there. It has never been the policy of the Indian person himself to put it down in writing what is the promise of game or fish. I'd like to point out to you that the economy of this area would be greatly needed for the Indian people. As you probably know, our welfare has been tremendously high and also you probably know that under the unemployment insurance of Canada Manpower we have never been recorded on that. So again, if we started recording the Indian unemployment rate here the unemployment rate would probably go sky-high.

Voice: May I ask a supplementary question, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Reid has a question first.

Mr. Reid: Mr. Wilson, We are talking primarily about cutting in Quetico Park, probably in the Jean working circle. Amik is not a corporation set up there at the moment. What you foresee is setting up a Corporation of the Lac La Croix Indian band and having them do the cutting? Or, the Indian band from Wild Potato or Seine River or Otter Tail, or who would be doing the cutting in there? What band? Or would there be a number of bands.

Mr. Wilson: I believe that the Lac La Croix band have already applied for their charter as a Corporation.

Mr. Reid: They would be doing the cutting, then?

Mr. Wilson: Yes, they would be doing the cutting. Also, the other reserves are now applying for their charters as Corporations under the umbrella of Amik as advisory and only as advisory, as I think we can benefit from their professional advice.

Mr. Reid: But the ones who would be doing the cutting in the park would be largely the Lac La Croix band?

any reference to our first citizens. There has been great concern shown about the ecology, flora, fauna, the beauty, the historic value and the recreational value, but there has been very little reference in any of them to the one living and indissoluble link with this historic territory and that is the people who have been in there eternally, our Ojibway people. It would seem to me that when we say that Quetico is the possession of the people of Ontario or the people of Canada, I think by the same token really, that it is the real property and possession of the people who were there first, our Ojibways. And I think there should be the utmost, the maximum of consideration for the economic value involved for them in this 2, 000 square mile territory.

What I am asking you, Mr. Wilson, I am prefacing these remarks, can you see a real economic potential developing under rigidly controlled timber operations in portions of that park that would enrich economically the lives of the people that are there?

Mr. Wilson: Yes. Because I think the cutting of the pulp wood has been in the blood of the Indian people all during their time. The only livelihood they had, they had to go probably to United States to cut pulp wood there. But I think if they were given an area where they could feel that this is where they are going to make their livelihood, I think they would feel responsible for it.

Mr. Phillips: It does seem to me as a member of this Committee, that if any one has an undeniable right and prerogative in that marvellous area it is the people of your Nation. I am personally glad you are here and that you have spoken the way that you have. Thank you very much.

Mr. Hancock: Anybody else on the Committee any questions? Mr. Lovink?

Mr. Lovink: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I would ask Mr. Wilson a question. It would interest me greatly. As you say, your people have been lumbering and fishing and hunting and trapping with your conception through the ages. Have the Indian people also a thought behind all this, we call it now the ecological point of view, have the Indian people also in their activity in that time the idea not to over fish, not to over cut, not to over hunt, so that that from which they get their livelihood is perpetuated

Mr. Wilson: Yes. I'd like to answer that. I don't think the Indian himself



Mr. Wilson:

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Committee and ladies and gentlemen. I am sorry to say that we the Indian people have never presented a brief here, and also sorry to hear that the Department responsible for the affairs of Indian people has not sent in a brief either. But I am not here to apologize. I am here to speak on behalf of myself and my fellow-Indian people. As you probably know, the Indian people have been for a great many years on preservation and conservation of our natural resources. Before an Indian will take anything from his own land he has to have practical use for it; he will not take anything for excessive use. I would like to point out to you that I think you are forgetting that we are people too. The point I would like to make is that the Quetico Park that you are letting out right now is where most of our Indian people are making their livelihood, they are fishing, they are guiding, and also there is some of the wood they should be cutting in there. They are trapping. What is going to happen if all this is taken away from us? Who is going to be responsible?

I would like to say that I have been associated with the Amik Association. For the first time in our life I think we have finally achieved the responsibility of making a livelihood of some sort and that has been with cutting pulp wood. You probably all know that the Indian people have been recognized for their pulp wood cutting. But again, I think it is the first time in the history of the Indian people in this area that we have been given the opportunity to have the responsibility of having an area set aside for us to start cutting.

I'd like to again plead with this Committee and also with the people, to set aside some of the area you have been talking about. At this point, I would like to have the Committee here ask me some of the questions they would like to ask, on behalf of the Indian people.

Mr. Hancock:

Mr. Wilson, I wonder if you would give us your initials or your first name.

Mr. Wilson:

My name is Willy Wilson. I am from the Manitou Reserve and I am the manager there of the Manitou Rapids Corporation there.

Mr. Hancock:

Thank you very much. Mr. Phillips would like to ask you a question.

Mr. Phillips:

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Wilson

Mr. Hancock:

Will you use the mike, please, Lackie.

Mr. Phillips:

It's my age, you know. In the many briefs I have had an opportunity to look through so far, there has been little if

Mr. McIntosh: When you were talking of giving away the 24,000 acres or cords, or something, you made a connection there with 150 jobs. What was that?

Mr. Cadieux: It takes, we would be able to employ about 150 Indian people if we had another 24,000 allowable cut per year.

Mr. McIntosh: What you are saying, then, if I understand you correctly, you are saying that the Jean working circle, for example was made available so the Indian people could do the cutting, that would support 150 people.

Mr. Cadieux: Right.

Mr. McIntosh: Have you had any discussions with those who would get the right to cut there, concerning using exclusively Indian people?

Mr. Cadieux: I don't think I quite understood your question, Mr. McIntosh.

Mr. McIntosh: Well, this afternoon Bruno Seppala talked about 50 jobs for that area. You are talking about 150 jobs. I guess part of it is that you are hoping to get Boise-Cascade if they were the licence holders, to have Indian people do the cutting?

Mr. Cadieux: No, I haven't even discussed it with Boise-Cascade. What I am saying is that where Boise-Cascade could probably produce 24,000 cords with 50 people we could use 150 Indian people and produce the 24,000 cords because we would not be as mechanized as they are.

Mr. McIntosh: So that it isn't necessarily so, if logging is allowed in that area, that there would be 150 jobs for Indian people.

Mr. Cadieux: No, it is not.

Mr. McIntosh: Nevertheless, there is that potential?

Mr. Cadieux: Right. Mr. Chairman, if I may, if it would be your wish I would like Mr. Wilson to speak right after me on the same subject. I would like you to have a little Indian input into this meeting; I think it would have been good if you had more Indian people on your committee to get more involvement from our Indian communities. We must remember that we have 3,500 Indian people in these two areas.

Mr. Hancock: Very well. We'll hear Mr. Wilson. You are the last one on the regular list that we have. Mr. Wilson, would you care to speak to the Committee?

kittens and the females need and require two and one-half million pounds of fish per year. The fishermen would be paid at the outset, at the beginning of the program, 7¢ per pound for coarse fish. This is from the very beginning. The complex does not have to make any money so long as it is self supporting. Now, this is a hopeful answer, in brief, on the fish.

On the trapping it would be very much the same. Again, the central complex would handle all the furs, they would all be prepared properly; they would all have a distinctive trade mark similar to the Province of Quebec where the beaver are being marketed very successfully, mainly because of a distinctive trade mark plus the general handling, which is all the same. The buyers like a similar product and a good product. The trappers also would be all mechanized with augers and skidoos, so that, instead of a small area they would maybe have three or four or five of the present trapping areas to make it again a viable industry. Will that give you enough?

Mr. Hancock: Leonard, when are we expecting to have this brief?

Mr. Cadieux: I think we could have it within a week, sir.

Mr. Hancock: It is one we haven't received yet?

Mr. Cadieux: Yes.

Mr. Hancock: Oh.

Mr. Cadieux: We would have had one for you if we had known that the others were not going to prepare one.

Mr. Hancock: Is somebody to speak on this brief, say in Toronto, which is when you would have to speak if you were going to speak on the brief because - you are talking about a week from now?

Mr. Cadieux: The brief I was speaking of was a brief to your Committee.

Mr. Hancock: Right.

Mr. Cadieux: The other brief I am speaking of is on the fish and fur that we are going to Toronto on.

Mr. Hancock: Are you going to give us a brief too?

Mr. Cadieux: I could give you a copy of that, yes.



only been in the last two or three months that we had enough staff to come to the Fort Frances area. Would this answer your question, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Hancock: I realize their objectives all right. It is a Kenora organization, is it? Or is it a district wide organization?

Mr. Cadieux: It is a federal organization, federally chartered.

Mr. Hancock: Is it supported by federal funds?

Mr. Cadieux: Federal and provincial. Now the Indian Corporations are chartered by the Province of Ontario, of which there are now ten. But they are under the umbrella, as it were, of Amik.

Mr. Hancock: Anybody any other questions? Mr. McIntosh.

Mr. McIntosh: Yes, sir.

Mr. Lovink: I just want to here talk about a new method of the disposition of coarse fish and a new method of trapping. Could you say something more about that?

Mr. Cadieux: Well, I would think, sir, that if we gave you the brief on it you would be at liberty to study it at your leisure. It is about a 60-page brief.

Mr. Lovink: You couldn't say it in a few words? Or give us an idea about it?

Mr. Cadieux: I could, but it would take considerable time.

Mr. Lovink: Well, then I'll wait.

Mr. Cadieux: All right. As long as you have the time, I have. This particular idea is actually originated in Russia and in Denmark. About five years ago we thought we had an idea for coarse fish with the Quaker Oats people for pet food. The price would have been right, but the freight was excessive and it would not have been a viable industry even though their needs were two and one-half million pounds per year. Also, I think maybe some of you may remember this. But the concep we have now is a central complex which would originally be in the Kenora area and eventually there would be one in the Fort Frances area and this would be the raising of mink. The central complex would have only the females. These produce six kittens per ye ar. The tenth year with the 8, 000 females we are looking at 48, 000 kittens. These

area but also in the Kenora area. Many of the Indian communities even today are suffering from a shortage of wood. There is not enough wood to go around to support these communities.

Now there was a statement in the Fort Frances Times tonight. I am only going to read it, I am not saying whether it is true or false, but the Government has stated that wood is available from outside the park to replace the Quetico cutting limits. If this is true we would like to know if it is possible to employ another 200 or 300 Indian people in the forest industries and where we are to get the wood.

Now, the other thing I would also like to have you remember, that we are submitting a brief next week to Toronto and this brief has to do with the water. In this brief it is projected that two and one-half million pounds of forest fish can be used over the next ten years. In other words, in the 10th year of this program we will need two and one-half million pounds of forest fish. Now, again, if you are going to give away an area 40 by 60 miles, this again gives away our economy. The fish in this area are worth a lot of money, we just have never been able to find a use for them but we think now that we have. This is something else to remember.

Another thing too, in this same brief, will include trapping, a completely new concept for trapping which will make it a viable industry for all our Indian people.

These are the things we are working on. So you remember that before you give something away, have something to replace it.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I have only taken five minutes and I would like to give the other five minutes to Mr. Willy Wilson. Thank you very much.

r. Hancock:

I wonder, Mr. Cadieux, I have one quick question. I got lost here a little bit. Can you tell me a little more about this Amik Corporation, please.

r. Cadieux:

Well, the Amik Association was formed in 1964, Mr. Chairman. It was formed by a group of people in the Kenora area and some in Fort Frances, purely on a voluntary basis and they gave of their time and efforts to try to find ways of increasing the job opportunities for the Indian people. And we did not work too much in the Fort Frances area; it has

impression that one of the Indian organizations would submit one to you and we found out today that they had not. If it is the wish of this Committee we would certainly get at it immediately and see that you have it within a weeks time, if this would be permissible. I am speaking this evening for myself and as an employee of Amik Association. First of all, I think I was one of the original delegates when the Quetico Park was formed and at that time there was a considerable amount of pressure from outside of the area for the formation of Quetico Park and there is a great deal of pressure again today from the outside for the formation of a primitive wilderness area. I don't think that I would have been a delegate years back if there had been known to me at that time that some years later the idea of creating a primitive wilderness area was to come forth. I think I would have been against it in those years as I am against it now.

First of all, ladies and gentlemen, and also to the Committee, I would like to ask how do we replace 25% of the District of Rainy River if we are to really give it away? This is the essence of what you are doing. You are giving away over a million acres of land and the only thing we have sustaining our economy in this area is the land and the water. We have nothing else for our basic economy; so where else are we going to build a platform for this economy? I would ask this of any of the people who are here today. Now, working with the Indian people with the Amik Association, our particular job is to find jobs and opportunity for these people. What do we have to work with? All we have is the land and the water. Now, this last winter we were able to create approximately 128 jobs, this with seven different Indian corporations that were formed. This employed, like I say, over 125 jobs. Now, if you are going to be talking 24, 000 cords a year for the next ten years you are talking of a quarter of a million cords of wood. In the Indian populations this would support almost 150 people a year, because naturally, under the Boise or any other paper mill operation with the methods that they use, they would employ less people; but in the Indian economy this would supply 150 jobs over the next ten years, or whatever the case may be. I would like you to remember this one, plus of course the additional job that Mr. Seppala mentioned today, this is the service industries and all that goes with it. So, I would ask you to seriously consider before giving away 24, 000 cords a year that you have something to replace this, because you are giving away our basic economy.

Our biggest problem this winter, I might also mention, was the shortage of allowable cut, not only in the Fort Frances



or a fisherman.

Mr. Barker: We haven't too much of an idea. They are on the increase every year, though. You can see more canoes on top of cars every year. There is quite an increase in canoeists.

Mr. Reid: Are they all voters?

Mr. Barker: Voters?

Mr. Hancock: That was a side question. Any further questions? Oh, for some reason or other, Mr. Barker, they don't seem to be able to find a copy of your brief and I can't remember seeing that brief either. We have the resolutions but not the brief.

Mr. Barker: The brief was sent to you on the 7th of February, 1971.

Mr. Reid: Do you have a copy of the brief?

Mr. Hancock: We'll have the Secretary make copies. There seems to have been a fall down in communication here. We apologize, Mr. Barker. We shall certainly have copies made and we are very glad you are here yourself, to speak on it. No more questions for Mr. Barker? Thank you very much. We have to apologize again. Now we have found it. I suppose that is what a Chairman is for, take all the blame

Voice: With 230 briefs we can forgive him for losing one.

Mr. Hancock: We may have lost a lot more. Don't be too optimistic.

Laughter.

Mr. Reid: Shouldn't we give Mr. Barker his back?

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Barker, we'll give you your brief back. We have fifteen copies of it kicking around. You shouldn't have put that green cover on it. That's what fooled us there, I guess. We thought it was from the O&M or Domtar.

Laughter.

Our next speaker is Leonard Cadieux from Kenora, formerly of Fort Frances. Leonard, would you like to say a few words to the Committee? Mr. Cadieux.

Mr. Cadieux: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am a citizen and resident of Fort Frances in the District of Rainy River. I want to make that clear, and I should also like to make very clear this evening that we did not submit a brief; we were under the

Mr. McIntosh: How would you react to the idea of making the licencing of fishing in the park a profitable operation for Canada? Charging solid fees for people from foreign countries?

Mr. Barker: In our brief we have asked that the 3-day and the other 2-day licences be done away with. The 3-day licence I think is a good revenue maker for the province but it is being abused in the park and we have asked that the only licence used in the park is the \$8.50 licence.

Mr. Hancock: Any more questions? Mr. Tibbetts.

Mr. Tibbetts: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to direct one more question to Mr. Barker. Would his organization be in favour of restoring the coupon, export coupon, profit to the non-resident licence?

Mr. Barker: We are very much in favour of the coupon but not the export coupon. The export coupon was removed because it couldn't be enforced. We actually couldn't remove the coupon until the fish had been exported. We are asking now for a possession coupon. When you have that number of fish in your possession then the coupon must be removed from the licence.

Mr. Tibbetts: In other words, once you've had your shore dinner you've had your fish for the year?

Mr. Barker: Not necessarily. You can go and buy another 3-day licence.

Mr. Tibbetts: You can buy another licence. Resident and non-resident too?

Mr. Barker: This coupon is aimed at the non-resident.

Mr. Hancock: Any further questions for Mr. Barker? I don't know why they haven't found your brief, Mr. Barker. Mr. Reid has a question.

Mr. Reid: I can't remember exactly what you said about snowmobiles or if you said anything about snowmobiles in the park. How would your organization feel about snowmobiling in the park?

Mr. Barker: No snowmobiles to be allowed in the park except for one for use in administration and research requirements of the Department of Lands and Forests; two by trappers on registered trap lines.

Mr. Reid: Just one other question. Do you have any idea of the 1,500 members that you have in your organization, has any survey been taken of how many of them might be canoeists? Because you can be a canoeist and not necessarily be a hunter.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. McIntosh.

Mr. McIntosh: It sounded to me that wasn't as much a question as it was an editorial. I understand that what you are saying is that whatever causes the sun to get down, whether it is spruce bud, windfall or logging or fire, under those conditions there is better browse?

Mr. Barker: Right.

Mr. McIntosh: How many members are there in your Association?

Mr. Barker: In northwestern Ontario we have about 1,500.

Mr. McIntosh: 1,500. How many of those would have seen your resolution?

Mr. Barker: The brief was drafted from material sent to the Committee from the various clubs, so I am answering that an awful lot of them have seen all or part of it.

Mr. McIntosh: There are a number of whereases and you wind up by saying that you request a halt to all future timber operations in Quetico Park outside those presently being harvested by the Domtar operation and retain the remainder of the park in its present state of wilderness.

Mr. Barker: You have read from the resolution. I thought you were dealing with the brief.

Mr. McIntosh: We don't seem to have the brief.

Mr. Barker: The brief was sent to you people quite some time ago.

Mr. McIntosh: Well, anyway, can we just leave that then. I want to go to something else. Would your interests in fishing, one of the suggestions made was that the limit in terms of fishing should be restricted to what a person can eat in a day. They should not be allowed to take things home, to take fish home. How would you react to that? In Quetico Park?

Mr. Barker: It depends a lot on where you are in the park, if you could get home without them spoiling, but I don't think if you are down in the middle of the park in Hunter Island or the south part of Jean Lake and you are in a canoe that you should take more than you can use that day. You don't have refrigeration, so we are death against waste.



Mr. Barker: Definitely.

Mr. Stokes: A speaker this afternoon said that he didn't notice any appreciable change; as a matter of fact, about the only thing he noticed in abundance was beaver in the area and I'm just wondering, what about other wild life? Other forms of wild life? Do you think they are more prevalent in the logged over areas?

Mr. Barker: Yes, in recently logged over areas you have wild life. This summer I travelled from Fort Frances to Jean Lake by canoe, about 130 miles, and we didn't see a bear or a deer or a moose in our travels. There were a lot of beaver, but the Jean Lake Management area, we haven't logged that area for years and there is no big game in there. Just north of the park area you'll see moose, but not in the park.

Mr. Stokes: Not even in the logged over area?

Mr. Barker: Yes, in the logged over areas but this Jean Lake area where I travelled through last year hasn't been logged for years and there was no big game in there.

Mr. Stokes: Is that because of the absence of browse?

Mr. Barker: Yes

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Tibbetts

Mr. Tibbetts: What you're trying to tell us is that

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Tibbetts will you please use the microphone.

Mr. Tibbetts: Mr. Chairman, I would like to put a supplemental question, as they say in Parliament. Are you trying to tell us, then that logging is conducive to better harvest, should we say, or crop of wild animals?

Mr. Barker: Dick Passwell says when he talks about brush and sun, when you have a heavy brush the sun is not getting down to grow any brush or browse for big game, deer and moose. And if the bud worm comes along and destroys the spruce the brush will grow up and you will have deer come in there, you'll have moose come in there. The same applies after an area is cut. You'll have deer and moose come into the cut over area, or if it is burned over.

Mr. Tibbetts: In other words, in primeval forests or primitive forests or what have you, you don't get as much game as you do where there is logging?

Mr. Barker: No.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Barker, I didn't quite follow one sentence you said there. You said, I think, it had been reserved, the cutting back from the shoreline and you said now travelling through the park, what did you say then

Mr. Barker: I couldn't see any difference now when travelling through the park than 30 years ago when I worked in the park. The shoreline still looks quite wilderness.

Mr. Hancock: Inviolable, you mean? It is still wilderness as far as you can see 30 years later as it was when you worked in the park.

Mr. Barker: Yes, the shore line is.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you. Mr. Reid.

Mr. Reid: Lou, those areas you are travelling through the park are not being presently cut. The point you are making is that now that you go back the areas that were cut you don't notice any, you wouldn't know there had been cutting 30 years ago.

Mr. Barker: Not from the canoe, no.

Mr. Reid: You do realize and I think this is a point that isn't always brought out, that the methods of logging in this day and age are much different than the logging practices followed in those days when they had horses, teams and this sort of thing. Now we have tree farmers that pretty well clear cut everything in their path.

Mr. Barker: Mr. Reid, I logged in Quetico with horses and my log unit was cats and I see the logging operations here and after the logging is over it is a pretty sick looking mess, no matter what you log with.

Mr. Stokes: I have a question, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: Lest we not get a chance to question anglers and hunters in subsequent meetings I would like to ask you if it has been your experience that areas that have been logged over that provide new growth, do you notice a much greater incidence of wild life in those areas, as opposed to areas that have not been logged?

- Mr. McIntosh: We have in all this month had briefs presented to us supported by supporting letters and it just seemed to me to be impossible that the people who are doing the supporting could have read the brief, so that really opens the question of who is really talking when the brief is presented. What portion of your membership would have seen your brief so they could understand your position?
- Miss Goldberg: I think that this brief, although it may not have been seen by all of the members of the group, is endorsed by the Board of Directors of that group and as such can be taken to represent the membership.
- Mr. McIntosh: How many members on the Board?
- Miss Goldberg: The Ottawa Club has quite a large Board, like 40 or 50 or so. I'm hazy on that but it is fairly large.
- Mr. McIntosh: Thank you.
- Mr. Hancock: Any further questions from the Committee? Thank you, Miss Goldberg. Mr. Barker, representing the Ontario Conservation Federation, Zone 1. Mr. Barker, are you here tonight?
- Mr. Barker: Ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, I am very pleased to be able to be with you people this evening. I represent the sportsmen of Northwestern Ontario Conservation Federation, Zone 1, and our parent organization is the Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters. The first President of our zone is the author of this book, "Canoe Trails through the Quetico"; this book has been on the market for quite a number of years and is still available. We have been interested in Quetico Park for many, many years. The members of our organization earn their livelihood from the water, the forest and the mineral resources of the province. We also get our recreation from the forest and from the water resources of this province. We feel that Quetico Park can still be a quiet, primitive park even though it is designated as a multi-use park. Logging has been carried on there for a number of years. I've worked there back in the '30s and the cutting then was carried out quite strict; there was nothing left in the bush. The shore line was observed and travelling through the park now it is just the same as it was 30 years ago. I know this day is quite long for you people, and as my brief has been in your hands for quite some time, if there are any questions I can answer, I'll be pleased to do so.



a question to ask Miss Goldberg? Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: I have two to ask, Mr. Chairman. One of the first remarks you made was that we shouldn't try to hide something of national significance behind a regional smoke-screen. I'd like you to elaborate on that a little more and then, if you will, sort of tie that in with what you refer to as a local problem.

Miss Goldberg: It appears that what is presently involved is one mill and one Company, the Jim Mathieu Company. It appears that they are not capable of operating within just that timber limit that they have outside Quetico Park. They say they need inside the park to keep operating. Now, that is serious and it is especially serious to them. But if the issue of that operation and those jobs takes away from the park, what I am trying to say is, we need to look for other solutions than just continuing to log in the park, finding other sources of timber to keep operating, perhaps increasing the efficiency of operation to keep this operating, not just to lose this park for that one issue. Now, it is a serious problem, the problem of the development of Atikokan. It is not to be ignored, but neither is the value of this park as wilderness. I think hard thought has to go into finding some way of solving both problems.

Mr. Stokes: Are you suggesting there has been a smoke screen, a regional smoke screen?

Miss Goldberg: I am suggesting that it would be extremely easy that this sort of thing could occur.

Mr. Hancock: Has any of the rest of the Committee any questions to ask Miss Goldberg? Mr. McIntosh.

Mr. McIntosh: You are representing the Ottawa Field Naturalists?

Miss Goldberg: That is right.

Mr. McIntosh: And you are part of a larger organization? The Canadian

Miss Goldberg: The Ottawa Field Naturalists is itself located in Ottawa but has members across the country; and it is one of the members of the Federation of Ontario Naturalists.

Mr. McIntosh: How many members are there in the Ottawa Field Naturalists?

Miss Goldberg: There are 900 individual members and 600 institutional members.

is the last of the large, wooded wild places in southern Ontario. Certainly, the north is wild; it is southern compared to the Arctic. We forget about the major part of this country. You think you have forgotten here, think about the north. This is southern. There are red pine, there are white pine, there are white birch, there are yellow birch. In the north there are a lot of spruce, there are a lot of Jack pine but see if you can see the red pine and the white pine against the sky. Quetico is part of the history of the whole of our west. School books are pretty deadly things but they come alive when you try retracing the steps of the explorers. Quetico is just the right size for a wilderness park. Any smaller and people would doubt, scientists doubt, its capacity to survive. A rough criterion has been established by the Canadian Society of Fisheries and Wild Life Biologists, two days wilderness travel in extent. Quetico fits this. If you really face our environmental problems and our social problems you can run out of hope. Quetico is one of the wild places where you can still go and have some hope that we can learn from the complexity of forest to cope with nature on its own terms and survive on this planet. We recognize the importance of the timber resource, especially in this area. We realize that local problems are occurring. But Quetico is worth much more, much more than just board feet of timber. As years go by the value of the timber will diminish, but the value of the wilderness will grow and grow. Quetico is our park. It belongs to the people of Ontario, the people of Canada. We place high value on it as unspoiled wilderness. This Committee has a responsibility to honour this in its recommendations to the Government. The Government has a responsibility to honour this in preserving this park and moving towards wiser management of timber outside parks to try to maintain employment in doing. This need not come at the expense of Quetico wilderness. We are confident that the Government will respect the wishes of a majority of its citizens by designating Quetico as a primitive class 1 park.

I'd like to end by saying that I'm not old or wise. I am a conservation worker with the Federation of Ontario Naturalists. I'll be travelling with the committee throughout the journey. I'd like, to the best of my knowledge, to answer your questions and try to make this the kind of park that I think is very important to all of us.

Mr. Hancock:

Thank you, Miss Goldberg. Any of the Committee members

- EVENING SESSION -

r. Hancock:

Ladies and Gentlemen, we call the Quetico Park public hearing in Fort Frances to order for the evening session. The first person to appear before us on our list is Brenda Goldberg representing the Ottawa Field Naturalists. I have to apologize, I just said Brenda, I'm not sure whether it is Miss or Mrs. Miss Brenda Goldberg.

Miss Goldberg:

Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee. I wish to speak as a member of the Ottawa Field Naturalists Club through the brief presented by them. We are a group dedicated to the appreciation, preservation and conservation of Canada's natural areas. We encourage investigation in this field and attempt to facilitate communication by our two publications, THE CANADIAN LANDSCAPE and THE CANADIAN FIELD NATURALIST. We cooperate with other groups in trying to maintain and to restore the quality of the environment. Two-thirds of our 900 individual members are in the Ottawa area; one-third in other parts of Canada. Our publications can be found in over 600 institutions across Canada. We wish to bring to these hearings a perspective that is national in scope and concerned with the quality of the environment. We do not wish to have the national significance of this park hidden behind a regional smoke-screen.

Parks, especially wilderness parks, are coming to play a new role in our society. Everywhere we turn we see evidence of the environmental crisis, shortage of energy and resources, over-stretching the capacity of water and air and soil to treat our wastes. World population is expected to double during this century. With that will double the demands on our energy, our resources, our air, our water. That's scary business. The arguments that we hear today, right here, are really only beginning of the pressures that build up with population pressure. This is perhaps the only chance we have to save Quetico Park, to preserve it to the extent that legislation can preserve this kind of an area for the future. Why Quetico Park? Really, why all this fuss about wilderness? What's so specially worth while? It has a value in its own right as a measure of human accomplishment it inspires art. In Canada this has been particularly significant. The Group of Seven is our most famous group of painters. Their work is characterized by portrayal of wildness. Our poets, our film makers, our photographers, our novelists have all seen fit to put this into their work. Quetico



Mr. Stokes: When you say that the park isn't ready for use, are you suggesting that people aren't ready for the park?

Mr. Anderson: Oh, no, I'm not suggesting that people aren't ready for the park, but our people aren't ready for the park yet. Our population centres, you know how far it is from Fort Frances or from Thunder Bay to Toronto by automobile. You've driven it. You know how far it is. You know how much people from eastern Ontario would be likely to be using this park, or the people from sparsely settled Manitoba would be likely to use this park in the immediate future. Does that answer the question?

Mr. Stokes: No. It doesn't.

Mr. Anderson: Oh, sorry. Rephrase it will you please so I can understand it.

Mr. Stokes: Do you think there is a need for a park in this area to give people the wilderness experience?

Mr. Anderson: Yes, I do. But mind you, for the future more than for the present. And this is why I propose that Quetico Park be built up now for use when it will be required far more than it is now. We have wilderness experience all the way around us. My dear man, we walk out of Fort, I can walk you to wilderness from here within the next hour and a half, that is, if you are a fair walker.

Mr. Hancock: Does that answer your question, Mr. Stokes?

Mr. Anderson: Does that answer the question, Mr. Stokes?

Laughter

Mr. Hancock: I hope you understood it, Mr. Stokes.

Laughter.

I am going to adjourn the hearing because we have reached the wishing hour. We'll re-convene at 7:15. Thank you very much.

Mr. Anderson: Thank you very much.

- ADJOURN FOR DINNER -

whether good or no, to maintain not only our Canada as it is, but to maintain those renewable natural resources that we have and that by preserving and properly husbanding, properly using those renewable natural resources that we can preserve for future generations and for all time to come, our northwestern Ontario resources as they are. Does that answer your question?

Mr. Hancock: Thank you very much. Mr. Lovink.

Mr. Lovink: No, I think I'll not ask any questions.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Stokes, Jack Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: There seems to be a contradiction in what you say here, Mr. Anderson. First, you say that you are not being nationalistic and yet two or three instances that you refer to in the brief would lead one to believe that you are becoming nationalistic in that the park and everything in it should be controlled by Canadians, not primarily for the use of Canadians, but you imply that this is ours and if there are going to be any benefits accrue they should be wholly and solely for Canadians. I am wondering, in that context, when you state that you can see little recreational use of the park by Canadians at this time, that perhaps we haven't reached the point yet in Ontario, or indeed in northern Ontario where we should reserve a specific area for the reasons that you, yourself mentioned. And having regard for a good segment of the population advocating the establishment of a national park some place in Northern Ontario, do you, yourself subscribe to that? If so, where should it be established?

Mr. Anderson: Jack, you've got me all befuddled now. Your question was rather involved, wasn't it? First, am I nationalistic, and I answer that, No. Our interest is economic interest, not nationalistic interest. Now, referring to the use of Quetico Park by Canadians at the present time. My answer is, No. It is well known that it is No, that the vast majority of the people now using the park are Americans here on vacation. Now, I fear and this is my nationalism showing itself, I fear a great influx of American tourists into our Quetico Park now or in the very near future when it isn't ready for that sort of use. That it must be prepared before the invasion of so many people. Whether they come from Canada or whether they come from United States we couldn't stand an invasion of twenty-five or fifty thousand people into Quetico Park at the present time. Whether they be Canadians or Americans, simply because our park isn't ready. I have suggested in this brief, Mr. Stokes, that this period of time between now and the end of this century should be used by our Department in preparing this park and building it up.

Ontario can be aesthetic enough to contribute almost 2,000 square miles of territory for the purposes set down in many a brief?

Mr. Anderson:

Thank you, Mr. Phillips. First, you flatter me by suggesting that my knowledge on the necessities for economic growth. No, I don't believe that the people of northwestern Ontario, and these are the people, ladies and gentlemen, who are most concerned. Quetico Park and our resources here mean as much to the average citizen of the rest of the province of Ontario as the 500,000 people who were drowned by a flood in East Pakistan two months ago. They sort of "Too bad" but their knowledge of and their real interest in us is strictly academic and their suggestion that the 2,000 acres, more or less, of Quetico Park should be set aside for strictly aesthetic purposes is not only unreasonable, it is not necessarily sensible and I don't believe, as we suggested in our brief here, that it is sensible.

Mr. Phillips:

Something supplementary to that and perhaps it is hypothetical, in general proximity to the present park is Steep Rock Lake and from the iron deposits of that area have come something in excess of five hundred million dollars a half a billion dollars, which has enriched the economy of this province. Supposing that lake had been within the perimeter of Quetico would you have held out its production, this economy-expanding resource?

Mr. Anderson:

Certainly, I myself, nor the Fort Frances Chamber of Commerce nor the citizens of northwestern Ontario would have permitted such a thing.

Mr. Phillips:

One more question. As you well know, great gobs of the national treasure have been channelled into provinces east of the Ottawa River, notably the Atlantic provinces. Perhaps this is a good thing, but have you seen any two-way traffic in this kind of development help coming in our direction, because it seems to me in the history of the northwest, Mr. Anderson, apart from the massive injection of American capital into our natural resources, this area and its people have had to drag themselves up by their own boot straps to create the economy that they have. Can we afford to indulge ourselves in the very things we are discussing here today?

Mr. Anderson:

I believe, Lackie, that we must afford to preserve the form of our Canada as it is. I believe that we must afford



Mr. Anderson: For fishing on Canada, by all means.

Mr. McIntosh: How about that?

Mr. Anderson: How about it?

Mr. McIntosh: Question No. 3. That's not very good, that's how about it. There has been some discussion, 95% or some astronomical figure like that, of the people who use the park are from the U. S. Would you see, or what would be your reaction to the Ontario Government setting a fee for foreign use of the park that would generate substantial revenue to maintain the park?

Mr. Anderson: I pointed out to you that inasfar as maintenance of the park is concerned that currently, this is on the word of the Department of Lands and Forests, the current condition of that park would not stand heavy traffic either by Americans or by Canadians.

Mr. McIntosh: I'm not suggesting that we increase the volume of use but what I am asking is, would you see it as being a good thing to increase the licencing fees for use of the park, all the licencing fees, for non-Canadians, so that same volume would produce a substantial revenue? Sort of sock it to them?

Mr. Anderson: This is a new thought, Mr. McIntosh. It hadn't occurred to me. Quite possibly it did to other members of our association, but I haven't heard from them on that. That is a question that I would hate to answer. It smacks of discrimination. It smacks of all sorts of things that a free type of citizens are not particularly in favour of. I do think, and I will have to agree to parts of that suggestion, that we are going to have to watch very carefully the influx of people into our park in its present state with the opening of the Voyageur Park within the next few years in the States, immediately to the south of Quetico.

Mr. Hancock: Any other questions for Mr. Anderson? Mr. Phillips.

Mr. Phillips: Mr. Chairman and Mr. Anderson, this might be termed a very narrow, regional suggestion. As you know better than most in the hall today the economy of northwestern Ontario is underpinned by the development of its natural resources, is it not?

Mr. Anderson: It certainly is. This is the only hope for it.

Mr. Phillips: In your opinion, do you believe that the people of northwestern

a greater number. A greater number of employed people by the Department than by the timber operators, Jim Mathieu or O&M, or Domtar.

Mr. Reid: That's an insidious thought. We'll have to give that a lot of consideration.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. McIntosh.

Mr. McIntosh: I have three questions.

Mr. Anderson: Yes, Mr. McIntosh.

Mr. McIntosh: The first one is in that same paragraph that Pat was referring to. Evidently all the available timber in your district has been committed. What is the source of that evidence?

Mr. Anderson: The source of this evidence was that when the Department of Lands and Forests cancelled the Jean Lake Circle working permit of O&M it was discovered or assumed certainly by the O&M that they were going to have to go outside of the province entirely to make up their required number of cords of pulpwood that they had assumed to be available under the working permit they had from the provincial Department prior to the cancellation.

Mr. McIntosh: So your source of evidence, was it the Company told you this?

Mr. Anderson: The Company told us that they must go outside the district for wood to make up for that that would be lost in the Jean working circle.

Mr. McIntosh: So from this you drew a conclusion?

Mr. Anderson: A natural conclusion, Mr. McIntosh.

Mr. McIntosh: The Department of Lands and Forests has never said, have they, that

Mr. Anderson: Specifically, I don't remember, no, I don't think they did.

Mr. McIntosh: Question 2, then. When you talk about fishing licences did you say something about - oh, yes, No. 5 on page 3. Are fishing licences now being issued outside of Canada?

Mr. Anderson: They have been in the past, yes. Fishing licences were always available at International Falls and at points east of International Falls on highway 11 east.

Mr. McIntosh: For fishing in Canada?

locations along the Ontario highway. Inasfar as access roads into the park are concerned, I myself, last August visited our other large provincial park. There are access roads throughout that park and yet, having spent three days there waterborne, the only access road I saw was the one on which I came in and the same one on which I went out. Algonquin Park is not on Spadina Circle, or Spadina Avenue.

All of the above, Gentlemen, is respectfully submitted by the Fort Frances Chamber of Commerce and I would remind you also, Gentlemen, that the intent here submitted is the same, or very close to the same, as submitted by the Lake Head Chamber of Commerce; and our resolution here has been supported and endorsed by the Dryden.

Mr. Hancock: Very well. Mr. Reid.

Mr. Reid: Mr. Anderson, in the first paragraph you talk about logging and your Chamber says we are convinced that a certain amount of logging in the park is necessary to the economic wellbeing. In the last paragraph on page 4 you suggest that this logging be done by the Department of Lands and Forests?

Mr. Anderson: You are quite correct in both cases. This is not contradictory, Bob.

Mr. Reid: I didn't say it was. I haven't even asked the question yet.

Mr. Anderson: Oh, then your question.

Mr. Reid: Well, you go ahead. Maybe you'll answer it.

Mr. Anderson: Carry on, you had a question.

Mr. Reid: It isn't particularly contradictory, but if it is carried out by the Department of Lands and Forest I would imagine that they will be using people from the timber branch, particularly, and employees of the Department of Lands and Forests. Is this what you had in mind?

Mr. Anderson: This is what is suggested, yes.

Mr. Reid: When you talk about economic wellbeing, then you are thinking about the supply of wood and not necessarily the employment generated by cutting that wood?

Mr. Anderson: Oh, no, oh, no, not at all. I was thinking too, there would be the same number, or knowing several service branches,



Fishing Licences. We believe that fishing licences should be issued according to the Ontario regulations and should be issued only by park authorities, or properly licenced commercial outfitters located in Canada. We do not believe that fishing licences should be issued on the other side of the line at all. We recommend that special licence arrangement be made for supervised school activities in the park, or school groups travelling by canoe in the park.

The future use of the park. We fear that this new U.S. national park, the Voyageur Park, will put great pressure on Quetico, which in its present state will cause perhaps untold damage. Zoning, careful control of entries, close supervision of restricted areas will be a must.

Canadian use of the park. Because of its distance from Canadian population centres we do not expect that Canadian use of the park will be greatly increased in the near future. But preparations for the greater use can't start too soon. We must start our careful husbandry, building up the top soil in the park, carefully controlling zoned areas so that its future use will not be deleterious to the general park.

Access from Canada. If the park, as we conceive it, is to have any economic value to the community most of the emphasis should be Canadian. American visitors should be brought in through Canadian gateways. Camp sites and portages should be built and maintained on designated routes and park use limited to these routes only.

Because of the great area of the park and the impossibility of supervising and maintaining such large areas, we believe such use zones should be established. Certain parts of the park should be restricted and prepared and held back for preparation for future use. Multiple use of the park, such as logging, this may be allowed, but we suggest that the logging should be done by the Department and the timber sold to local forest industries, in agreed quantities and at a price comparable with that at which they could produce it themselves. This we suggest would take away any possibility or any temptation for logging operators to abuse the privileges and the working permits they may have in the park; it will also avoid criticism by a large portion of the general public that envisages the park as being something like three and a half acres in the centre of the City of Toronto. Now the price received from the sale of the timber to the timber operators would, in part and I don't suggest that it would contribute more than a portion of the cost of the husbandry and the careful farming of the park that must be done if we are to have a Quetico Park thirty years hence.

Certain recreation zones should be maintained at convenient

under proper supervision and with proper care.

Inasfar as the water quality in the park is concerned, Gentlemen of the C ommission, Ladies and Gentlemen, if the park is carefully husbanded the water quality will remain as good or better than it is now. That stands to reason.

Now, we've been told by forestry people, some of them here today, the over burden in this park is generally very thin and that heavy use does retard the growth, or regrowth. Properly zones areas for present use may be set aside and the rest of the park be limited to a limited use until the effect of the husbandry in the park shall have taken some effect. Then, and not until then, will this park be ready for the human invasion we can foresee beginning in the next century.

We believe that as far as garbage disposal is concerned, that it should be taken care of by park employees and by those people who, under authority from park management, are using the park. The supervision of garbage disposal should be by park employees.

Inasfar as the use of power equipment. The use of powered equipment should not be generally permitted in the park, except for park maintenance and by those licenced by park authorities in areas zoned for recreational use of that sort of equipment.

As to fees for park use. We have not attempted to set any such fees, but we do say that in certain designated and prepared areas overnight campers may be permitted and the fees charged by the Department in other overnight camp grounds should be very suitable for this particular area.

Canoe parties. Canoe parties should be permitted only over specified routes, well marked, and should be carefully supervised by park personnel. Only C anadian resident outfitters should handle these parties and they should be charged for this use of the park and should be held responsible for the control of their parties.

As far as commercial licences. We believe that certain commercial licences may be permitted both for the canoe outfitters and for others whose properties are adjacent to the park. The commercial outfitters must have parties only in areas zoned for such use and be fully responsible for any of their parties in the park. Fees for such use of the park should be c harged. As far as guides are concerned, only Ontario park trained guides should be used in the park.

done and we should know for inventory purposes those minerals that are there and how much is available for any time of need if it should so arise.

The development of the tourist industry is greatly to be desired and a successful tourist industry, privately operated, does make a large contribution to our economy. We do not believe that Quetico Park should be exploited as a commercial proposition, either by Government or by private operation. As far as recreation is concerned, with our present low population and the distance of Quetico Park from the population centres of Ontario, we can see little recreational use of the Park by Canadians at this time. We allow that perhaps by the end of this century that the population of this area will so have increased that there will be a demand for the use by our own citizens.

The advent of the proposed Voyageurs National Park, almost immediately to the south of Quetico, should increase the use of the park; but for the present, it will be by U.S. citizens. We can all understand that this provides little economic advantage for either Canadians in general or for the citizens of the District of Rainy River in particular. In our opinion, very closely supervised trapping, watched intently to guide the ecologic balances, should be permitted in the park; that is, in certain zoned areas. Careful husbandry should give some economic benefit to the nearby native people.

Now, as to the preservation of Quetico Park. Trained and qualified foresters have for years said that forests and their related flora do benefit from cultivation, thinning, draining, seeding and fertilization. We believe that the time has come when chosen areas of the park should be set aside for intensive care and development for eventual recreational use. Just leaving it standing there, subject to all the hazards to which it is subject, will mean its certain death. To say that Quetico Park should not be used and should be preserved for future generations, or not used at all and not exploited for either economic or ecologic purposes, is equivalent to saying: "This is a beautiful red tomato and I shall put it on the back of this shelf for my grand children." It shall not be there when we come to use it unless we build it up. Now, the careful husbandry of game and fish in the park, as stated in the above paragraph regarding forest and flora, are again a necessity and should be protected with great care to preserve the balances necessary to their well being. This does not suggest that game and fish should not be taken from the park, but



advocates that they are going to take and remove these things and remove the problem of pestilence, disease, and so on, I submit that in the case of certain species they are certainly not going to. I repeat, they are certainly not going to, unless some sort of inducement is provided.

I think I'd like to stop here. I am sure I have occupied my ten minutes and I'm wide open to questions which I'll try to answer.

Hancock: Thank you, Mr. Addison. Are there any questions from the Committee Members for Mr. Addison?

Addison: Thank you

Hancock: Thank you. We have reached the end of those who have declared that they wish to speak and I'm going to call a ten minute recess for everybody to stretch their legs. Then, if anybody wishes to speak after the intermission will they please give their name to Mr. Thompson, our Secretary, who is the younger-looking gentleman in the green shirt, twice removed from me. Just don't get us mixed up, that's all.

- TEN MINUTE RECESS -

Hancock: Ladies and gentlemen, we'll resume the hearing and call on Mr. Anderson, representing the Fort Frances Chamber of Commerce brief.

Anderson: Mr. Chairman, gentlemen of the Commission, ladies and gentlemen, the Fort Frances Chamber of Commerce has prepared a submission to this Commission, that's poetic, regarding the uses that we believe to be the correct uses for Quetico Park. We followed a proposal given us by the Commission so that our headings are the same as those suggested by the Commission for these briefs.

Regarding logging. We are convinced that a certain amount of logging in the park is necessary for the economic well being of the district. Evidently, now this appears to be the situation here in this part of the district in any event, that all the available timber has now been committed. And if we are to expand our economy, based on forest products in part at least, we must wisely use that renewable resource that will most certainly be destroyed by over age and by the other hazards to which forests lend themselves and are exposed. Now, inasfar as mining is concerned, the minerals which may be in Quetico Park or which may in future be found in Quetico Park, are non-renewable resources, unlike forests. These minerals are there for keeps. They are not subject to any of the hazards to which our renewable resources are. Nevertheless, we do believe that some mapping and exploration should be

is going to be contrary to a growing segment of public opinion. As a professional I think there are other ways, or I should say as a non-practicing professional and I should perhaps stress that, I think there are other ways and certainly other ways have been suggested to managing the forests of Quetico Park, than logging. If I may state a personal view, if we have a choice I think between doing nothing and by that I mean only for protection in terms of fire protection, and logging then I would personally see logging as being the best alternative; but I think there are much better alternatives for managing the forest. And I think Mr. Olson has intimated some of them today. You have a brief from Aaron Heinzelman and I think probably he is the expert in the field; I only wish he could be here to talk because I think he presents some very stimulating ideas in regard to forest management. Incidentally, I think he presents stimulating ideas in regard to forest management whether we are talking about management inside the parks or management outside parks. It is interesting to note, and I would draw your attention at this time while I am not specifically speaking on the brief, draw your attention at this time to our quotes from the present fire protection branch of the forest protection branch of the Department of Lands and Forests. In our brief I draw your attention to those quotes. I think they are very interesting. They don't contradict anything that Aaron Heinzelman has said, I think they reflect. And a growing number of ecologists I think they reflect the concern that we are going to have to start using fire as a management tool.

I would seriously question whether our management techniques in regard to the spruce bud worm are effective ones. Mr. Seppala and others have indicated that we have 18,000 acres most of it in Quetico Park, which is going to present a problem. I understand it is going to be sprayed this summer. That being the case, are we going to cure the problem? I submit, not. Temporarily, yes but I submit, not. The basic problem seems to be we are still going to have over mature balsam stands and we are still going to have bud worm infestation. If we were going to cure it I think a number of things -- only one thing can really be done to cure it, remove the balsam. I cannot see in any area of the province today where the allowable cut, at least I know of none and I stand to be corrected on this, I know of no area in the province today where the allowable cut of balsam, and please note that I put emphasis on the species here, that the allowable cut of balsam is being taken anywhere, so there is no reason to expect that even had we logging in that area the allowable cut of balsam would be taken out, or that over mature balsam would be removed under present forest management practices. So, in other words, when industry

I would like to point out, the lumber companies are the people with special rights in the province. They can cut virtually anywhere. The motorboat crowd has special rights in this province; they can go virtually anywhere. The crowd that wants to use camper trailers is catered to almost exclusively in this province; they can find camp grounds anywhere. But the fellow who wants to get out and enjoy a wilderness experience where he is not going to have to listen to outboard motors, where he doesn't have to camp in a tent city, I submit that maybe he deserves a little bit of special status, which everybody else is enjoying automatically.

I'd like to turn to another point that has come up and comment upon it. The resources of the province, I think, are all of ours. They are yours, they are mine, they are every citizens. I think that much is obvious. When we come to talk about management of these resources I would like to compliment the Department of Lands and Forests personnel. I think in the past they have done a perfectly adequate job in meeting the demands and needs of management, in the light of conditions at those times. You are now having a hearing in which we are all participating and it is not a question that anybody has done a bad job, it is a question of trying to change it and we submit, in the light of changing times that we are going to have to change policies and management practices. Towards that end there is a brief submitted by Save Quetico backing this up with more specific detail. But we are asking you to take and recognize the kind of change and make suggestions which will see policy changes and the policy changes reflected in management practice.

Incidentally, I am a graduate forester though not a practicing one. If there seems to be divisiveness among Foresters on this, is it surprising? We have divisiveness among Bar Associations, we have divisiveness amongst Medical Associations on certain matters as to what may be good and what may be bad. This I see as a healthy sign and what I see coming out here at this hearing I think is a healthy sign as well. We see different ideas being presented; I only hope that they all get considered. I believe personally that in the light of present public desires and the thinking that is being reflected partly at this hearing, that there is a need to have Quetico, and I am speaking not so much as a personal need now, but I think there is a public need to have Quetico set aside as a wilderness park. If we are going to have as prime management technique in major portions of the Park resource extraction, and here I'm talking timber extraction, I am presuming for the time being that we are not going to have mining in the park, if it is going to be timber extraction for profit, then I think that we are talking about something that



I have travelled on the Albany. The Albany is still today I think a fair wilderness, although there are many fly in camps on it and many motor boats operating up and down the stream. That sort of takes some of the joy out of it for me because I happen to be a purist. The Albany also has plans under consideration for dams on it and as such it is another area I can, if not write off right now, certainly write off in the future when the dams are built, and it appears they will be built. Ste. Marguerite when I visited was accessible at one point. It is now accessible along virtually its entire length by reason of roads. It is no longer a wilderness. So I come to Quetico. I find myself having to defend wilderness concept because everywhere I turn where I have been able to go, I no longer find wilderness. Quetico may not be wilderness by my definition, but it is better than what I am seeing elsewhere and I am here to defend it.

I think some attempts have been made to provide division amongst the movement of wilderness preservers by saying that the action is all coming from Toronto or points east. I would like it on record that I am a native of Thunder Bay, I lived in Thunder Bay for 18 years of my life and I do represent a faction in this part of the country which is working toward preserving wilderness.

I would like to very briefly go over a number of points that have come up today. With your indulgence, I will talk at a later date regarding a brief which has been presented by the Save Quetico Committee. I am talking strictly as an individual at this point.

A number of individuals today have raised the point, why must we set this area aside for the use of canoeists only? First of all, I submit I am not asking that the area be set aside for the use of canoeists only. I'm asking that it be set aside for those who want to enjoy wilderness experience. It looks to me from all indications that I see that the Ontario Government is getting more and more into the business of hiking trails. We see this in our large parks. I would expect this to become a larger and larger thing in Quetico if it is set aside as a wilderness area. Therefore, to talk about having a fringe along the lake shore or skyline cutting not destroying the values is nonsense in the light of that. All right, to come back to the argument, why should we have it exclusively for the canoeists? I would turn the question around, Why not? A number of the questions from your Committee here today have certainly indicated that the canoeist shouldn't have any special rights. At the moment

fish home. They catch fish, they eat them and they throw them back.

Laughter.

I don't say they are fish hogs, they aren't there just for the meat.

Hancock: I think we get your point, Mr. Handberg.

Handberg: We have all kinds of arguments about how much this would cost a pound when they weigh it out by the time they get it home.

Hancock: Will you give Andy the mike.

Jourdain: I'd verify this fact that Mr. Handberg has accomplished this achievement. We have had people up there who caught fish and actually threw them back into the Lake. It is unbelievable to you guys.

Hancock: That's our chief critic. Andy here. Any other questions? Thank you very much, Mr. Handberg.

Handberg: Thank you.

Hancock: Mr. Addison

Addison: Mr. Chairman, Committee Members, thank you very much for this opportunity to speak today. It may be a little unusual to see me here speaking and I think that I should perhaps explain why I am here. Other than perhaps Mr. Olson and Mr. Lovink I think I have had opportunities to travel in wilderness areas in Canada more so than most of you here. I have travelled on the South Mehanie River which was certainly my most spectacular experience. I have travelled on the Albany, the Ste Marguerite in Quebec and other areas in Ontario which I wouldn't really call wilderness, but those three I think I would call wilderness.

Why am I concerned? I should be able to go back to these areas and enjoy them time and time again. Why am I fighting for Quetico when I have done very little travelling in Quetico? I am fighting for it because the Mehanie is no longer a place I can go to and enjoy. Mehanie now has a major tributary polluted with cyanide from an operating mine; there is another mine going in on another tributary of the creek which promises to do much the same thing. There is talk, although it is certainly not definite at this stage of the game, talk of putting a major power dam or a series of power dams in, damming the canyons of the Mehanie and I am sure you have all heard of them. In other words, Mehanie is no longer a wilderness I can enjoy.

Mr. Ridley: I'm not going to argue. You'd better look up the definition, I think.

Mr. Handberg: There is no restriction

Mr. Ridley: You'd better look up the definition. In any event, that was only part of my question. The other was, in the main then I would say, you would be using boundary waters and Jean.

Mr. Handberg: We don't use the boundary waters, the international boundary waters, because there are too many portages. We go up Sturgeon Lake, through the Maligne River, up Quetico and those waters.

Mr. Ridley: And north?

Mr. Handberg: And north. We don't go east.

Mr. Ridley: In your operations there, you indicated that in the main outboard motors are essential. You also indicated that a 6 H.P. outboard was satisfactory for your purpose. Is that right?

Mr. Handberg: That's right.

Mr. Ridley: Thank you.

Mr. Braun: Just two short questions, Mr. Chairman. What sort of fishing do your American guests expect to achieve when they come? Do they expect to get their limit every day? Or how do they achieve this? The second question, in the lakes you are using, are you aware now of oil in the water as the result of outboard motors?

Mr. Handberg: We don't have to boil our water.

Mr. Braun: Are you aware of oil?

Mr. Handberg: We've got outboard motors in our water that we use up there and we don't find oil in the water. The water in our home, in our resort is all lake water and it is all passed by the Health Service here in Fort Frances and we use lake water and there is no oil pollution there. There are outboards there. There may be 30 or 40 boats a day come up to Lac La Croix.

Mr. Braun: And the other question, about the fishing.

Mr. Handberg: I would say our fishing is excellent fishing but the thing is they don't want to take fish home. Our people don't take



Mr. Handberg: Our people, as long as this thing was controlled, like I say in my brief, as long as it is controlled properly, use it. I can't see it going back to primitive. I've been there all my life and

Mr. Reid: The logging wouldn't be going on supposedly, at the same

Mr. Handberg: It hasn't changed since I first came there. Oh, there've been changes sure like any place, but there has been no radical change. Lac La Croix is just as beautiful now as it ever was.

Mr. Reid: Has it been logged, lately?

Mr. Handberg: No. In fact, it never has been logged.

Mr. Reid: Do you think it would remain the same if it was logged? That's the point. Are you going to have the same kind of scenery, or are you going to have the same kind of experience? Are you going to have the same kind of quiet and solitude if you've got logging in there?

Mr. Handberg: I'm a tourist operator and I'm not a logger.

Mr. Reid: Would you want logging next door to you?

Mr. Handberg: I would say, yes. I would say multiple use, for everybody.

Mr. Hancock: Andy, have you a question? Will you pass the mike down.

Mr. Jourdain: I'll have to come to the defence of Mr. Handberg. He doesn't know anything about loggin'. We, on the other hand, have had a little experience with a little logging on Lake La Croix and I don't see no devastation there.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you, Andy. Have you a question, John Ridley?

Mr. Ridley: Mr. Handberg, I'd like just a brief clarification. As you are using motors, or so you said, motors are important for your parties that are conducted out of your area, therefore you cannot be using Hunter Island. It is primitive and motors are not allowed.

Mr. Handberg: On Hunter Island. Motors are allowed there now. Oh, yes, they always have been.

Mr. Ridley: Well, according to the primitive definition motors are not allowed in a primitive area. You don't use Hunter Island, then?

Mr. Handberg: Oh, yes, We go to Saganaga Lake which is on Hunter Island. Everybody uses motors on Hunters Island.

fish there. One of the trappers came back yesterday and he said he ran across these people and they all had large catches of Lake trout and I think all snowmobiles should be banished from Quetico Park and from the border lakes of Quetico and have no snowmobiles in Quetico Park.

Mr. Stokes: But you would allow motors.

Mr. Handberg: It's different. These people aren't controllable. Most of the people with motors have guides. Everybody knows where they are. If they allow snowmobiles and skidoos in Quetico Park they should have a group like Atikokan. They want to go to Healey, have a road marked out, a controlled road, the Lands and Forests know those people have 100 machines that will pass through that road at a certain date. Let them go through, it is for public use.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Phillips. Take the mike, there please. Lackie.

Mr. Phillips: What would be the labour potential in that area for our native people?

Mr. Handberg: In the logging?

Mr. Phillips: How many able bodied men might be a reservoir for selective cutting if that were allowed?

Mr. Handberg: I would say Andy would be more able to answer that. I would say maybe 50 men.

Mr. Phillips: Thank you very much.

Mr. Handberg: There are about 25 families there and there is the father and maybe four or five sons and they are all wanting to work in the woods, they don't want to come to town; they don't want to be trained here in Fort Frances to drive cabs or that type of thing. They want to work with their hands in the bush.

Mr. Phillips: It is a fact is it not, that this community is growing.

Mr. Handberg: It is growing. It can't help but grow.

Mr. Hancock: Pat Reid.

Mr. Reid: We mentioned, Bob, that you are in favour of therapeutic logging. Supposing the O&M were restored their privilege, shall we say, or went ahead with logging in the Jean working circle which would include a large part of the area which you currently fish, would you agree to that? How would you feel about O&M operating in that area where you are going to be bringing people in?

in the boundary waters or within the interior of the park also?

Mr. Handberg: Our large boats, what we call guide boats, we have 20, would be on Lac La Croix; then we have canoes and motors and they go, these are not small canoes, they go out. They are comfortable, they go up to Jean and they go to other places we use in our area. Those lakes are in the primitive area.

Mr. Hancock: Jack Stokes, Jack said, "I have a question for Mr. Handberg!"

Mr. Stokes: With your knowledge of the area and your knowledge of the people in the area who are badly in need of employment, would you say that if the Department in their wisdom decided that therapeutic logging should go on, say in the Jean working circle, that is the area contiguous to the reserve, do you think this would provide an economic base for those people? Do you think it would be realistic to suggest that this kind of activity should go on in that area?

Mr. Handberg: I personally think it should go on.

Mr. Stokes: And you think the people there would be quite willing to do the therapeutic logging under the guidance of the Department?

Mr. Handberg: Yes, I do. These men are all men with families growing up there. Ten years ago we had 110 and now there must be close to 250 people there. They built new homes on the reserve. We have power this year for the first time and these people have to have employment and I can't employ them all. Another thing is that we do, we have or we pay a storage fee for canoes on beaver hunts and it is rumoured that they may disallow canoes being left at the Ranger station. Our supplying business is a quite sizeable operation and we use Beaver House for a take off and we would have to have equipment there or our people just couldn't go because we don't like to fly canoes in our planes and either we have to leave them there or else have a concession. We have to have canoes available in the park or at a park headquarters.

Mr. Hancock: Al Tibbetts.

Mr. Tibbetts: I'd like to ask Mr. Handberg in his experience if he has noticed any deterioration or decline in fishing in those lakes that are acceptable to snowmobiles.

Mr. Handberg: We haven't yet. In fact, we didn't even know we could fish Quetico until last Sunday when we came over there there and there were nine snowmobiles fishing on Beaver House Lake. We called Atikokan and they told us we could fish



Reservation, dishwashers, laundresses. In fact, Andy's wife is our laundress.

Mr. Reid: Could you maintain employment of these people if, supposing the Committee or the Government in its wisdom decided that there would be no motor boats within the park, no commercial operators in the park, would you be able to maintain the employment of these people in the lakes surrounding the park outside of the park?

Mr. Handberg: No, because we've been there 35 years now and we use Quetico and we use the place outside the park, but mainly Quetico, for our people's vacations. They go fishing there every day, they don't camp out like they do out at Healey, we aren't in the outfitting business. We probably have 75 people and we run a large establishment and our people: it's a different type of operation from the canoe business out of Healey, or the proposed canoe business established in Atikokan. Our people live in our camp, they go out every day by boat, by canoe and by air to Beaver House and this would deprive these people from going. Our people are older people, they aren't used to getting in a canoe and paddling ten miles a day and camping out, sleeping on the ground. They just won't be there, that's all.

Mr. Reid: Have you noticed in your 35 years a diminution in the amount of game or fish, fish particularly, which I believe your camp and Walt Hearn's....

Mr. Handberg: Our fishing has held up very well, mainly because we are using the whole area. We don't just fish one lake, we constantly change from place to place and that's why we've got good fishing.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. McIntosh

Mr. McIntosh: Mr. Reid asked you, I'd like to split his question in half and ask if outboard motors were banned in the park would you respond to that?

Mr. Handberg: It would definitely hurt our business tremendously, because our people just wouldn't paddle. We have to have outboard motors.

Mr. McIntosh: You would then have to hire some paddlers.

Mr. Handberg: We have trouble to get fellows to run the motors besides paddle a canoe.

Mr. Reid: May I ask another question. No one else has asked it, along that line are the boats with motors used primarily

Mrs. Park: I suppose we mean to retain the one that is there .

Mr. Tibbetts: This would be a natural environment park.

Mrs. Park: No, I know the difference and I don't mean a natural environment park.

Mr. Tibbetts: Then we can't have the campers.

Mrs. Park: I have heard the suggestion made that French Lake be kept apart.

Mr. Tibbetts: Take it away from out of the park?

Mrs. Park: You are twisting my words. I think you understand what I mean, that this area should be kept apart and the rest of the park be primitive park.

Mr. Hancock: Any other questions? Thank you, Mrs. Park. You'll have to forgive us for not giving you a chair either, but in these days of equalization rights for men and women I didn't dare give you one. Mr. Handberg, I can call you Bob Handberg.

Mr. Handberg: Mr. Chairman, members of the Quetico Committee, I supplied my brief for you so I haven't got anything else. If you have any questions I will be glad to answer them.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Reid.

Mr. Reid: Mr. Handberg, many of the briefs particularly from the conservation group talk about the wild life within the park. Has it been your experience in your many years in the park that there is a great deal of wild life within the park itself?

Mr. Handberg: Well in our area there is, close to where we live, but we fly over the park constantly and the game, there is much more game out of the park than there is in the park. The areas we are allowed to trap, those areas are heavily populated with beaver. Outside those areas the beaver houses are dead; there was no food and they moved out. The areas that are trapped by the people and by the trappers produce a lot of real good fur; otherwise, the fur is poor.

Mr. Reid: You are the main employer of the Indians at the Lac La Croix Reserve. Do they have any other source of employment other than guiding for you within the park?

Mr. Handberg: No. There are about 150 Indians there now and 25 to 30 of the men are guides in the summertime and they earn from \$18.00 to \$20.00 a day and we employ them on an average of 120 days a year, if they all come to work when they are supposed to. Our cabins are all managed by girls from the

forests of North America are amply attested to in the writings and paintings of those who first saw them, that very little remains of this unquestioned aspect and that those forests existed without the presumptuous improvement of human management, and that the very pressure to cut or mine these areas is abundant reason to preserve them.

Applause

Mr. Hancock: Thank you, Mrs. Park. I am not too sure how many of the Committee members might want to ask you a question. Are there any questions for Mrs. Park?

Mr. Tibbetts: There is one point I would like to make, Mr. Chairman, and that Mrs. Park mentioned that Quetico should be retained as primitive area and in the same breath she talks about allowing more people in there, campers and so forth and the easier access and this is contrary to the conception of a primitive park. I've noticed in reading these briefs that a lot of people want Quetico as a primitive park and they still want to go in there. Now according to the definition of primitive park there is nothing goes on in the park. I think a lot of the public doesn't seem to be aware of this. If it is a primitive park that's it. You don't have any access to it.

Mrs. Park: I'd say that

Mr. Hancock: This debate is between Mrs. Park and Mr. Tibbetts.

Mrs. Park: If I could just answer that. I've been to the French Lake camp grounds when I was first in Quetico a number of years ago, I think in '56 or '57 when the buildings were first being put up and I was there two years ago and I think that there has been the suggestion that this area be kept rather aside from the rest of the park so that people could camp there and that the rest of the park would be retained as a primitive area. I think most of us understand this. Incidentally, I didn't say it when I was talking because I'm not very good at public speaking, I talked to a number of people around town, I work a couple of days at the hospital and I'm kind of gabby and I ask a lot of people when I get a chance, "What do you think about Quetico?" Without exception, everyone has said the same thing: "Why have a park and then turn around and cut the trees?" I wrote Mr. Brunelle a letter about a year ago about this and he didn't answer the question. I got a rather hostile answer to my letter but he didn't answer that question.

Mr. Tibbetts: My point is that a true primitive park can't be with camp grounds



expropriate it tomorrow for a highway, for instance, they do so regardless of any possible objection. I first came to northwestern Ontario in 1947 with the Ontario Red Cross, to Dryden, and since then I have lived in Red Lake, Sioux Lookout and for the past four years in Crozier just west of town. As a family we have also resided in such widely spaced places as Winnipeg, Gimli, Ottawa, the English midlands, northern France and the forest province of Belgium. We have walked in parks, along country lanes, through tidy woodlands and have trudged and pushed our way over some of the Precambrian shield. We have seen silviculture in Britain, the reforestation of war ravished areas of Europe and I might say that it is about forty years it has been growing and it doesn't look like we'd like to see a forest; we have also seen the immediate and late results of forest fire and the aftermath of modern logging practice and it is nonsense to suggest that forestry growth in man-made forests bears any resemblance to the unique ecology that exists in natural woodlands. This must be especially true where slow growing lichens and mosses have made much of the tenuous soil cover over the rocky shield. That primeval forests will not exist in all of the park begs the question. This, it seems to me, is why we have park boundaries in Ontario. I looked up the word park in two dictionaries and the concise Oxford offered that it was a large tract of land kept in a natural state for public benefit. And the newer American Heritage dictionary in the English language, it suggested a tract of land set aside for public use. Both suggested alternative uses, city park, recreation areas, etc., but neither put forward any area to be shared with large industrial ventures. Surely such parks as Quetico with wilderness, waterways and historic values should come under the classification of primitive park with accomodation for tourists and campers, such as now exist in Quetico. In other words, adjacent to existing highways, and provide these facilities in conjunction with the nature trails in the immediate vicinity. I would like to suggest an expanded museum. That a minimum of management and other disturbance should occur elsewhere with further access only by canoe; that all the land not be of so-called recreational value. The presence of fire and insect damage always present in natural states would of course require some research.

In conclusion I would just like to say that if we are to have parks, whatever activity occurs in them should not be commercial exploitation. That a park by its very definition is a place apart from outside business, that the magnificent

and looking at it from the viewpoint of the Town of Fort Frances, I'm very practical when I think of the financial effect on the Town of Fort Frances in view of the fifty million dollar kraft mill that has been built in Fort Frances, I think 70% of our employment in northwestern Ontario comes from woods operation and the products and this particular industry. We did recommend that an increase in angling licences, and I think this has been discussed to some extent, be imposed upon non-residents, particularly from the American side of the border. I think there is 96% use of the Quetico Park established by Americans particularly and in this case I think they should pay and be made to pay the cost of maintaining our Quetico Park. Gentlemen, this is all I have to say. If there are any questions I'll try to answer them on behalf of the Council.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Kingerski, of all the briefs I read, 235 plus, yours was the only one that suggested retaining this Committee.

Laughter

Mr. Kingerski: I thought we'd be a first on that one.

Mr. Hancock: You were not only first but you were the last. Any questions? No questions. Thank you very much, Mr. Kingerski. Mrs. Irene Park.

Mrs. Park: Mr. Chairman, I've never used one of these things before, ladies and gentlemen, I'm not sure what an ordinary housewife is doing here after the three gentlemen have spoken. However, when I submitted a written brief on the subject of Quetico Park it was with the intention that it be the very best explanation I could make of my experience, hopes and reading on the matter as a camper, a very amateur naturalist and a concerned citizen. Absolutely nothing, I thought, could persuade me to make any kind of public speech and if I could stop shaking I could read this better. Here I am, having rounded up some small courage for a number of reasons. One of these is the general attitude of the forest industries who seem to feel that any and all merchantable timber is automatically theirs to be divided up among them and I can't help but wonder how the decisions are made that the people of the province must justify any wish to retain some portions from them, unmarred by logging roads, ravaged scenery and dirty waters. Surely, the shoe should be on the other foot. It is well known, apparently, that some cutting licences have existed in the Quetico district in the past. This doesn't seem like a valid reason for their continuance in perpetuity. If we own the land that our house is on and some level of Government wishes to

a question to answer, was it?

Mr. Olson: I wish they were all like that.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Olson, we thank you very much for the time you have given. If we had known we would keep you that long we would have let you sit down, I think. Thank you very much.

Mr. Olson: Thank you.

Mr. Hancock: We will now call on Mr. Kingerski, Treasurer of the Town of Fort Frances. You will be running for the Council next, I imagine, for Mayor maybe even.

Mr. Kingerski: Mr. Chairman, gentlemen of the Executive Committee, ladies and gentlemen, I have very little to offer other than the brief that was presented to you. I wish to extend on behalf of Mayor Marshall and the Council, his regrets that he could not come here himself today. The brief that was presented to you is the viewpoint of the Council after listening to both the paper Company members that presented their case to the Council, and also to the Department of Lands and Forests personnel who most ably and capably presented the facts and figures to the Council at two meetings that were held especially for this purpose. I might point out here that in respect to our brief, we have looked at the overall picture and we certainly don't think that the park should revert to a primitive park type of environment. I think the limitations in this respect would be phasing out of completely existing organized camp grounds such as French Lake, eventually. We also have the fact that eventually there will be no road permitted anywhere into the park. Basically, I think that the access to the park would be by foot or by canoe, as so ably presented by Mr. Olson. Not that the Council is against it, but it is a vast area and the interior would be virtually left alone. With the primitive park you would also restrict use of outboard motors. As I understand it, there would be no use for outboard motors at all in the park once it reverts to primitive park. And as far as resources are concerned we would have no extraction whatsoever. This would be virtually eliminated. So since approximately at this point, as I understand it, about 50% of the park is now set aside for wilderness use and it is used as such. Now, if this is the case is it not sufficient? Is it not possible that selective cutting could be permitted on the remainder of the park to that extent that such a body as this Advisory Committee could control? One of our recommendations is that this Committee be retained as an Advisory Committee and deal with these problems as they come up, either annually or more often.

I think, gentlemen, one of the facts that we should remember



natural events in the great interest of preserving an intellectual or ecological integrity. It takes brains, it takes people who have studied these things to know what to do, what is the wise thing to do and you have fine ecologists up in Canada who, I trust, will exert all of their energies, all of their know-how and their expertise in the preserving of this area.

Mr. Stokes: You think that the cost of preserving it and the benefits that will be lost, considering Mr. Seppala's remarks that something like fifty million dollars could be lost if we withdrew all logging from provincial parks and a significant portion of that would be lost if we withdrew cutting from the Jean and Mathieu working circle, I am wondering, do you think that the cost of preserving this wilderness area should be the burden of those who use it?

Mr. Olson: Part of it, yes, but not entirely. Does anyone question the value of the national museum in Ottawa? Or the Art Museum in Toronto? This is borne by the public.

Mr. Stokes: There's a good many northerners would question it. When you consider the accessibility say to the Science Centre in Toronto or the Toronto Harbour complex, you know what I mean, I am wondering is the public generally or users from United States, are they willing to pay a much greater share of preserving this wilderness area to compensate for the loss of economic activity that would accrue to the people of this area as a result of the decision taken?

Mr. Olson: Well, I would say the people who are really in love with this country wouldn't mind being taxed a little more heavily than they are. Now don't quote me or they will probably shoot me when I get home, but I'm sure that no one would be averse to increasing fees if those fees were going to the preservation of the area. I think that is something we all have to face. We'll spend ten bucks on a few drinks after this meeting is over and think nothing of it. Why shouldn't we charge a similar amount for people going into an area like this just for the joy of seeing it. I think that is something that can be explored.

Mr. Hancock: Any further questions? Andy. Pass a mike down to Andy.

Mr. Jourdain: Mr. Olson, are you the Mr. Olson that I want to meet?

Mr. Olson: I don't know.

Laughter and applause

Mr. Hancock: Maybe he has read some of your books. That wasn't too tough

in California. The old sequoias, you've seen them no doubt many of you, grow in park-like places. Fires come in about every five years, ground fires, and kill off the vegetation. We discovered Smokey Bear about thirty five years ago, have you heard of him?

r. Jessiman: Umhum

r. Olson: O. K. He is almost lionized. Somebody will make a saint of Smokey Bear some day, over the dead bodies of ecologists. I went out there two or three years ago to do a survey for the Department of Interior and I was shocked to see some of the canyons leading up to the big stands choked with mesquite, with grease wood, with instand cedar, all the highly volatile resin producing plants, up to 50 or 60 feet high facing into the sequoias. It was a shock to see it, because under normal conditions those trees would have been burned by slow ground fires, but should a spark during a thunderstorm hit any one of those arroyos or canyons when the volatile gases are just hanging in a blue haze over those canyons it won't burn slowly. It will go pouf! It will be a crown fire for the sequoias and you will see great big headlines: "The sequoias are gone."

r. Jessiman: Mr. Chairman, just a comment. It is not a question.

r. Olson: I want to add just one of mine. We have already started cutting out that stuff. They started on the top burning down gradually and they eventually hope to catch it before there is a catastrophe.

r. Jessiman: That's a bit of a contradiction. I gathered, Mr. Olson, that you would allow nature having started a fire by electrical storm and you say we should go in and stop it; and yet you stated in contradiction to that, that the spruce bud worm passing along the same area we should let it take its course. I don't quite get your thought here.

r. Olson: There are two different natural catastrophes and you have to treat them differently.

. Hancock: Anybody else? Mr. Stokes?

.Stokes: Obviously, Mr. Olson, you have a wealth of knowledge and experience in this field. I'm certainly not going to get into a consultation with you because I am not competent to do so. I am wondering with that knowledge and expertise, I wonder if you have come to any conclusion as to how much it costs to preserve a wilderness and who should pay for it?

. Olson: I would say the Government should pay for it. Of course it costs. If you are going to preserve a wilderness anywhere you have to have adequate staff knowing how to protect it. I don't like to use the word manipulate, but who know how to allow for

new coined phrase that we are not too familiar with, but the way you explained it I understand that this is for going in and taking out blow downs, are you of the opinion that we leave it the way nature had it happen?

Mr. Olson: I agree with you on two of your three points. If a blow down occurs

Mr. Jessiman: It was your statement

Mr. Olson: I know, you picked it up. Maybe your inference was what I misunderstood. If there is a blow down, there was a bad blow down was it last summer or the summer before? We know what happens. Ecologically those blow downs have occurred all over this north country for ten thousand years. We feel that they should not be disturbed. It is part of the ecological picture. If the spruce bud worm came in, which is a native we think, and chews up what was it, 16,000 acres of aspen, somebody mentioned, I think it is wrong to go in there and cut out that balsam. I am familiar with the spruce bud worm on our side of the border as well as yours. After the bud worm has run its course the balsam are dead, they begin to fall, it is a mad tangle, but eventually the integrity of the country is still preserved. Now you mention fire.

Mr. Jessiman: Did you say you should go in and cut it down after the spruce bud worm, or leave it alone?

Mr. Olson: Leave it alone.

Mr. Jessiman: Thank you.

Mr. Olson: Your third point, fire, on which you did not interpret me properly, is something we've got to use with caution and care. We all know that this is a fire ecology, that the land and its vegetation are the result of countless fires and our scientists have investigated those fires as far back as 500 years. We have an ecologist, his name is Heizelman, very highly reputed who would love to come and show you the pictures he has taken over the past five years. He knows the Quetico too. This would change your concept of what is meant by a natural area and ecological integrity. When a fire occurs because of the smallness of the area and its great recreational potential, we can't let the Quetico burn over any more than we can let our country burn over. We've got to limit it. We know that fire has played its important part, but because we human beings demand pleasures in this area next year and for the next ten years, we can't wait a hundred years for it to happen. A good example of that is what happened out in Sequoia



r. Olson: In the west right now we are talking about rationing the number of people entering, say Yellowstone, Glacier, Yosemite, heavily used parks. Even the Smokies, the heaviest of all. The rationing hasn't begun yet, but they are thinking about it seriously and I think it will have to be. If our population keeps on growing, and I hope something will stop it before it runs rampant where we will have a population of four hundred or five hundred million, when our problems will be increased, I think the major thing for the administrators of areas such as this, or say Yellowstone national park, is the preservation of the area. If people crowd in in far too great numbers to the point where they will jeopardize the land itself and the ecological integrity, then I think the time has come to ration. It may be coming right here. I think there are other ways which might be possible to cut down the number and we are working on that now and you will be working on it sooner or later. It is a potential threat which we all face.

. Tibbetts: You haven't any suggestion on how rationing could be carried out?

. Olson: Well, I can. Say a first come, first served. Put your name in a year ahead. I think rationing there would take the place just the same as rationing any place else. Just let the public be informed that they must ask for permission to take a trip, say in 1972, suppose it was going to start tomorrow. So many trips will go into this area. If you are lucky you'll be able to get one. If you're unlucky you wait until the next year, and so on. People will have to get used to rationing here as they will rationing for movies, plays, city parks, any possible adventure in entertainment. We'll have to face it. I attended an international conference in Seattle. There were 102 different countries represented. That was about five years ago. We talked about the same thing and I'll never forget an Indian from Calcutta got up and said: "The day may come" he didn't live in our population but in India which is the worst of them all, "when these areas will be preserved just as places to look at from perimeters." That sort of shook us, but a lot of people are thinking the same way; that it's very important to preserve the beauty of an area, that the very fact that it exists and can be seen from the outside or from certain corridors makes it worth while. But we are all aware of the threat of human numbers and the threat of human feet.

. Hancock: Mr. Jessiman, did you have a question?

. Jessiman: Yeah. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Olson, did I understand you correctly when you said that the spruce bud worm should be left unattended, should be left to run its natural course? That if there were a forest fire it should also run its natural course? And thirdly, you mentioned about therapeutic cutting which is a

side and by the United States Forest Service on our side. But the two areas are so alike, so closely integrated that it is impossible to think of one without thinking of the other. I think the day is coming.

Mr. McIntosh: I'm not sure you really answered what I asked. What are the things then that give you encouragement?

Mr. Olson: The thing that gives me encouragement, many things give me encouragement, the interest of the services on our side of the border in gradually phasing out all logging contracts. There are a few going on there. The fact that there will be, roughly, 750,000 acres of wilderness already declared as wilderness. The other 250,000 acres I think will come in, in time, and the whole area will be a complete wilderness. The Superior National Forest has three million acres more.

Mr. McIntosh: Is there any of that land that is valuable logging land now? It is easy to declare something a park once it doesn't have any economic value. Is that Superior forest valuable logging land now, or has it been all logged over?

Mr. Olson: Parts of it have been. Our ecologists have gone over it and they have estimated that about 42% of the area has been logged in the period from 1890 to 1935, say. That's only 40%. The other 60% has not been logged. Young forest is coming up after the inevitable fires, young forests that are maturing steadily and beautifully right now. I don't think you could say that there are any logging areas in the other 2/3 of that Superior national forest that are not accessible and they still are good logging areas. I wish you had another two million acres on the other side where you could do your stuff and you wouldn't feel that logging in the Quetico is so necessary. Of course you have Dominion land, provincial lands back of and north of the Quetico, so the situation is not too much different, I don't think.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Tibbetts would like to ask you a question.

Mr. Tibbetts: Mr. Olson, to pursue Mr. Phillips' question. It appears your thinking is that there would have to be restriction in the park. Have you any suggestions or formula? Our Committee I think would like to pick your brain; you are obviously the most experienced canoeman in the continent. Would you have any formula as to how Lands or Forests or whoever is administering the park could limit the number of canoeists in there to prevent over use?

Mr. Olson: Well, I think it is going to be perfectly possible to ration trips. That's what you're talking about?

Mr. Tibbetts: That's what I'm talking about.

include canoeing which at one time was Canada's No. 1 sport and No. 1 occupation. Witness the St. Lawrence little villages where all the boys came from in the old days. I turned Tony on and the rest of my voyageurs who will have far more impact on the Senator than I would and they are going after the man who is planning the Ontario games or the Canadian games, to see if they will restore canoeing to the program for next summer. I think it a terrible and sad oversight. Don't you?

. Phillips: Nevertheless, you couldn't see a set up in which the historic canoe trails might be held sort of inviolate with buffer zones on each side, and the other areas opened up for public participation in the beauties of the area? You couldn't support that sort of approach?

. Olson: No, I don't think I could because I think the quality of the Quetico, its wilderness quality, is something that makes it more than an ordinary canoeing area. Sure, Canadians have all kinds of lakes to travel and I've been on them too, but this right here is a gem and what makes it a gem is its solitude and its quietness and I hope when the thing is settled that snowmobiles, outboard motors will be denied from the interior and that your Canadian friends will thank you for making it necessary for them to paddle in as the old voyageurs paddled in.

Phillips: This would transcend, would it, the loss of one-quarter of the district of Rainy River actually to the people of Rainy River?

Olson: Loss, did you say? It is not being lost.

Applause

Hancock: Just a minute, please. Mr. McIntosh.

McIntosh: In your brief, Mr. Sigurdson, I guess it is the last sentence you say: "The day will come when the U.S. portion of this lakeland will also have complete wilderness status." Do you have something that would be firm about that? Or is that a wish that you would hold?

Olson: It's not entirely a wish. It is something we've been working on for a long, long time. And all of us, including the Forest Service on our side of the border, feel that this area contiguous to the Quetico will have, and does have as its highest use being kept as a wilderness and we are all hoping that the day will come when the two adjacent areas will make a complete two million plus acre wilderness, administered by Lands and Forests on your



this is the great environmental decade, this is an environmental experiment which the world has never had before and I think that with all the interest of all the people in United States and Canada that we are going to be able to do this; we've got to step sometimes, but when we realize the ultimate potential of an area such as this I am absolutely sure we can preserve it. I've seen it happen in the natural parks of the west. I've been interested in national parks for many years, I've inspected them and surveyed them. I know what can be done in the way of protection and the prophets of doom who say: "If you don't cut the big yellow pine in Yellowstone it will all blow down." We've kept it for a hundred years and it is still growing. That sort of thing. Another question?

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Phillips.

Mr. Phillips: Mr. Olson, I too have been charmed and fascinated by your delightful books, especially The Singing Wilderness, but apart entirely from lumbering you have painted the glory and the wonder and the grandeur of Quetico; why should, consequently, all its delights and its beauty in a sense be denied to- Canada has twenty million people, Ontario has seven, two hundred million in the United States - and yet how many are using it from our side, today? 2,500 a year, twenty-seven, twenty-eight thousand Americans. Why shouldn't it be available and accessible to Canadian, or Ontario or district families and others who want to get in there in other than a canoe?

Mr. Olson: Oh, I see what you mean. Well, that's been an old point of attack for a long time. As an old canoe man I don't think there is a more delightful way of travelling across the face of the earth than in a good canvas canoe. I didn't say aluminum canoe because those things are an atrocity. I like the old Peterboroughs, you make better canoes in Canada than we do in the States. I've had a succession of Peterboroughs.

Mr. Phillips: But let's not give an exclusivity to that section of the people.

Mr. Olson: To finish my answer to your question. The day is going to come when Canadians will be using the access points they have now; they may need another access point or two, but they can still get in there and they will use it as they become informed. I'm absolutely certain there will be more Canadians coming in. I got a letter from Senator Benedickson of Rainy River, is it? I've known him for thirty years. He wrote me from Ottawa and he said: "Sig, can you imagine it in the 1971 Canadian Games" I think he called it "they've left out canoeing. Of all things to happen in Canada." He said: "I happen to know that they sell more paddles than they do tennis racquets, or footballs, or basket balls, or track shoes. That shows that Canadian young people are still interested in paddling." Well, I wrote him a strong letter pledging my support to this undying cause of getting Canada to

Lovink: I was very interested in what you said. Of course I need not divulge my own opinions with regard to Quetico. I am, as you, a canoeist and I love this part of the world. I don't like the bumbling very much, but that's not what I want to ask. I agree with you as to the magnificent part Quetico plays in the wilderness area; we must keep it for generations to come. But there is another question, we live in this modern world today, in our technical world, in our nuclear world; technique advanced to such an extent that it outruns our knowledge. Now we talk about lumbering and I would like to have your opinion; apart from all other considerations why you would like to keep Quetico a primitive wilderness, not necessarily a wilderness with all the mature trees or slash or whatever it is, but a primitive land as it presents itself, as nature shapes it as nature will wherever nature runs its course. Is the preservation of that country in its primitive character beneficial and necessary for the future, so that they can see what happens to land and trees, wild life and vegetation when it is not touched with human hands? I come from Holland where there is not a tree or a blade of grass which has grown naturally; we have inherited population of nature, so-called nature undisturbed by roads and houses and factories and what have you, four square yards per head of population. Now, how does one manage nature and manipulate nature? Does the preservation of a primitive land like Quetico, is it necessary to prevent us from making mistakes for generations to come to destroy nature completely? That's my question.

Olson: Well, it's a good question, Tony.

Laughter and applause.

As an ecologist I agree with everything you said, naturally. How to preserve an area such as the Quetico for future generations to enjoy, will take a lot of wisdom. I could better answer you by quoting an old Greek, who said: "Life is a gift of nature, but a beautiful life is a gift of wisdom." Let's transpose that and say: "Quetico is a gift of nature but a continued Quetico and its preservation and protection is a gift of wisdom." I won't be with you very much longer, I still hope to make a few canoe trips, but just looking at the statistics, and I won't see the answers to some of the questions that will be raised, but this is an age of great technology; never in the history of the world has there been such technological expertise as we have today. If our ecologists of the future can't decide how to protect the Quetico and keep it as a wilderness, and I mean a true wilderness without any artificial influences within it, then I feel sorry for the whole bloomin' country; surely, they've got the expertise, young men are going into the study of ecology in droves hoping to devote their lives not only to such areas as Quetico but areas elsewhere, because of the fact that

always felt that beauty is its own excuse for being. As the years have passed by and I have been involved with the preservation of natural areas everywhere, I am also very much impressed with the ecological, the scientific resources that are here and that are not going to be locked up but will be utilized by Canada. In this era of environmental awareness, and this has never happened before, where the whole country witnesses your support of primitive status in Ontario, witness the actions all over the United States and other parts of the world, this is an era of environmental awareness where it becomes very important to preserve the last relics of wilderness that we have for the future, not for ourselves, but for the generations to come, so that they will be able to see some places in this fair land of ours that are still as they were in the beginning. The Quetico is really a museum, just as much of a museum as though it was within a glass case in Ottawa or Toronto. It is a cultural museum, a museum of great cultural importance. It has historical value second to none. It has geological complexities second to none. The people could come here and the potential recreational development is absolutely sure that they can come here and forever enjoy the great cultural advantages that we have. I've often been accused, because of my tieup with the wilderness society, of trying to lock up these areas so they could never be used. A survey made very carefully shows that all the wilderness regions in the United States if they were preserved, if they were taken care of and given legislative and congressional approval, would not be more than 2-1/2% to 3% of our total land area. All of your provincial parks is only 4%. Quetico is only 1/2 of 1%. Surely this great nation has enough land, enough areas where the employment business could be taken care of, where the supplies of pulp could be taken care of, to warrant the preservation of this one single area. Thank you very much. If you have any questions, shoot 'em at me.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you, Mr. Olson. Are there any questions? Mr. Lovink.

Voice: Mr. Olson,

Mr. Lovink: You go ahead. I can wait.

Mr. Hancock: Well, Mr. Lovink I gave you permission first so -



integrity and the quality of the ecological complex there is concerned. In other words, you cannot log commercially or therapeutically, without disturbing this precious area which I think is one of the most magnificent areas on the face of the continent. They say there may be some places in Siberia. I haven't seen them, I probably never will, but if they've got 'em I am just as sure the Russians are just as worried about what is going to happen to them as we are here. I'm just about ready to quit. I'll leave out certain points so as to meet my deadline. One of the points was this, and I won't elaborate, there comes a time when boundaries should be shifted. You talked about shifting boundaries in Quetico. With the great use coming up for this area I would suggest taking a good look at the map and see if the Batchawan area, the Crystal Lake Batchawan area should not be included instead of left outside. I would like to see it extended to the west beyond the present boundary to take in several beautiful clusters of lakes around Namagong up to the Indian reservation. I've always looked at the eastern boundary of Quetico as a monstrosity as I look at such boundaries in the States in my work. You cannot make an ecological boundary by running a survey line due north and south without cutting across drainages, without cutting across natural features. Look at that, see if it can be extended to cover Saginaga and Saginagong and Northern Lake and Ross Lake, this very lovely complex of lakes should really be part of it. I am encouraged to know Lands and Forests is thinking about an extension there and it looks good to me that they are.

In conclusion I merely make a plea and I say this from the bottom of my heart, as a young guide I travelled all over this country, travelled thousands of miles. The other day I found one of my early guiding licenses. It was given to me by an old Ranger Walt Hearn. I was very proud of it. The date was 1923, almost 50 years ago. It has been in the rain, it has been messed up but I can still barely see the writing of Walt Hearn's hand and can still see that big, gnarled fist of his with the little pencil trying to sign that thing for me. Over the years this has meant a great deal to me, not only from the standpoint of the beauty of this land and I've

I want to speak very briefly on therapeutic logging which seems to come up every so often. As an ecologist I look at this area of the Quetico and the BWCA part of it, the two of them are contiguous, as a rare equisystem, a rare combination of qualities, scientific qualities, a rare instance of a gene pool, a rare area that should be considered as the one outstanding area of its kind, reasonably intact in spite of the fact that half of it has been lumbered in the past, it still is the only area of its kind in the Great Lakes complex, as ecologists call it. There is no other. There is no other that half approaches it. There is no other that has the same combination of qualities as this one. When you talk about therapeutic logging you are talking about constructing roads to the inside of this area, roads which are just as harmful to the ecology as though logging outfits constructed their highways. You say it means only a light and careful touch, that in the cleaning up of blow downs, or spruce bud worm infestation, that it would be done only on the advice of ecologists. Well, I can't conceive of an ecologist with his background and being concerned about a rare equisystem a rare ecological area, that he would suggest that these things be done. This area, as ecologists look at it is what is known as a fire ecology. Any of you who have been all over the great north as I have, interpret the country as one of repeated fires going on not only for two or three centuries but for thousands of years. This country is as it is because of fire. It may be necessary in the future if we are going to maintain the integrity, the ecological integrity of this area to do burning, controlled burning as the Forest Services look at it, in order to bring back the kind of vegetation that you see here before you now. Whether the logging is done by a regular logging outfit using its birth classification to do so, or a commercial logging outfit or whether Lands and Forests gives its cutting rights to a regular logging outfit, doesn't make any difference. The end result is the same, the ecology will be transformed, the marks will stay there for many, many years and you will have disturbed the biological equisystem with its fragile and inter-related living things to one of commercial manipulation. As an ecologist I look at this whole matter of therapeutic logging with a rather jaundiced eye. We have seen it happen on our side of the border; it works, supposedly, but in the long run it does not work. If you leave shore line timber standing a great deal of it blows down in time but it is only a facade of the real wilderness underneath. The speaker before me mentioned that you never, if you log away from the shores enough, that the average canoe party doesn't see it. That may be true in some cases where the logging roads don't cross rivers or the narrow parts of lakes, but it is not true as far as the

have been for many years to the Isaac Walton League of America. These two organizations make up probably 120,000 people. Also, I've been a consultant on wilderness preservation in parks, national forests, wild life refuges and other areas. So when I speak to you, naturally, I speak from the heart, I speak from a lifetime of involvement, I speak to a cause which I think is terribly important, the preservation of this area.

In my first brief I mentioned offhand, my old voyageur pal over there, Dr. Lovink, who can vouch for me. We have travelled together from this country clear up to the Arctic Coast. Tony hasn't been with me on all of my trips, but on some of the better ones. After all of these expeditions all over the Canadian shield, I have come to one major conclusion and that is after seeing the waterways of the whole northwest and that includes northwest territories, the Yukon and Alaska, as well as the waters of the Hudson Bay watershed, that this little corner of country we are talking about is probably the most magnificent accessible area on the continent and possibly in the world. So interesting is this area, so beautiful, so unique that I've come to the conclusion with a great many other people, that this area is not for logging; this area is not for mining; it is not for any adverse uses. Its primary purpose is the preservation of its wilderness character. This is a quality of rare potential because the growing interest in wilderness is tremendous. You may not have wilderness use in Canada that will compare with us down in the lower 48, but with our increasing population, the Quetico is destined to be used more and more by Canadians, more and more possibly by Americans, who have discovered the beauty and the recreational values of this area. When I think that all of the provincial parks in Canada, in Ontario I mean, occupy no more than 3-1/2% to 4% of the land area of Ontario, that Quetico Provincial Park, and I assume my figure is correct because it was given me by a Canadian of rather great knowledge, Quetico itself is only 1/2 of 1% of Ontario land, it seems to me that Ontario can well afford to regard this area as something very special, something to be cherished, something that would contribute to the cultural and spiritual welfare of the people. I have lived on frontiers all of my life, I know logging, I have fought fires, I've built roads, I've done all of the things which many of you have done, and I still hold in spite of the difficulties of making a transition, should this be declared a primitive area classification, in spite of the difficulties I believe it can be done. I believe Ontario has enough potential pulp and paper land to make this possible without too great a sacrifice.



I will get copies prepared for you. Right now it is all scribbled up with all kinds of notations, so I'll make sure you get copies of it. Do you want the 15 copies again?

Mr. Hancock: Well, I suppose that may cut into the wood supply a little, but we should have 15 copies.

Mr. Seppala: We are in the paper making business. Use lots of it.

Mr. Hancock: I suppose the most interesting parts are going to be left out.

Laughter

Our next speaker on our list is Sigurd F. Olson of United States. Mr. Olson, are you here? Mr. Olson, would you like to use the microphone, please.

Mr. Olson: Mr. Chairman, Members of the Advisory Committee, Members of Lands and Forests and other interested people and friends. I was very happy to be asked to appear at this time. I had already supplied a brief, 15 copies, which I presume you've all read carefully; but I thought I would appear anyway and will not submit another brief unless you ask for it. Just to take up some of the thoughts that have occurred to me since I submitted the brief some time ago, I want to review very briefly, and is it true that we only have ten minutes?

Mr. Hancock: We'd like to keep as close to ten minutes. You might sneak an extra minute or two. We'll see. I set a bad example myself; I talked for 15 minutes to start with, so I'm in a vulnerable position.

Mr. Olson: I would like to review some of my major points and do that very briefly. One of the points was that Quetico Provincial Park is one of the most beautiful and unique areas on the continent, not only beautiful and unique, but scientifically important. I'm an author, an explorer of sorts, I'm an ecologist and familiar with ecological terms and I've spent a great deal of my life in the practice of wilderness ecology. Most of my life has been concerned with the preservation of wilderness. At the present time I am President of the Wilderness Society of Washington, D.C., with members in every state of the Union, an organization which has devoted itself to the protection of wilderness wherever it can be found. I am also a consultant and

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Reid

Mr. Reid: Bruno, you said that we would leave Hunter Island primitive? Surely all the catastrophic things you have outlined that will happen if we leave Jean and the Mathieu lumber free from logging, are going to also take place in the Hunter Island area? Is this not correct?

Mr. Seppala: That is correct. I said that insofar as Hunter Island is concerned it should be managed intensively for recreation. I also said that thereon lie opportunities for primitize zoning. I didn't state that the entire Hunter Island would be a primitive zone forever, so to speak. I think that one of the things we have to recognize, and everyone has to recognize it, is that trees are living things and if you want to keep them up you've got to tend to them. They are a crop just like wheat is.

Mr. Reid: May I just ask one other thing. In many of the briefs from the forest industry and also from Lands and Forests, most maintain that Hunter Island, or a large part thereof should be maintained as a primitive zone. Is this because Hunter Island would not be an economic operation to log?

Mr. Seppala: It would be a most difficult logging operation, as you can see on the map. It is broken up by lakes and this makes very difficult logging. At the same time, it makes ideal canoeing country.

Mr. Hancock: Any further questions for Mr. Seppala. Looks like they've run out of steam. Thank you very much.

Mr. Seppala: Mr. Chairman, if I might say at this time, if there is anything during the course of the hearings which might require our presence at a later date before the Committee we would be most glad to do so, either publicly or however it may be accomplished.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you, Mr. Seppala. Thank you very much. We may take advantage of that. Are you going to leave notes of what you said with us?

Mr. Seppala: I beg your pardon?

Mr. Hancock: Are you going to leave the notes of what you have just said with us or is that a prepared text?

Mr. Seppala: This is my own copy and if you wish to have copies of it

Mr. Seppala: No, sir. I'm not suggesting any such thing.

Mr. Stokes: What are you suggesting? 'Are you assured that wood will be available? It is just that it will be less accessible, or more expensive?

Mr. Seppala: That's right. It certainly will be more expensive, it will come from greater distances and that such will influence this operation. I think that I should say that one of the reasons why, there are several reasons for the kraft mill being constructed here is, No 1, we do have an industry established here and it is absolutely necessary to keep it viable. This is one way of doing it and it also does the other job of utilizing our forest resource in a better fashion than we have been able to do so far.

Mr. Stokes: One other point. You mention that it would be a travesty if wood was allowed to rot; it would be more susceptible to disease, windfall and fire. Would you like to equate that with the hazards Quetico will be exposed to as a result of slash?

Mr. Seppala: I don't think that the hazard will be too different, at least for the period of time while the slash is on the ground. But it does decompose and soon you have that situation corrected. The other part of it is that in order to conduct the logging operation you need access and this access of course provides better opportunities for forest protection.

Mr. Stokes: Such as fire?

Mr. Seppala: That is correct.

Mr. Braun: Mr. Seppala did I understand correctly that if your plan of logging in Quetico is carried out, that would provide an additional 250 jobs per year, and was this on an indefinite basis? Or was it on a temporary basis?

Mr. Seppala: You didn't hear me correctly. I said I was referring to Jean alone, which is the northwest quarter, approximately, of Quetico Park. The 24,000 cords available there on an annual basis, and this is the growth, provides for 50 jobs at the stump. I also said that these 50 jobs generate another 50 jobs in retailing and allied industry. These aren't my figures, they originate from the Hedley-Menzies report on the forest industry in Ontario. These are economists.

Mr. Braun: This is on an annual basis, year after year?

Mr. Seppala: Yes, sir, that's one of my jobs is to keep the forest growing to be able to continue to harvest it forever.



is locked up as a primitive park it will be outright discrimination against people who have been working there and would like to continue to work there. It will be discrimination against families who have spent camping vacations there and would like to see more camp ground established. It will be discrimination against Indian people on the Lac La Croix Reserve who presently trap there and who want to continue trapping. It will be discrimination against the majority of Canadian people for the benefit of a few. Quetico Provincial Park if maintained as a natural environment park can serve the interests and needs of all the people and discriminate against none. That is all I have to say, Mr. Chairman. If you have any questions I will endeavour to answer them.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you Mr. Seppala. Are there any members of the Committee who care to ask Mr. Seppala any questions? Mr. Phillips, will you use the microphone, please. Everyone should be reached.

Mr. Phillips: Mr. Seppala, not long after the Jean area was taken out of circulation, so to speak, on the recommendation of this Committee, if I recall correctly, an official of the industry here said that by that action as a company having to draw on its raw supplies from more remote areas, that action will cost the Fort Frances or the Rainy River District area 50 jobs, specifically. Could you confirm that?

Mr. Seppala: Yes sir. A 24,000 cord operation, this is an annual operation, requires about 50 man-year labour each year. In addition to that, I think I mentioned it in my talk there, about 50 jobs in detailing and that kind of thing which also go down the drain for the simple reason that we are requiring all the wood excluding Quetico now, that grows in the Rainy River district and if we have to go outside of the district for this additional wood which would have been forthcoming from the Jean unit, it also means that we are in effect exporting jobs out of the Rainy River district.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you very much, sir. Mr. Stokes?

Mr. Stokes: Are you suggesting then that Boise-Cascade would commit themselves to building a \$45,000,000.00 pulp mill without assurance of adequate supplies of wood being available for your use within economic distance of the mill?

allowed excepting for emergencies. Camp sites should be developed adjacent to the lakes and waterways made accessible by road. As I said before, Quetico Park comprises 25% of the entire Rainy River District and is too large an area to be designated a primitive park for a single use. Quetico is huge and with advance planning can accomodate the use requirements of both those who look for recreation in its many forms and the many people who earn their livelihood in the district.

Timber harvesting needs to be permitted on the 567, 000 acres comprising Jean and Mathieu areas of Quetico Park. If harvesting is not permitted it will seriously affect the economy of the Rainy River District. Jean alone, wherein our interest lies, comprises 270, 000 acres and can sustain an annual harvest of 24, 000 cords of soft wood from the interior land neither seen nor used by the canoeist. Such an operation in Jean represents about 50 jobs in annual wood production. The economy indicates such basic employment would support another 50 jobs in detailing and allied work and that's not including the jobs furnished by conversion of wood into useful products.

Paradoxically, the hue and cry for withdrawal from multiple use comes at a time when the provincial design for development of northwestern Ontario calls for the creation of 250 jobs in the next 20 years in the Atikokan community close to Jean. It would seem only sensible to preserve the present 100 job potential as part of this economic base when we know that this can be done at the same time, as we are developing the forest for long range benefit to the environment and man's better enjoyment of it.

In considering changes in management of Quetico Provincial Park, due recognition should be given to the excellent job of management being done by the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests and there is no better evidence of that than the fact that Quetico is now considered one of the most beautiful and unique woodland recreation areas on the North American continent. This, in spite of the fact, that timber harvesting has been conducted there since the turn of the century. The O-M has never cut any timber in the park but with the new \$45, 000. 000. 00 kraft mill currently under construction, together with the present mill we will need all the spruce and jack pine that can be grown on a sustained basis in the Rainy River District, and as well we will require additional quantities from other more remote areas.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, let me say this: If Quetico Park

up the whole park for canoeists? I would suggest in considering wilderness proposals as in all resource uses, people must come to think in terms of use-benefit ratios. A primitive classification for Quetico limits its use for all practical purposes to waterways; the balance of the land, primarily interior bush country, would be wasted. It would be more sensible to protect and develop these lands to a continued program of scientific forest land and water management, which would ensure perpetuation of the forest, so important to the beauty of the area. Without this kind of protection vast stands of timber would be subject to the ravages of insects, disease and fire and I think the need for corrective measures in Quetico is high lighted right now by the presence of a 16,000 acre spruce bud-worm infestation right now right in the middle of Hunter Island. Unless the forests are used before they become over-mature a situation develops finally where there is a real breakdown, and instead of a park, the area becomes a disaster of jack strawed dead sticks and people said here earlier today that that was not so, and I have wandered through miles of that kind of area in this province and it is downright criminal to let that sort of thing happen. Parks like other land resources need management if their inherent value is to be maintained. In Quetico, recreation should be the primary use of much of the area, but other uses that are fully compatible, and there are many other such uses, should be allowed. These other uses should include such things as hunting, fishing and continuation of controlled timber harvest. We quite agree that there is a place for wilderness area, but rather than one extremely large primitive zone like Quetico would be if you put it in that classification, several smaller more widely distributed ones should be considered. This would disperse user impact and serve more people. At present, Quetico is more acceptable to Americans than to Canadians and a carefully planned road building program would permit more persons from Canada to enjoy Quetico.

Hunter Island is over half the park and it should be managed most intensively for recreation, and therein, or thereon lie opportunities for primitive zoning. With respect to Mathieu and Jean which you see on the map behind me, and I am sure all of you people are well acquainted with them, roads should be constructed according to over all access and transportation planned with all user interest being considered. All forests in these areas would be given careful management, including harvesting, with travel zones and reserves receiving special treatment. Fishing and hunting would be permitted, but no aircraft landings



examine the size of it and draw some comparisons that can be easily understood. We heard words here to the effect that it was like 1% of the entire province of Ontario and this is true; but if you look at the map behind me, those two extreme dimensions east and west, it is about 60 miles; north and south it is about 40 miles. Fort Frances to Toronto is 1,072 miles by highway, according to the Ontario highway maps. If you lay Quetico alongside that, it is a strip 1.6 miles deep all the way from Fort Frances to Toronto. Speaking of Toronto, Metropolitan Toronto is 240 square miles; Quetico Park is 7.4 times as large.

We received a "Save Quetico" letter from someone in the U. S. who described Quetico as a pin prick on a map. It is interesting that the 1,145,000 acres in Quetico Park is larger than the combined U.S. National parks of Grand Canyon in Arizona, Bryce Canyon in Utah, Crater Lake in Oregon and Mount Rainier in Washington and those acreages, gentlemen, were enjoyed by four and one-half million people. At the same time only one hundred and thirteen people enjoyed Quetico and only thirty-one thousand of them visited the interior. But perhaps the most significant comparison of all is Quetico in relation to the Rainy River District. Quetico at 1,145,000 acres is 25-1/2% of the entire Rainy River District. If Quetico is made a primitive zone it is almost the same as dumping the entire province of Prince Edward Island into the Rainy River District and saying, "If you can't paddle a canoe, forget it."

Now, let's examine the canoe routes. There are two historic voyageur routes, as you all know. This is the Grand Portage route which forms the southern boundary of Quetico; and then we have the all-Canadian Dawson route which goes right through Quetico. Those two routes total 137 miles. These have historical significance and they ought to be cherished and preserved, but surely we don't have to lock up the whole of Quetico Park to do so. Keith Denis wrote a book entitled: "Canoe Trails through Quetico" and in this book he lists certain canoe trails and the Hunter Island canoe routes and Hunter Island was stated previously as over half the park with 186 miles of canoe trails. On the map behind me, as on the map with the brief which we have presented to you, these canoe routes are shown in dotted lines and they total 186 miles. In the Mathieu section they total 46 miles and in the Jean section 80 miles, or a total of 312 miles. Now, all of the canoe routes including the voyageur routes in Quetico park total 449 miles, according to the description I just gave you. And this 449 miles is quite an interesting and significant figure if you consider that a canoeist might penetrate the quarter mile inland and I doubt very much if there are many who do so. But that area generates an area of 225 square miles, or about 1/9 of entire Quetico Park. I ask you then, why lock 21

- AFTERNOON SESSION -

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Seppala very kindly consented to allow us to eat first before he gave his presentation. Mr. Seppala, are you ready now, Minnesota-Ontario Pulp and Paper Company.

Mr. Seppala: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I asked for some water here but I had to send my own man for it.

Mr. Hancock: We didn't want to poison you with mercury, or anything.

Mr. Seppala: As you stated, Mr. Chairman, my name is Bruno Seppala, I'm woods production manager for the Ontario -Minnesota Pulp and Paper Company, Limited and while I am here as an O-M representative, I am also here as a natural-born Canadian citizen vitally interested in Quetico. I am a forester by profession, and after living and observing, working and relaxing in the woods of Northern Ontario for half my lifetime, I fully appreciate all of those things which the wilderness advocates eulogize, but I also know and understand the bread and butter aspects of managing our natural resources properly.

Mr. Chairman, this Committee was established by the Minister of Lands and Forests in response to public concern. This is a sensible approach, in our opinion. It is proper that the park should be examined objectively with respect to its use and its size; we welcome this opportunity to appear before you.

Our view of Quetico Park is that since it is crown land and belongs to the people of Ontario and for that matter, all of Canada, it should be managed to best meet the needs of all the people and particularly those of northwestern Ontario, who are most directly affected by the park and by the way it is administered. Quetico Park is currently classified as a natural environment park and so it ought to remain. Continuing such a classification and developing the park further will result in the greatest benefits accruing to the Canadian people. With that kind of a park classification combined with appropriate park zoning and a carefully planned system of roads, all of the following activities would be possible: wood for use, fish and game, maintenance and protection of the forest from fire, insects, disease and wind, pleasing scenery, interesting areas for exploring, historic zones, nature reserves recreation zones and primitive zones. Quetico is large enough to do all these things. It is much too large to be set aside for single purpose use. Now, let's

why don't we clean our own house before we come down here? That's a very good point. I hope, and I think we touched on this in our brief, that this, we would like to think of Quetico becoming a shining example to all of Canada, that we have something like this and we can present a wilderness park or semi-wilderness park without logging, without other commercial interests in it and hold it up as an example to other provinces, then I think this is the foot in the door and I firmly believe in this concept.

Mr. Stokes: I'd like to ask Mr. Wilshire a question.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: Having visited the park in the southern section where most of the traffic is at the present time, do you envisage the time when the number of visitors to the park will have to be restricted to preserve the wilderness concept you speak of?

Mr. Wilshire: Yes, I believe that is inevitable that this happen and the hows and whys of this will be difficult, but everything has a saturation point and whether you have it on a quota system or registration system, I think with the population growing in North America as it seems to be and more and more people wanting this experience, I think it inevitable that you have something like this, or else, it will lose its value by being overdone, so to speak.

Mr. Hancock: Any other questions for Mr. Wilshire? Thank you very much,

Mr. Wilshire: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Hancock: Ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Seppala, would it inconvenience you too much to appear after dinner?

Mr. Seppala: No, sir, not at all.

Mr. Hancock: Good. We'll adjourn this hearing until two o'clock this afternoon. Thank you. I have a word for the Committee itself. It appears that while the people in the audience may be able to hear you, your words are not being recorded for posterity. In other words, this recording device requires that you use the microphone, so when we have several of them here, please pass them along before you start to give us the words of wisdom so that we'll be able to tell what you said afterwards even if we couldn't tell what you said at the time.



have happened in this area but now is the time to halt so that we can all experience this true wilderness experience as much as possible within the limitations of our civilization surrounding us. I think this is a good thing, the fact that there is access to this wilderness area, rather than take a wilderness park which we'll probably have to do anyway and put it up on the shore of James Bay. This is one of the beauties of this area, that it is accessible to you and I and our children and millions of people in the surrounding area. I have nothing further to say on our brief unless you have some questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you, Mr. Wilshire. We certainly appreciate your coming from our neighbouring province to attend this hearing. Are there any questions? Mr. Ridley?

Mr. Ridley: Mr. Wilshire, I think you must have made a remark there probably with a misunderstanding, you indicated that you had read literature from the Quetico Foundation and what you found in Quetico Park was not what the Quetico Foundation indicated. I don't know what you've read of the Foundation's literature, but I might mention a few and something may come to your mind. The Quetico Foundation over the years has only had an interest in literature to increase and improve the public's awareness of the value of wilderness recreation experience; therefore it wants to attract them to Quetico Park for that purpose. Just as an example it has brought a book out on: Indians of Quetico, Geology of Quetico, Canoe Routes through Quetico, Quetico a Superior Country, Indian Rock Paintings of the Great Lakes where a great proportion of them appear.

Mr. Wilshire: May I interrupt, please? I'm sorry. I didn't mean to convey that impression one little bit. I have read all the books you mention. I guess what I meant to say was that I got carried away with the romantic side of the park possibly and some of this literature presents the park in a little bit as was rather than as is and this is no criticism of these publications, which I think are tremendous.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Jessiman would like to ask you a question.

Mr. Jessiman: I would like to ask, Mr. Wilshire, how many wilderness parks there are in the Province of Manitoba, square miles or acres of wilderness parks?

Mr. Wilshire: I can't answer that but I wish we had Quetico there.

Mr. Jessiman: You do have national parks there and I want to ask you how many resource industries operate within the boundaries of national parks. Have they or do they do any mining or timbering in the national parks?

Mr. Wilshire: I believe they do, unfortunately. I suppose you might say 18

of the Ontario Government, Lands and Forests, and for a couple of years I absorbed all the literature I could. I didn't have an opportunity to come to the park and I was really enthralled with what the park represented. When the opportunity came I made a trip here with my wife, on a canoe trip and I might say that I was somewhat shocked and dismayed by some of the practices that went on, contrary to what had been in the literature of the Quetico Foundation, the brochures put out by the Government, and so forth. Now, I still think the park is a tremendous place, but I would like to think that we would be spending three days talking with you, Mr. Chairman, and the members of the Committee as to the techniques for improving this park, enlarging this park, instead of as we seem to be concentrating on how small we can make this park; at least, this seems to be the general impression, that the Government, if you will, is putting the pressure on the conservation group on one side pushing one way and the Government seems to be pushing the other way. Now, I am from outside the province, a citizen, but nevertheless I would like to think that Quetico Park is a national thing and doesn't just belong to Ontario in the same sense, although it is a provincial park and designated as such, because of the unique quality of the park I strongly feel and so do many of my associates in Winnipeg, that this park is really of a national concept. I might go on to say the reason, because of the historical background of this area, it is a fascinating area to people like myself although it may be a little late in life I have discovered this thing, to me it doesn't make sense the fact that we and all Governments across Canada are spending a lot of money in rehabilitating old forts, building pioneer villages and this sort of thing, which are very commendable and are tremendously interesting to myself and to my children and my children's children, and here we have a package just slightly scarred around the edges you might say from my experience of travelling through the park in a canoe, but still very, very much a wilderness that apparently we are thinking of shrinking its size, allowing logging, and so forth. The fact that La Verendrye came through this area as the first white man, or approximately the first white man, then the voyageurs followed. I think this is tremendously interesting and well, well worth preserving as well as anything else, and the only way we can preserve it is to keep it as it was as much as possible. I realize that this cannot be fully restored to 100% wilderness, especially its northern areas, and I think our brief covers that aspect of it. We are realists, I think we all have to be, and certain things

Mr. Golder: Yes, absolutely. If we weren't doing that we wouldn't be here.

Mr. Reid: You are not taking into account the aesthetic values or recreation values? You are talking primarily about tree production for pulp and lumber?

Mr. Golder: Yes. I didn't say we weren't talking about the others and taking them into account; I did say that we have to make money, otherwise we wouldn't be here, a lot of us. Certainly, this town wouldn't be here, or you representing this district.

Laughter

Mr. Hancock: We might be able to do something about that too. You didn't realize you were elected by trees?

Laughter

That's a new description of a voter, if you ask me. Any other questions to Mr. Golder?

Mr. Golder: I've heard of a franchised moose but not trees.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you gentlemen. O.K. Thank you very much. I'm just wondering if the people in the audience can hear all that is going on. We do have a couple of mikes that aren't being utilized too much along the table there. If you can't hear somebody I suggest waving your hand in the air instead of shouting too loudly; then we will realize that the speaker is not being heard. I'll try one more before we adjourn. Mr. V. Wilshire of the Manitoba Natural History Society. Is Mr. Wilshire here? Do you care to speak.

Mr. Wilshire: Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity of speaking here as an out of province citizen and I might add as a layman. The briefs I have heard up to now make ours pale a little; nevertheless, ours is sincere. One thing I am very dismayed by, as I say, I appreciate being here. I came here for a purpose along with Mr. John Jacques from Winnipeg, representing the Natural History Society, but I am very dismayed at apparently the main reason, or one of the main reasons for being here, is seemingly to defend the faith or whatever of the wilderness park. I've been a resident of Winnipeg for approximately six years, prior to that I am from west of Winnipeg, so Quetico Park was just a name, so to speak. When I moved to Winnipeg all of a sudden Quetico Park, there it was in the literature



- Mr. Stokes: He claims that about 63% of the allowable cut in the Kenora-Fort Frances Management unit is being utilized at the present time. Is that an accurate statement?
- Mr. Golder: I would imagine it is reasonably close.
- Mr. Hancock: Any further questions?
- Mr. Tibbetts: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask Mr. Golder one question. This is a result partially of Mr. Henderson's remarks where he mentioned that there has been no proper ecological study, we don't have enough information. I've been under the impression for a long time that especially in the States there is an awful lot of information on this sort of thing and that this information is certainly available to be used by the Department of Lands and Forests and anybody else. Would you care to comment on this situation regarding reforestation and cutting limits? Would you say this is a fairly advanced science or would you say it is not?
- Mr. Golder: I would say it is a fairly advanced science, Mr. Tibbetts. I think like any science we are probably not using all the knowledge we have yet, for a number of reasons; cost is one. I don't know whether I am answering your question.
- Mr. Tibbetts: I had the impression from Mr. Henderson's remarks that more or less we haven't any information. That we're babes in the woods, in other words, if you will pardon the pun.
- Mr. Golder: Maybe in some things we are, but we feel we have a lot of forestry information as to how timber should be managed. Certainly.
- Mr. Tibbetts: And do you think that therapeutic management is possible or feasible for Quetico?
- Mr. Golder: I imagine it is; I'm not quite sure I understand just what therapeutic logging is, quite frankly. I feel quite strongly that selective cutting is necessary, certainly.
- Mr. Hancock: Mr. Reid would like to ask you a question.
- Mr. Reid: When you and your Association are talking about good forest management are you premising that with the statement that good forest management is that the forest is being managed in economic terms? In other words, you are managing the forest for economic returns out of the wood that is in the forest?

- r. Golder: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I don't propose to speak on this brief at all; I am representing here the Canadian Institute of Forestry, Lake of the Woods section, and we had three meetings on this and drummed this out to some length. Now, if there are any questions I would be perfectly willing to answer them, but I don't feel that we should add anything more to our brief. I hope you gentlemen have read it.
- r. Reid: May I ask a question, Mr. Chairman?
- r. Hancock: Go ahead.
- r. Reid: Mr. Golder, in all these briefs we've had from various committees they have all been unanimous. May I ask if there was anyone, any of the professional foresters, who are at this meeting who opposed logging in the park? In other words, it was a unanimous agreement by all the foresters in the Lake of the Woods section that logging should be carried out in the park for good forest management?
- r. Golder: Yes. Every one of them, I think so, yes, as far as I remember.
- r. Stokes: I'd like to ask a question, Mr. Chairman. I don't know whether you're aware of a brief we got from a registered professional Forester who spent two years as an employee of the Department of Lands and Forests in the Fort Frances Management unit, yet he says there has been a complete lack of management insofar as the proper land use is concerned in this area, and he is suggesting that the Department has been negligent and the Government has been negligent inasmuch as they haven't done a proper management survey and allocated those lands best suited for production of wood and there are other areas that are best suited for their aesthetic qualities and should be used for those entirely. He does suggest that all timber licences should be cancelled in provincial parks and any cutting that is done should be done under strict supervision of the Department of Lands and Forests, having regard for much more sophisticated management plans than are presently in vogue. I was wondering if you would subscribe to that, inasmuch as this fellow is likely a member of your organization. His name is Mr. Powell and he has spent two years as a technician or as a forester, as an employee of the Department of Lands and Forests in this particular area.
- r. Golder: I don't know Mr. Powell and I haven't had your advantage of reading the brief. This is an alternative that has been mentioned several times. I would hate to speak for our section to say that they would go along with this. I personally wouldn't.

Mr. Henderson: They meet regularly, yes.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you.

Mr. Henderson: But the association itself has over two thousand members.

Mr. Hancock: Oh. Mr. Longley.

Mr. Longley: Mr. Henderson, you said that therapeutic lumbering actually isn't the same as all other kinds of lumbering. I want to express myself an opinion...

Mr. Henderson: What kind of lumbering?

Mr. Longley: Therapeutic lumbering.

Mr. Henderson: Oh, yes. Yes.

Mr. Longley: Have you got examples of places where that kind of lumbering has been carried out and had the same effects as commercial lumbering?

Mr. Henderson: I see the possible need in some parks, I'm not an ecologist myself, so I don't know, but we would like to see that a statement for the management of the park be prepared by a natural environment unit with ecologists who can first of all evaluate what the various natural characteristics of the park are and how they should be managed. Therapeutic cutting might fit into that if it is done specifically for, within the plan drawn up by such an environment, but not as an ad hoc basis because, to do a little bit of lumbering here because some trees have fallen down and it would have to be done very carefully with park objectives in mind. I mean, but there are rumors circulating that this could be another excuse for the Department cutting to make wood available for industry and we are just suggesting here that the committee be on guard against this kind of thing.

Mr. Longley: Mr. Chairman, so Mr. Henderson thinks, it's just for my own knowledge, that it is possible to carry out that kind of cutting under scientific and ecological guidance.

Mr. Henderson: Yes. With as little disturbance as possible. Fewer, small roads, but it would have to be done on the advice of competent ecologists.

Mr. Longley: Thank you very much.

Mr. Hancock: Any other questions? Thank you Mr. Henderson.  
Mr. S. N. Golder representing the Lake of the Woods section of the Canadian Institute of Forestry. Mr. Golder, would you care to speak?



- Ridley: So that there is no lack of appreciation of the values of the primitive nature of the area. There are areas, but in case you don't know, Mr. Henderson, that cannot be classified as primitive now, without some very substantial adjustments. This is a border line situation. The Quetico-Superior country is divided by a boundary. There are boundary treaties governing the land on each side of that which would not permit us to stake for game, it being classified as a primitive park. I'm only mentioning this because although you say you've got the greatest admiration for the management, management has exemplified its idea. Now maybe, not fully enough, but as far as we in the foundation are concerned, we don't think they have. This is a personal thing, as fully as we would like, but I would like to have you feel and I am glad that you have mentioned confidence in the management of the park that is those who are the day-to-day managers of the park facilities.
- Henderson: I have the highest regard for the people in the field, Mr. Chairman,
- Ridley: I am glad I heard you say that.
- Henderson: which is not a question of the policy. And getting back to what Mr. Ridley said about Hunter's Island, as I understand it, that area is somewhat different ecologically from the northern section of the park, it is mainly granite bedrock with shallow soils on top, which is somewhat different from the northern section and I'm fully appreciative of these points and I am not critical of the field staff. I am critical, or we are critical I should say of the government policy.
- Ridley: Thank you very much, Mr. Henderson.
- Hancock: Thank you, Mr. Henderson. Any other questions?  
A quick one of my own, Mr. Henderson. I just wondered what was the personnel of the National and Provincial Parks Association in the Ontario section? What type of membership and how many?
- Henderson: The Ontario committee is not like a regular chapter where we get members. We have membership all across Canada, but the Ontario committee, is in lieu of a chapter because there are already organizations like the Wildlands League and the Federation of Ontario Naturalists which we don't want to duplicate. But we have on the Ontario committee, members of the Algonquin Wildlands League, of the Ontario Naturalists and several other interested groups in our efforts to try and co-ordinate these.
- Hancock: This is a committee of how many people?
- Henderson: The committee itself is about ten people, at hand.
- Hancock: And they meet regularly, do they.

very sincere, in attempting to develop a method that they thought best for the park preservation.

I'd like to ask Mr. Henderson where he gets the idea which he conveys that that was not the case, that they are not good managers, they have not had a good management experience and they're not sincere in attempting to protect the park for its primary purpose; that is: wilderness type of canoeing and recreation camping. I'd like to know where he gets that information. The Committee

has access to everything that Lands and Forests has. They've prepared a tremendous amount of statistics and factual information. We could have anything we desired and my experience of the information they gave us was that they were very sincerely attempting to do their job. I wonder where he gets the other impression of this?

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Henderson.

Mr. Henderson: Mr. Chairman, I don't think anywhere in this statement have I cast dispersions on the staff of the Department of Lands and Forests. I have the highest regard for them and I did not say that there has been no management. I will qualify that. There has been management of Quetico Park as of all our parks. But, in the case of the larger provincial parks in the forested areas of Ontario, including Quetico, most of the areas are managed for timber production which is quite a different thing from managing parks for park purposes. Quetico, how can one avoid the conclusion that as long as a large part of the park is being used for the commercial production of timber, how can one say that it is not being managed for that purpose? I'm simply suggesting, we are simply suggesting that all our parks should be managed to make the most of their park values, and the management should be done entirely as we see it by the Park Branch in the Department of Lands and Forests, rather than by the Timber Branch and if necessary through a national environment unit within the Parks Branch. There obviously has been management and I have the highest regard, myself, and I've known a lot of the staff of the Department of Lands and Forests for a long time. It's not with the staff that we have any complaint, it's the policy of the government which allows commercial logging in the parks.

Mr. Hancock: Does that clarify matters, Ridley?

Mr. Ridley: Except, Mr. Chairman, I think I should draw to Mr. Henderson's attention from a management standpoint, if you see that map behind you, Hunter's Island was designated a primitive area sometime ago by the management and the policy makers which you were talking about. That comprises approximately, a little over as a matter of fact, fifty per cent of the total park which is not primitive.

Mr. Henderson: That's quite true.

logging in the park appear necessary and acceptable. Right now, we simply do not know where, when, what and how management should be carried out because none of the essential ecological studies have been made. It is indeed correct that forests and parks need to be managed to achieve park objectives. The kind of management needed however, will depend on what these objectives are in the given place and a given time. Quite conceivably in some cases, the best kind of management, would be to leave the forests absolutely alone. There is nothing sacred about having to manage forests always for the production of wood for industry. Presumably, forests can be managed equally well for other objectives. For example: to make the most of park values, the recreational, the educational, inspirational and scientific values. Those within the Department of Lands and Forests who are responsible for the definition of the purpose of a primitive park as set out in the classification of provincial parks recognized such values. We would refer the committee to this definition of purpose which reads as follows: And I quote.

"To set aside representative areas of natural landscapes for posterity. And to provide an opportunity to enrich and expand the outdoor knowledge and recreation experience in natural wild conditions. And to provide an outdoor laboratory for non-destructive scientific study."

Also recognized is the psychological need of many people to know that unspoiled wilderness areas exist. The National and Provincial Parks Association of Canada fully subscribes to such definition of purpose and respectfully urges the advisory committee to recommend its application to Quetico Park.

Thank you gentlemen.

Hancock:

Thank you, Mr. Henderson. Any members of the committee wish to ask Mr. Henderson any questions? Ridley.

Ridley:

Mr. Chairman, I would. A small question, and add a few remarks of my own. Our foundation has been very interested in the preservation of Quetico park for over thirty-five years. This is a very large area. A million, one hundred and thirty thousand acres. Therefore during the process of our experiences there have been mistakes made, undoubtedly and the mistakes made in the early days. The general public has a very little idea of what a wilderness experience was. Recently it is more complete and has a more concrete idea and they're expressing that and very fortunately they are. Mr. Henderson seems to indicate that there has been no appropriate management of the park over an extended period. In our experience there has been a very sincere and a very real and knowledgeable effort to attempt to convey a management policy. Unfortunately that policy has not been cemented into legislation. We have said that it should be and we are very happy that this is a possibility now. However, the personnel of Lands and Forests are responsible for this management and, in our experience, Mr. Chairman, has been very ardent



where park visitors are likely to go, the fact remains that a real wilderness experience is impossible, if at the back of one's mind one knows that just out of sight and sound, a bulldozer and men with chain saws and trucks have been working and scarring the landscape. Commercial logging in Quetico conflicts also with the very real concern of a growing number of people to know that a sufficient sampling of the natural landscapes of our country shall be spared from development of any kind and kept instead to be used and enjoyed for their own sakes. Quetico has become a symbol of this concern. The most puzzling phenomenon of the Quetico controversy from the government's point of view is why thousands of people from all walks of life, all age groups, most of whom who have never been to Quetico, may never go and are not themselves interested in experiencing wilderness first hand, should take strong exception to the policy of commercial logging in the park. These are the people who for several weeks last fall, reportedly kept two girls in the Department of Lands and Forests doing nothing else but opening letters to the Minister protesting what they consider to be a violation of the park.

The Government has tried to explain this phenomenon as emotional hysteria generated by false and misleading information. This is just not true and we think it very unwise of the government to try to persuade itself that is is. We don't know of any comparable issue, where as much effort has been made to present the public with the true facts. At each of the many public meetings on Quetico which we have attended in the last few months, senior officials of the Department were present to give the government's side of the story, yet after hearing all the arguments, sentiment at the end of these meetings was invariably against the continuation of logging. We do not believe it is necessary here to try to explain why people feel as strongly as they do on this question. What matters is that the present policy on multiple use as applied to Quetico is obviously in serious and direct conflict with the deeper desires with a large and growing number of people, whether or not the government considers them users of the park in the generally accepted meaning of the term. We submit also that the scientific and educational values of Quetico are being seriously compromised by the present policy of multiple use. Commercial logging denies the opportunity for long term studies of intact eco-systems which Quetico as a primitive park could provide. The importance of such studies has been well documented by leading ecologists the world over, and several countries have set aside parks and similar reserves especially for this purpose. It is continually being argued by the government and the forest industry that commercial logging in the parks is essential for the proper management of the forests, and that unless this is done the parks will quickly degenerate into forest slums, cesspools of disease, and breeding grounds for noxious insects. Such claims we submit are nonsense and are made simply to frighten people into demanding a continuation of the government's present policy. In this connection, we would strongly urge the committee to be on guard against new touted catch phrases such as "therapeutic cutting" which could be just another attempt to make

Littlejohn: Yes, I would like to speak on that at Thunder Bay.

Hancock: Right. Well, if there are no further questions. Thank you very much indeed.

Littlejohn: Thank you very much.

Hancock: Mr. Gavin Henderson, representing the Ontario Committee of National and Provincial Parks Association, Mr. Henderson.

Henderson: Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee. The National and Provincial Parks Association of Canada is privileged to join other groups represented at these hearings, to press for an end to commercial logging in Quetico Provincial Park and to have this magnificent area designated as a primitive park within the classification of the Department of Lands and Forests. Today, we wish to emphasize and amplify certain points made in the brief presented to you earlier. Points which we feel put the argument for a change of government policy in perspective. Quetico Park is a miniscule portion of the exploitable forest area of the province. Less than one per cent. The possible sustained wood yield from the park, is a tiny proportion of the provincial allowable cut as Mr. Littlejohn has just pointed out. The government has stated that wood is available from outside the park to replace the Quetico cutting limits. If the cost of getting this wood to the mill at Zapaway is more than the company can afford, the difference between what the company now pays and what it would have to pay, should if necessary be borne by the government, in the public interest. There is ample precedent for the subsidizing of industry by government when the public interest demands it. As a ban on commercial logging in Quetico Park need have no adverse affect on the company involved, or on the jobs of those employed by the company, it can only be concluded that the proposal to classify Quetico as a primitive park is being resisted by both the government and industry on a matter of principle. On this issue, the attitude of industry and the Department of Lands and Forests, appears to be that the commercial exploitation of the forest must be allowed wherever wood is available. Parks, or no parks. The National and Provincial Parks Association of Canada submits that the policy of multiple use as applied to Quetico is in direct conflict with full attainment of the values which a park such as Quetico could and should provide, and is therefore contrary to the best interests of the public as a whole. The Provincial Parks Act dedicates the parks to the people of Ontario, for their healthful enjoyment and education. It says nothing about using the parks for economic objectives. To say as the government does that commercial logging in Quetico does not conflict with the use of the park for recreation is to ignore the very special recreational needs of those who seek the kind of wilderness experience that Algonquin Park once provided and which Quetico still could provide given adequate protection now. While we don't doubt that the government sincerely believes that the demand for wilderness canoe tripping, can be made adequately through the careful separation of logging operations from



Mr. Reid: You're suggesting that we remove that from the park boundary?

Mr. Littlejohn: I'm suggesting that we redesignate that as an intensive use type of park, but that it not be a part of the total primitive park which we'll call Quetico.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Phillips.

Mr. Phillips: I would like to ask Mr. Littlejohn. You have given some emphasis to the miniscule size of the park in relation to the total area, but would you not agree, sir, that it nevertheless is a very substantial segment of the district of Rainy River.

Mr. Littlejohn: Our understanding is that, no I wouldn't agree because, and I'll qualify this somewhat, we understand that the total allowable cut in this district is not being approached. And that in these terms there is more wood available to the industry than is presently being utilized, and we cannot help wondering in the light of that, why it is necessary to take this wood from the park.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Tibbetts.

Mr. Tibbetts: Mr. Chairman, may I just comment on that. My understanding is that the total cut in the Rainy River District is being pretty well utilized, or will be when the new Kraft mill moves and they have to go elsewhere.

Mr. Littlejohn: Well, that may be in the future. I'm not informed enough to speak to that. I would raise this interesting possibility, though. We are told by the Ontario and Minnesota company that they have stopped negotiating for the mill at Zapaway and those limits. Therefore, it seems to us that Ontario-Minnesota has come to terms with the idea that they can operate satisfactorily without those limits and without that mill. On the other hand, it seems clear to us that Domtar would be delighted to be rid of that operation. And Domtar has publicly said that the chips required at Red Rock and Superior are available from other mills which are closer in fact to Red Rock. Therefore, it seems that neither of the major companies who are interested in this business feel that necessary themselves to utilize the park.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Littlejohn, I might just remind you that you should preface your remarks by saying that those are your suppositions, because I don't think Domtar would appreciate your making statements for them, there which is.....

Mr. Littlejohn: No, No, No. I don't wish to speak really for Domtar, but I think as a matter of record, I think we can document that. I'm sure they don't want me to speak for them either.

Mr. Hancock: Are there any other members of the committee who wish to ask Mr. Littlejohn... I just have one question, Mr. Littlejohn. You are speaking on behalf of the Algonquin Wildlands League, but you also have a personal brief which you are to speak on at another hearing?



Mr. Wilson: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Applause.

Mr. Hancock: Ladies and gentlemen, that is all the formal list of people we have to appear before us. We will wait for a little while yet in case there are others who wish to come, but we don't wish to keep you here just looking at this rather distinguished group in front of you. Personally, I get tired of looking at them. I don't know about yourselves. So we'll have an adjournment for 15 or 20 minutes and resume our seats and if we have no more customers we very likely will adjourn this particular hearing.

We thank you all for coming tonight, not only the participants but those who are interested enough to come and listen to the hearing. Thank you very much. We will resume the hearing in about 20 minutes.

Ladies and gentlemen, we have had recess for 20 minutes. The Secretary advises me he has had no more request to appear before the hearing. Mr. Addison?

Mr. Addison: I have a number of general questions for the Committee. They are not going to be very popular. I am wondering what it has in mind for Quetico Park

Mr. Hancock: One of the rules of order is that you can't ask the Committee any questions, but I have to admit that's probably a legitimate question, to ask what we are doing.

Laughter

I'm just the one to give you the answers, too. Are they simple questions?

Voice: With a comment like that you'd better not direct them to the Chairman.

Mr. Addison: They are quite simple questions.

Laughter

Mr. Hancock: Well, don't be too surprised at the kind of answer you get. Go ahead.

Mr. Addison: We were wondering, some of us here, if transcripts of the hearings are going to be deposited in public institutions; submitted briefs and possibly verbal hearings at the same time? That is question No. 1.

Mr. Hancock: That is really a dandy one. Of course I'm not in a position to answer that one either because it is true there is a trans-

cript being made and I assume they will be put into words of one kind or another. But the questions of all the briefs which I think you asked about, 230 and the number is increasing and is up to 235 I think now. Some of them are not briefs of one or two pages, they may be ten pages supported by documents, which the Department of Lands and Forests at considerable expense to you as a taxpayer, has provided each Committee member with 15 copies, I think it would be asking a little too much to expect them to be made available on a wholesale scale to whoever might want them. Now, specific things we might be able to help you out on but not every brief. And again, I can't answer on the transcript business at the moment. We will have to consult among ourselves and also Lands and Forests to see what this involves. Hopefully, not too many people would want what you have just asked for. I don't know.

Mr. Addison: I was wondering if they would be available on request or whether they would be made public, perhaps one set in Fort Frances public library, one set in Atikokan, one set in Thunder Bay, etc.

Mr. Hancock: I'm not too sure where they might be deposited, Mr. Addison, but I don't think that is really as funny as I thought it was.

Laughter

But I think we will be sending a copy of our report to the Minister. Now, you know, if you are making a report to the Minister I assume there would be more than one copy. Perhaps we might recommend to him that the report as such be made available in other places besides his office, or whatever cubby hole he may have to put it in. It is an idea and thank you for bringing it forward. Have you got any more simple questions? Mr. Braun.

Mr. Braun: I intend to ask permission to turn everything I have over to Lakehead University Library, Forestry Section.

Mr. Hancock: That should triple their enrollment - oh, the volume.

Mr. Addison: A question along the same line. Has there been any decision or any consideration given to whether or not the result of these hearings will be in the nature of a public report or will it be a confidential report?

Mr. Hancock: It is up to the Minister, of course, but as far as we are concerned we are reporting to the Minister. Whether he

cares to make it public or not that's his prerogative. I think it would be a very short lived existence for members of this Committee on any future assignment if we were foolish enough to make it public before we gave it to him. Mind you, that might be a very good out.

Laughter

And thanks for the suggestion. We are going to adjourn very shortly unless somebody has something to bring up along the simple lines of Mr. Addison's there; anybody that wants to speak on Quetico they are welcome to use the mike but you are only going to have the next few minutes to make up your mind because I'm rapidly approaching the point where I adjourn the hearing. This is not for the general audience, but I would like the Committee members to wait for a few minutes so they are not trampled underfoot as everybody leaves the hall. We have one or two things to settle with them before they leave. How to get them up in the morning and how to get them to Atikokan.

So, ladies and gentlemen, if nobody has anything else to bring before this hearing I now declare it adjourned. The next hearing will be in Atikokan at 11:00 o'clock tomorrow. The time is one hour different, at this stage I'm not prepared to say which way. When you get to Atikokan you'll find out.

The hearing is adjourned, ladies and gentlemen. Will the Committee please remain where they are for a few minutes.

- HEARING ADJOURNED -





# QUETICO PARK PUBLIC HEARING - ATIKOKAN

April 6, 1971

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## - MORNING SESSION -

Introductory remarks by Mr. Hancock, Chairman

Mr. Hancock: As you know the Committee met in Fort Frances yesterday and they have had to come here this morning, and there is an hour lapse in time which explains some of the difficulty in arriving exactly on time. At the hearing yesterday we gave the rules of order and I think that will be the procedure that we follow on all the hearings - they've been publicized and I will repeat them again.

The Committee has received approximately 230 briefs, all of which have been made available for reading to the individual members of the Committee. These public hearings are designed for the purpose of providing the public with the opportunity to express their views and opinions to the Committee prior to the presentation of, prior to the preparation of management guidelines for Quetico Provincial Park; that and the hearing will provide opportunity for people to speak in support of the brief previously presented and read by the Committee, or to speak in lieu of the brief as a presentation on behalf of an individual or group, in either case the time limit will be ten minutes. The same speaker or organization may speak at one hearing only, unless invited by the Committee to appear again. The members of the Committee only, have the privilege of asking questions to those appearing before the Committee and the Chairman may at his discretion, restrict and consequently determine the time allowed for this purpose. Members of the Committee will address the chair for permission to speak and answers will be referred to the chair who receives the information requested on behalf of the Committee. We have tried as much as possible to assign the order of appearance before the Committee, and persons who wish to appear during the day before the Committee, there are some forms at the back of the hall, if they would fill them out and hand it to the secretary, the gentlemen twice removed from me, sitting beside Mr. Reid here, Mr. Ferguson, and he will be glad to put you on the agenda. Those that we already have down, probably it was assistance, they don't know in what order they are appearing, I assume, I will just read them out very quickly. This morning

We have David Bates and Tom Miyata scheduled and this afternoon Roger Thew, Gavin Henderson, David Doty and Alice Batho. This evening C. B. Cragg, Frank Hunter, H. Johnstone, the Atikokan Senior Chamber of Commerce, the Atikokan Conservation Club, and Al Kerr, the Atikokan High School. Now, there will probably be others added to that list.

I would like at this time to introduce the Committee to those present. The Chairman is Mr. Hancock, who is fairly well known around Atikokan. Vice-Chairman, Mr. McIntosh the Director of Quetico Centre - just raise your hand gentlemen so they'll know who you are. Dr. Braun from Thunder Bay, and Mr. J. H. Jessiman, MPP who disclaims he is from Thunder Bay, he is from Fort William. Mr. Alec Jourdain from Lac la Croix, Mr. A. H. Lovink from Ottawa, Mr. Lackey Phillips from Thunder Bay, Patrick Reid, MPP, Mr. John B. Ridley from Toronto, and Mr. Stokes, MPP from Schreiber. Missing this morning is - I don't know what is the matter with these politicians, fortunately there are only going to be five days of hearing, so there is only five places that he can come from. Missing from the gathering this morning, is Mr. Tibbetts from Fort Frances who was at the hearing yesterday, and Dr. Berry, the Chairman of the Conservation Council of Ontario. Ten of the twelve members are here.

As a matter of interest, and the press may already have it, the number of letters received in connection with the Quetico Park now total very close to 2,900, a great majority of course are from students, about 2,500 from students and as of interest would probably not that of that amount, 2,074 came from American students. I might say that the overwhelming number are in favour of the wilderness alternative plan. I think that takes care of the introductory remarks. We are now prepared to hear those who are scheduled to appear and first on our list is David Bates.

- Voice: Mr. Chairman?
- Mr. Hancock: Yes, Mr. Henderson.
- Mr. Henderson: Some of us are concerned about the subject matter that was allowed for discussion yesterday in the light of previous decisions taken by this Committee. I refer to the recommendations which you made and which the Minister afterwards accepted regarding the withdrawal of the Volume Agreement with the Ontario-Minnesota Company covering the northwest portion of the park. A great deal of the discussion that took place yesterday dealt with possible exhibitors in this area and were confused as to why this is so and can we not get on with the main economic question which is the question of fate of the Domtar, J. A. Mathieu Company and the workers who are operating in the mill and in



the bush. May we have some clarification of that - we seem to be discussing matters that have already been decided.

Mr. Hancock: In that particular Volume Agreement, of course the Minister has withdrawn the area within the Quetico Park from the Volume Agreement; but I assume that there will be nothing to stop another Volume Agreement from being drawn up in later years and we are concerned with the future of Quetico Park, so I think it's still valid to ask questions or to discuss all parts of the Park, insofar as lumbering or timber agreements and so on are concerned.

Voice:

Mr. Hancock: Which one? Is that a recent one you are talking about?

Mr. Henderson: This is, January, 1971, Volume 24, No. 4. And it says, The 400 sq. mile area in the north-west corner of Quetico Provincial Park has now been excluded from the previously contracted Volume Agreement held by Ontario Minnesota Paper Company, Lands and Forests Minister Brunelle has announced. Resulting from this decision, 70% of Quetico's 1750 sq. mile area is now removed from commercial logging. In announcing an end to timber cutting privileges by Ontario Minnesota Paper Company within the park area Mr. Brunelle said, "As I have repeatedly emphasized in the legislature, to the press and to various anti-logging factions, decisions on the future of Quetico were placed in the capable hands of the Quetico Advisory Committee chaired by Mr. Sid Hancock. The decision reached today is tangible evidence of the Committee's continuing assessment of the problem. As early as last November the Committee recommended that no timber cutting authority be issued under the O & M Agreement and I accept their recommendation. The recent action was recommended by the Advisory Committee and supported by a study by Lands & Forests staff of the present and projected wood requirements for the Fort Frances and Kenora plants of the Ontario Minnesota Paper Company which is launching a \$51,000,000 expansion program in Fort Frances. The study found that the Company has available to it sufficient wood without requiring any from the area presently held under the Volume Agreement in the north-west section of the park. Accordingly, the boundaries of the Volume Agreement area will now be revised to exclude that portion previously held in Quetico Park. As good corporate citizens of an industry which accounts for most of the employment in Northwestern Ontario, Ontario Minnesota Paper Company has provided us with every co-operation in accepting this decision.", Mr. Brunelle added. It looked, listening to the....

Mr. Hancock: Well Mr. Henderson that seems perfectly clear to me, I don't really see how it enters into the matter at hand at the moment.

Mr. Henderson: No but we were listening to Mr. Seppala and others talking about the ..... and it seemed to us that we .....

Mr. Hancock: Well, we listened to a lot of people talk yesterday and there were a lot of things said that probably nobody agreed with or very few people agreed with and everybody has a right to speak. Pardon?

Mr. Henderson: Has the Committee.....the Government made this decision or not?

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Brunelle has made a decision.

Mr. Henderson: But you gave him the advice apparently. It was on your advice.

Mr. Hancock: Regardless of where he got the advice, he made the decision. Now if he took our advice, well that is fine. Actually we have to make a final decision on the matter yet ourselves and whether he accepts it or not, that's another matter.

Mr. Henderson: We thought the decision had been made on that particular part in that there is only 30% of the park still under discussion.

Mr. Hancock: Well that certainly sounds like it from Mr. Brunelle's statement alright and it's fairly clear.... so I'm sorry but this is going to be a hearing in the order of the people that were asked to speak, and we can't have.....anybody who wishes to speak from the audience they put their name on that piece of paper at the back and they have an opportunity in a proper rotation. Mr. Bates.

Mr. Bates: Thank you Mr. Hancock, Members of the Committee. I'd like to dwell for a few minutes on some personal views. Why am I concerned? Why do I care? Why am I engaged in this exercise on Quetico Park?

For part of the answer, I often return to an argument which Garrett Hardin makes in his essay, The Tragedy of the Commons. In it he states that many of the practices and decisions made in the past have been based on the premise that providing maximum benefit for individuals would eventually lead to optimum benefit for most; he then refers to the Tragedy of the Commons, I quote, "The tragedy of the commons developed this way. Picture a pasture open to all. It is to be expected that each herdsman will try to keep as many cattle as possible on the commons. Such an arrangement may work reasonably satisfactorily for centuries because tribal wars, poaching and disease keep the numbers of both man and beast well below the carrying capacity of the land. Finally however, comes the day of reckoning, that is the day when the long disired goal of social

stability becomes a reality. At this point, the apparent logic of the commons remorselessly generates tragedy. As a rational being each herdsman seeks to maximize his gain, explicitly or implicitly, more or less consciously he asks, 'What is the utility to me of adding one more animal to the herd?'. This utility has one negative and one positive component. The positive component is a function of the increment of one animal. Since the herdsman receives all the proceeds from the sale of the additional animal, the positive utility is nearly one for him plus one. The negative component disadvantage to him is a function of the additional overgrazing created by one more animal. Since however, the effects of overgrazing are shared by all the herdsman, the negative utility for any particular decision making herdsman is only a fraction of minus one, very little disadvantage to the herdsman. Additionally, adding together the component partial utilities the rational herdsman concludes that the only sensible course for him to pursue is to add another animal to his herd, and another, and another but this is the conclusion reached by each and every rational herdsman sharing the commons. Therein is the tragedy, each man is locked into a system that compels him to increase his herd without limit in a world that is limited. Ruin is the destination towards which all men rush, each pursuing his own interest in a society that believes in the freedom of the commons. Freedom in a commons brings ruin to all." The key point here is that on the basis of individual advantage, there is no choice but to take more. We must agree mutually to limit our demands on the resources. I am part of a growing number of people who question the concepts on which we have based much of our activity in the past. I question the concept of continuing economic growth. I question the concept of determining what to do on the basis of local advantage. Our commons is the world, not Rainy River district, not Quetico Park, not Ontario. I question the madness that drives us to satisfy our various wants well past the stages of need. What are our genuine needs? What are our unnecessary demands? How much of our resources are to be committed to satisfying these unnecessary demands? I question the concept that we can solve our problems by advancing technology. Most importantly I do not believe that masses of facts and statistics can ever tell us what is right to do. It is in our concept of the world that we want, that is the crucial point in these decisions. It is our concept of what we want, facts and statistics don't tell us. For another part of the answer as to why I am involved here, I reply like this - my concepts are changing, I am sure that it is true for others also. The exercise we are engaged in now must surely be to assess what affect these changing concepts have on the management of Quetico Park. I hope that here



and now we really are giving the question serious consideration. That biases are put aside in an effort to resolve issues, for the successful resolution carefully considered, mutually agreeable, of conflicts may be one of the most important procedures to maintain and develop in our stressful conflict ridden society.

Thank you.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you Mr. Bates. Are there any questions from the members of the Committee? No questions? Thank you.

Mr. Tom Miyata who is representing the citizens for Quetico defence. Tom.

Tom Miyata: Thank you Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee, Citizens.

I am going to speak on the brief which we did present to your Committee. I am going to try to pick out the main points and try to go through that within the time limit which has been granted to me. We believe that Quetico Park in its entirety and its present boundaries should be free of commercial exploitation of any kind and should be reclassified as a 'Primitive' Park under the terms of the Department of Lands & Forests classification of Provincial Parks of Ontario which they issued in 1967. We want Quetico a wilderness. Now, what do we mean by a wilderness? Well, wilderness implies an area where there is or has been no significant human interference with the natural plant and animal communities or any man caused alteration of the landscape. It implies the absence of any man made structures and above all the absence of the noise and smell of machines. Man may pass through but only in small numbers and by natural means; by foot, by canoe, snowshoeing, without destroying the wilderness quality. Wilderness does not mean just any unpopulated area. Force land that has been clear cut or been subjected to other management practices is not wilderness. Quetico should be 'Primitive' for the following reasons. Quetico possesses to a truly remarkable degree all the qualities that would make it a most fitting choice as a large recreational oriented 'Primitive' Park. It represents a unique and most beautiful natural region. It is endowed with a dense interconnecting network of lakes and rivers making it ideally suited for true wilderness. By this we mean non-mechanized travel chiefly by canoe, hiking, snowshoeing. Its great historic interest, the voyageur routes, the rock paintings, has been noted. This is an aspect of our history ideally experienced through wilderness travel, a primitive park in this area would give people now and for generations to come, the opportunity to truly relive a part of this nations past which is of great cultural significance. It contains within its boundaries particular flora and fauna of unusual beauty and/or interest that are or may be in the future, threatened with extinction unless protected. Some examples are the surviving red and white pines. Now, we use the term wolf trees here to some of the foresters in a sense that

when they use this term, a wolf tree, it's a tree which is not productive; which may be hogging a lot of the light, the water nutrients, and to them some of these larger stands etc., which may be to them over-mature. They may use this term wolf trees but to us we would like to preserve some of these. Bald eagles, timber wolves, these are some of the animals which we would also like to see preserved. With this relatively southerly location and its proximity to a main highway, it is one of the few accessible large areas of wilderness remaining in the province. Partly through luck and partly due to its semi-protected status, as a park, Quetico is more nearly in a wilderness state than is any other nearby area of a comparable size.

Part of the brief that we discussed, as far as logging and silvicultural practices are concerned. The question of logging lies at the very heart of the controversy over parks policy in this province and in particular over the future of Quetico Park. We seriously doubt whether modern mechanized logging can be justified in any park, let alone one intended to have some semblance of wilderness. The effects of clear-cut logging as far as aesthetics is concerned, the most immediate visible effect of clear-cutting, is of course, the complete desolation wrought by it. With the complete removal or destruction of all trees as well as smaller shrubs, flowers, mosses, and lichens - pose a complete annihilation of all the aesthetic values associated with the forest, but they say there is a 400 ft. reserve along all lake and river shores. Unfortunately a canoeist passing along the shore can often see right through those 400 feet of trees to the cleared area behind, unless a rise of ground should charitably block his view. Eroding and then nutrient loss. Clear-cutting methods lead to a great deal of soil erosion due to complete removal of ground cover and tearing up of the soil layer by the passage of heavy machinery and the bulldozing of debris. This erosion not only depletes the land but ultimately pollutes park waterways. Experiments in the U. S. have shown as well, that soil nutrient loss and the increased water run-off is extremely high from cut-over areas. The practice of regeneration. Has the Department been able to show the Committee any research that indicates beyond any reasonable doubt that effective regeneration will take place in cut-over areas of Quetico Park? Have they any research to prove that the amount of soil erosion combined with nutrient loss through run-off and removal of logs is not sufficient to affect the ability of the Quetico area to support a healthy forest environment? A Department official has admitted lack of basic research on these questions. Even assuming regeneration of trees to be completely successful, we find present silvicultural practices and objectives incompatible with park values. Scarification aids crop species to survive, but is destructive to other species. How much leads to soil erosion and leaching of soil nutrients is anyone's guess. Application of 245T and other herbicides to large areas to

herbicides to large areas to kill off growth that compete with crop seedlings as still practiced by the department, we find indefensible in a park laying claim to be a natural environment, let alone a wilderness. 245T's deforming effects were proven to be so much more potent than thalidomides that the U. S. Government banned sale for domestic use. What are its effects on aquatic life into which the chemicals will be washed, or forest animals and perhaps humans? In Vietnam - to give a side from this park - they are using this in great amounts still - and its effect upon the human, ...the Americans say that there isn't any ... but then the other side, the people living there, say there may be. The aim of regeneration is to produce extensive even-age stands of one or two commercially desirable species. The woods industry speaks glowingly of man-bred super trees. The main feature of these domesticated crop trees would be rapid growth. Unfortunately, man-bred crops are weaker and require special care. More pesticides, herbicides, fungicides and fertilizers would be required to grow these trees. Once again at the expense of the rest of the ecosystem and to the detriment to any so-called natural environment or wilderness. Logging interests like to tell us that managed park force are reservoirs of disease and pestilence that endanger their commercial tree crops. In fact the reverse may be true. Use of pesticides. In timber management circles pesticides such as DDT were thought to be both economical and convenient tools for controlling insects infestation such as spruce bug worm. These chemicals have been sprayed massively over a huge area without regard to their potentially disastrous effect on the whole web of animal life. Only recently has their adverse effect upon the world environment been recognized. Such chemicals have no place in a park if it is to be a natural ecosystem or sanctuary for certain bird species such as bald eagle, osprey and other birds at the top of the food chain.

Roads. Modern highly mechanized logging operations seem to require all-weather gravel highways as well as a network of branch roads. Gravel tends to be bulldozed casually from any/or every handy hillside. Portages are obliterated by road building, bridges cross river canoe routes, the total result can truly be described as a scar on the landscape, hardly in keeping with our idea of aesthetics. Roads have a way of becoming used by the public regardless of regulations. Starting with company employees not on business, that is, their friends and relative, the abuse grows until the road is officially made public, in violation of the wilderness concept. Economics of logging in the Parks. Logging in Quetico as in other parks, is defended by the argument that it is necessary to the health of our economy and the production of goods essential to our way of life. No one denies that our society requires a logging industry. We only deny that the logging industry requires



Quetico or any other park. On the one hand we hear from Queen's Park that we are an incomparably wealthy province with unlimited potential for growth and development of more and more natural resources and industry. On the other hand we hear that we are so impoverished, resource wise, that it is necessary to log off our few areas of park land. The fact is, many forested areas of the province are being utilized below their potential or not at all. The industry doesn't need logs from our parks. It is simply cheaper and more convenient to get them there. Now, the Park Management as far as the forest is concerned. If commercial timber management practices are to be rejected for Quetico Park then what are the alternatives? We suggest that a good deal of basic research must be carried out in order to determine how best to preserve the area on a perpetual basis as a natural wilderness. Fortunately there is time. Forest environments change very slowly in the absence of logging or other human interference. If routine fire protection were continued the Quetico forests could easily be left to their own devices for many years while necessary long term research is carried out. We suggest the following guidelines.

The Aims of management. In the longer run the aim of management should be to maintain the park force in something akin to the natural state they enjoyed before the arrival of European man. At which time lightning induced fire with the chief managers alongside disease, insects and wind. A natural force would be characterized by variety, not all in stages of regrowth as a commercial forest might be, nor all mature as an over-protected park might eventually become but a complete moziac of plant communities of all types and of all ages and stages of growth and decay from young to so called over-mature. Each forest type has its own aesthetic qualities and is favourable to particular animal species. No type could exist to the exclusion of others. Proponents of logging offer argue that many animals are more abundant in cut-over areas and regrowth, but disregard the fact that many equally interesting and valuable species can only survive well in mature forest areas. Above all the commercial values and considerations of traditional forest management should never be allowed to influence park management decisions.

Management methods. Fire. Because most fires today are of human origin most of the parks could burn to the ground in short order if all firest were allowed to run their course. We feel that today we have more fires as a result of man than in the olden days when perhaps lightning started it. So in effect, today we should perhaps, as I say here, as I just read, much of their park could burn to the ground in short order if all fires were allowed to run their course. However, research might show fire to be a most useful and natural tool for inducing regeneration by allowing selected lightning fires to run their course or by intentionally starting fires in choosen areas.



Disease and Insects. Research might indicate that normal infestation should be allowed to run their course undisturbed, in view of the fact that pre-disease and insect infestation may make way for regeneration and are an integral and essential part of any natural forest ecosystem. An exceptional instance such as the introduction of some foreign disease or insect to which a native tree species lacks any resistance might demand unusual control measures. For example, the white pine blister rust is a disease to which our native trees do not have much resistance and it has spread and is killing our trees even within the park. There are other diseases, but then it's not here that we are involved with such questions as the dutch elm disease and things like this or the balsam or the acorn. These are insects and diseases which our trees have no defense against - not much. To deal with such emergencies, natural controls, for example, the introduction of natural insect predators, should be sought through continuing research. Chemical intervention should be avoided at all costs. Pesticides poison and alter the natural ecosystem. It has been found that the target of pesticide use frequently develop resistance to these chemicals, and their natural predators get wiped out. Insects which have previously been controlled by these predators all of a sudden then become pests. As a result, the use of pesticides snowballs. Every increasing quantity and/or constantly new varieties of chemicals result in that similarly snowballing contamination of the environment. A 'Primitive' Park free of these chemicals may become the only area for research into natural predator prey relationships and perhaps the only source of some beneficial natural predators. Canada imports predatory parasitic insects from other lands because we have insects in this country attacking our forest trees which we consider valuable, because when these pests came here they had no predators, so we have got to go back to the other countries and bring predators over, and they do import them.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Miyata, you do have a very complete brief and the Committee has read it... and ...

Mr. Miyata: Okay.

Mr. Hancock: I don't like to interrupt you because it is interesting what you are saying, but I was wondering if you could just touch the highlights rather than re-read some of the more specific parts of it there.



Mr. Miyata: Well, listen if the Committee has read this then perhaps I could .....

Mr. Hancock: Well if they didn't, they should have because its one of the more complete ones that was received and it was very well done I thought .... I know you're very near the end of it so...

Mr. Miyata: Ya.... Well.....

Mr. Hancock: We'll give you another three minutes, how is that?

Mr. Miyata: Okay, Okay ..... Unfortunately we don't have maps here. Okay. As far as cutting is concerned we say that, cutting might be found to be a suitable method of inducing regeneration in some cases, but....

Mr. Hancock: Do you need a map Tom, to explain?

Mr. Miyata: I would like a map to talk about Lands & Forests .....

Mr. Hancock: Is there a map around here? They had one .... I guess Domtar got mad and took their map away.

Mr. Miyata: Well okay, as far as recreational uses are concerned here is how we feel. Motors of any kind should not be allowed anywhere in the park, the pollution being caused would be detrimental etc. - this is how we feel. Now as far as outboard motors are concerned, the Sportsmen's Club asked for certain things. Lands & Forests themselves have some idea where they are talking about the boundary waters being unlimited around French Lake. They limited it to 10 hp. in some of the boundary waters along here, along the international waters it is unlimited as yet, along Sturgeon Lake they're talking about 10 h.p., between this area here and northwest of Sturgeon Lake etc., they talk in terms perhaps of limiting it to about 3 h.p. and Hunter Island no outboards. Now in essence what happens is, if you allow outboards into the park, anybody who wants a wilderness experience has to go from the Canadian side right through this park all the way down to here to escape the noise. Now the one reason why we would like to ban motors in the park would be, if we ban motors in the park you just have to get off the highway in certain places, walk into the bush and you should be a little ways off and you don't have to listen to the outboards or anything like this, you're away from it. This is alright, but if you do not ban outboards then surely it's only a few people who can go and experience wilderness but if you do ban motors many people then should be able to walk off the highway and be very close to the park boundaries and walk in it and we should be close to wilderness. This is our idea and why there should be no motors.

As far as the French Lake campsite is concerned there is something here, - we talked about... we see two possibilities for the French Lake campground of which we favour the second.

A) Eliminate the campground as incompatible with the 'Primitive' Park but maintain this area as a jumping off point for canoe trippers perhaps or,

B) Retain the campground as is in a small non-primitive zone. Now, this may involve taking it out, classifying it as some other for, or whatever Park that they have for, you know, people to camp there, but allow only canoes on French Lake and connecting waters. Encourage use of this campsite as a base for which many day length or short over-night canoe trips within the French-Pickerel-Rawn system. Families or individuals who for any reason had or don't wish to undertake extended canoe travel can thus enjoy some semblance of a wilderness experience. They park their canoes, pitch their tents or whatever they wish if they have their camper vehicles. Throw their canoe into the lake and then they won't have the outboards come by, they just have to go a little ways. Some of those islands on French Lake have beautiful pines on them etc. Anyway this is our choice that we would say: leave the French Lake campground as a campground, perhaps outside the boundary, and if you leave it outside the boundary, classify it as another park, then canoeists can go and throw their canoes in and many people then can use and experience wilderness as we the group, wish for ourselves. Now as far as changing boundaries, is concerned - it sounds like a light matter perhaps, to change boundaries etc., but as I understand it, the boundary has been changed, has it not? In about '36 or something where they changed the boundary from what used to be I think..... they dropped the boundary down from the railroad down, did they not - did they not go almost up to the railroad and they brought it down then? To change the boundary perhaps, is not a sacred thing to just leave out the French Lake campsite and perhaps several other modifications which may be necessary. As one of the speakers yesterday suggested, the north-south line is very artificial, perhaps it should have gone a little bit this way into the parking spaces and out, in the woods, to preserve a good ecosystem.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Miyata in all fair....

Mr. Miyata: Thanks Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you, thank you Tom. I think probably there will be some questions from the Committee. Mr. Reid has one to start with.

Mr. Reid: Tom can you give us some indication of how many people you represent, your group represents.



Mr. Miyata: Originally, we started with about two dozen people, that's when we started. We had a meeting of different groups actually. There was the...there was certain representatives from different clubs who were interested in the conservation and individuals.

Mr. Reid: As Mr. Hancock has already pointed out, yours is one of the best and most complete briefs. Last evening one of the local Indian people gave a presentation to the Committee in regard to the native people, particularly those living in the Lac la Croix Indian Reserve, being given the timber rights in effect in the Jean working circle which were formally under volume agreement to the O & M and they were making a plea, or this fellow was making a plea on behalf of the Indian people, that they be allowed to have those limits to cut in Quetico Park to provide a base for the economy for the Indian people in that area. What would your reaction be to that?

Mr. Miyata: Question such as that. It's very strange but people are getting turned off with this technological age. This example in the United States where billions of dollars in contracts and people's lives etc. are affected by the loss of the job as far as SSD was concerned; they just turned it down cold. Our civilization is turning away because we figure that maybe our technology is not carrying us in the right direction. These native people want to be like us, perhaps in some ways, if you know what I mean. That they want to strive for things which we think is valuable. Now, there's a change of thought coming, there's a change which we must recognize, that people are saying: there is value in wilderness! Now, we are behind the States, maybe the Indians are behind us. They want things that we possess, cars and things like this; still, all these things cost money. So to them then, money may mean something. To many of us in this day and age we are saying maybe money isn't the answer. We are going the other way. They may be a step behind us. I think it would be a mistake if we allowed them to say, you know; we say it's heroic, etc., it would be great for the native people to have this land to manage, but I think that it's too small a group; Quetico has to be for too many people, not just for some.

Mr. Reid: This is fine. We're constantly in this Committee running up against the economic, and some people would say, realistic arguments as against the abstract or the idealistic arguments, and another phase of this problem is that, the present Indian population of Lac la Croix is completely dependent upon Bob Handberg's Lac la Croix camp in that area, and they work primarily as guides, the..the men do. Now, if we, or the Committee or the Minister accepts this suggestion of banning motors -Mr. Handberg informed the Committee yesterday, that this is pretty well effectively going to put



him out of business or at least substantially reduce the number of Indian people employed as guides in the park. Now I point this out only because this is one of the problems the Committee is faced with, that maybe we hadn't given a great deal of consideration to, previous to this. Just one other question. Now, on Park boundaries, there has been much discussion about Park boundaries; now you have indicated in your brief, of course, that the...you seem to be of three or four different minds in regard to the French Lake campground. There has been some suggestions that we put a similar type campground at Beaverhouse, drop a road down from the present logging road south of Flanders and put in another campground of that type at Beaverhouse. How would you feel about that?

- Mr. Miyata: This all hinges upon other access points. If you have too many people going in then we don't want, or it would not be desirable to have too many access points. So if you make this whole Park as I say, into a 'Primitive' Park and Canadians can start using it and if, as we understand, Hunter's Island is being over-used in a sense that the popular routes and the portages are being wrecked because there's too many people using these popular routes then we may have to start saying, okay, maybe let's open one to Beaverhouse because there is a huge road almost built there already.
- Mr. Reid: The Hunter Island is primarily used by Americans almost exclusively....
- Mr. Miyata: Yes.
- Mr. Reid: And....and they have immediate access to the Park, whereas we don't - eh, Canadians.
- Mr. Miyata: Yes.
- Mr. Reid: So, would you not think it would be a good policy perhaps: a) to either shut down some of those entrances, b) put a quota on them or, c) open access points to allow Canadians into the Park?
- Mr. Miyata: Eh, visitor numbers. It may at some time in the future become necessary to choose between restricting the number of visitors to the Park or seeing many of the wilderness values for which it was established destroyed by sheer human numbers, tramping etc. Now I have this paragraph here which might answer your question. One possible step that might solve the problem of numbers for some time to come would be to cut off entry into the Park via the International Boundary waters, this would considerably ease the burden on the Hunter Island area which because of its proximity to the U.S. border is suffering already from over-use. This measure would also

benefit Atikokan economically, since many Americans would then enter the Park via access points near the town.

Mr. Reid: Well...

Mr. Miyata: So we are not saying that that's wrong.

Mr. Reid: Well, really frankly what I'm getting at in the long roundabout series of questions for which I apologize. Where does one draw the line as far as numbers go? Eh, you know, there was an indication yesterday that if you're canoeing in Quetico and you see another canoe, it's no longer wilderness because there is somebody else in there. Where do you draw the line as to what constitute wilderness when you have in some cases in Quetico right now people on a small lake here liable to run into eight or ten parties?

Mr. Miyata: This is one thing which you might promote. To preserve the entire Park so that the popular routes which are easy to go on then may have these people. But there are these other parts in the north-east, the north-west, etc., which will be more difficult to get into. These then might be available to the people who are trying to get away from the crowd, even within the park.

Mr. Reid: Well how do you regulate that? I mean, how does one decide when it ceases to become wilderness, when you add flotillas of canoes going down...?

Mr. Miyata: As far as people are concerned?

Mr. Reid: Right.

Mr. Miyata: It's up to the private individual I believe; to decide. For example, if I don't like living in Toronto, then I may move to another area which has less people, but if it's still too many then I may move on to another area until I finally decide I can live with it, or something like this, that's personal.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. McIntosh, question.

Mr. McIntosh: On page 8 in your brief Tom you...

Mr. Miyata: What page is that....I'm sorry?

Mr. McIntosh: Page 8.

Mr. Miyata: Eight.

Mr. McIntosh: Is eh...you talk about the application of 245T.

Mr. Miyata: Yes.

Mr. McIntosh: To your knowledge is that being applied in the Park? Has it been applied?

Mr. Miyata: No, I am inferring that these are logging practices which are practiced as I understand it in the Kenora District and also in this district. It is still used because it is once again an economical tool.

Mr. McIntosh: Okay. Then farther on down one of the things that we have heard frequently is the almost panegyric to harvesting because of reservoirs of decay and pestilence. Your last sentence is rather intriguing, in fact the reverse might be true. What...is there any support for that or is that your personal opinion or...?

Mr. Miyata: This is what I mentioned about certain insects and diseases - animals which are foreign to our trees which our trees cannot resist, and I mentioned the white pine. The white pine blister rust moved into North America and in a matter of about 50 years it has wiped them out, or in places or is killing them. And you can see these in the trees which are dying out. The American elm is doomed on this continent because of the little beetle which came along with a little bit of a fungus disease which spreads it around and it's doomed. Now, natural insect predators, whether they decay trees, whether they attack our native trees or fungus and other viruses which may attack, you know, our natural flora and fauna; they have built up resistance to it. The spruce bud worm does not kill all the spruce, it may do it in certain localities but not all of North America. We've got some trees in our forest which we should preserve. Red pine is being attacked by certain insects down South. Fortunately maybe, the weather is too cold up here for them to attack our red pines. How long is it going to be before something comes in which can stand it? As no control on it has been introduced, it spreads into our park and our red pines go. Humans. The common cold killed off the Indians because they don't have much in the way of resistance. They used to have epidemics when they were first introduced to it; no resistance because it's a foreign thing. For you and I to maybe have colds or so forth, it would have been very simple to overcome.

Mr. McIntosh: So you're saying that this...having this would be a reservoir of strength of healthy species and...

Mr. Miyata: Natural predator prey relationships, natural diseases which we can study. Now what happens is, if we use insecticides outside the park as we are doing, we are getting rid of our natural predators etc. We've got to do basic research like this and go back towards



natural controls perhaps; not the convenient insecticides and pesticides and herbicides.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Phillips.

Mr. Phillips: Mr. Tom, in view of the comprehensive character of your presentation, I think it would be of interest to the Committee to know...to indicate just what your background is. Is it in forestry?

Mr. Miyata: No.

Mr. Phillips: Biology or what discipline?

Mr. Miyata: I was trained as a....in Game Management. They call it Wild Life Management but it is Game Management and this is what my background has been.

Mr. Phillips: Thank you.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Braun.

Mr. Braun: Mr. Miyata, I was wondering if you did not write off fires caused by lightning too easily. I believe we were told that last summer in a one week period there was something like a dozen fires caused by lightning, and...?

Mr. Miyata: I think there was even more than that.

Mr. Braun: This is in a one week period?

Mr. Miyata: Oh yes, in a one week period.

Mr. Braun: But eh...I am sure you would agree if these fires occur in, especially in some of these dead areas where the spruce bud worm has been rampant, you would produce fires that you couldn't ignore, you'd have to put them out.

Mr. Miyata: That is right. We are talking about controlled burning as much as possible. Try to control it so it doesn't eat the whole park out.

Mr. Braun: And one more question. When you talk about walking into the wilderness I presume you mean along trails that would be provided; your concept would be trails leading into the wilderness?

Miyata: It depends, different people like to go their different ways. To them, to walk to....for us to walk along trails which have little tags marked on trees and so forth, may not be what we would want. Some people may like that, I don't know.....

Braun: Or along paths.

Hancock: Any other questions? Mr. Stokes?

Stokes: Yes. I want to join with my colleagues who have already spoken to congratulate you on the excellence of the brief and the in-depth study. Of the question, I get from your remark that you consider wilderness to be the absence of any human activity to the extent that this is possible having regard for excessive use of it, and eh...you make the point that there really isn't any other place in Ontario where those in the ivory tower have seen fit to set aside a place that has the aesthetic qualities and the things that people are looking for in Canada today and indeed in Ontario. So that, what you're saying is, at least leave us one small little island where people can go and experience this kind of thing that eh.... that you have been speaking about for the last half hour. Is that what .... basically that's what you're saying?

Miyata: This is the sort of idea and this country is a hospitable country, this Quetico. It's nothing like the described area where to go five miles you look on the map and go five miles, you can't do that, it's very difficult - man's like this, the lakes are like this. This country here is beautiful, it is very accessible - by canoe, by walking, snowshoeing, you can snowshoe these lakes. All this area, it is a very accessible and to me, hospitable area.

Stokes: What you're saying is then; in eh...in one of the most affluent nations in the world, in the province of opportunity, surely we can afford this - that's what you're saying then?

Miyata: It's not necessarily maybe that we can afford it as much as we need it. The country needs it, its not just us. We are the people who, as we say, fight for it now, but other people then may see the value of something like this. It's something like a Toronto Hall where you people say, the heck with such a crazy looking building and yet to Toronto you see a picture of Toronto City Hall, this is Toronto to them and yet it was fought for, so it's for everybody it's not just for us.

Stokes: Well, one final question. Would you say the people who have been advocating that we set aside a small percentage of our area for this kind of thing....you say, well maybe we can't afford it but we need it, would you be willing to join with us, I am talking about all concerned people of Northwestern Ontario, indeed Northern Ontario, that we can prevail upon people in the ivory tower and say, well surely there is enough affluence around us that we can compensate for whatever economic

losses there might be by taking such a decision? Do you think that we could muster enough support for that kind of thing?

Mr. Miyata: I don't know. I do know that the Government now is paying people to clear up slash etc., that they do have the money - in Sapawe right now I think that they are employing 20 people or something like this, and we were driving down the road to Fort Frances we ran into these groups of people who were going into the bush and clearing up some of the windfall, etc. The country, this province, is rich enough to do this. There may be other ways in which we can perhaps finance something... I don't know, but the Government can, and should be able to afford it because I believe that the forest industries and the rest outside the parks, provide so much money to this province that they should be able to look after some part of a forest...you know... they do have some money which they should be able to put aside to preserve these parks.

Mr. Stokes: You're saying then, the benefits that accrue to the economy, the auxiliary benefits that accrue to the economy as a result of forest harvesting activity in the province, some of these funds could be directed toward compensating for any loss whatever....?

Mr. Miyata: Not just...I think it's not just the forest industry that I am thinking of, but there are so many other industries which are putting things into the..into Lands & Forests and I think Lands & Forests perhaps can get more money from the Government to run parks and preserve it, they can. I think that this point which they brought out, they said, we have O & M or whatever the lumber....the logging company said, they need this Jean working circle or 50 people will loose their jobs and yet we have this quoting from the Minister of Lands & Forests who says that, "they have enough". Now it's hard for us to decide on the information, the conflicting information that we do have, but I don't know. I think that we can set aside this area....

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Stokes....Mr. Stokes, does that give you your answer?

It's after 12:15 now, is there any....

Mr. Ridley: Yes, I'd like to....eh. Mr. Chairman, I am a little disturbed. This Committee made certain ground rules and the reason they made ground rules was to be fair to everyone, to give everybody a reasonably equal opportunity to say their peace. I hope this doesn't signify that you're changing the ground rules.



Mr. Hancock: I'm not changing the ground rules Mr. Ridley, but they are... have a certain amount of elasticity in them which I take advantage of them. This particular brief I...as a matter of fact Mr. Miyata took about three minutes more than we gave to Mr. Sig Olson from the United States yesterday, so I don't think we....

Mr. Stokes: I think you're doing an excellent job Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you Mr. Stokes, I might even vote for you if I was allowed to.

(Laughter)

Give Stokes an opportunity to make some speeches.

We will adjourn the hearing till quarter after two, in order that Mr. Ridley and I can discuss matters at lunch.

-ADJOURN FOR LUNCH -

- AFTERNOON SESSION -

Mr. Hancock: Ladies and Gentlemen: we will resume the Atikokan hearing of the Quetico Park Advisory Committee. Mr. Roger Thew, are you prepared to speak at this time? Mr. Thew.

Mr. Thew: Gentlemen, initially I would endorse Tom Miyata's brief as regards environmental control in the area but the measures by which it can be done is open to debate, and this is partly what my brief is about.

Now, it's not my intention to cover the brief in detail since I've already had two acknowledgements from the Committee - my brief being received one on January 12th and another one on March 9th, so I can presume that the main theme is known amongst the Committee - there must have been time if you're interested to read it. So it is proposed to you these few allotted minutes to give my reasoning why Quetico should become a National Park rather than remain a Provincial Park. Now, already set forth in my brief are parts of the National Parks policy for comparison with the Provincial methods of controlling Quetico, and which would prevent the abuses of the past years and help the deterioration of the park provincial administration. And I would like to clarify one point. The local administration is not being criticized, it's the policies and directives from Queen's Park and their actions which bear scrutiny. Now, my reasons behind the presumption of Quetico needs to be taken out of the provincial arena in order for Quetico to survive. Now firstly, my conviction lies in the belief that if the concepts of the original Quetico brief presented to the Frost Government in 1953 by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Northwestern Ontario that is, if that cannot stand for more than 18 years in the provincial arena then no plan, no work of this Committee now can safely be said to be of a permanent nature. Quetico needs a final and permanent solution if it is to survive. Only a Federal plan can ensure this. Secondly, who can foresee what changes in the next 10 to 15 years may bring about a complete re-assessment of park values, be it political, conservationist, or industrial pressure applied. No one can foresee what technological advances, and I don't say improvements, may do to the environment in the next decade. Witness what's happened on these two points mentioned.

Consider what has happened to the original Quetico brief. Under Resolution 9 of 1953 it was - a report that was presented to the Frost Government and accepted. Now it's being repudiated by these same individual chambers which comprised its members: Fort Frances, Atikokan, and the Lakehead, and who in their present day briefs reject the old concept of a true wilderness for Quetico. Further, their briefs contravene Resolution 10 which follows, and I quote:

"Therefore be it resolved that a permanent advisory committee of the Associated Chambers of Commerce be hereby constituted to continue the study and development of Quetico Park and to re-make such recommendations through these chambers and to act in a reasonable advisory capacity re: affairs of Quetico Park."

That was moved by Ben Eyton and I see it was seconded by Sid Hancock, Atikokan.

This Committee was subsequently recognized by the Conservative Government as a voice of Northwestern Ontario. In 1954 the Minister of Lands & Forests said to the Associated Chambers, "It is proposed to set up an advisory committee comprised of local interested citizens who will advise and assist the government of problems pertaining to the park and its development." In mid-1955 of the next meeting he said; the same Minister, "Quetico Park will be operated by the people of Ontario in accordance with the wishes of the Quetico Committee, the Quetico Foundation and with the help of these interested bodies and people." The Chambers in 1957, "Be it further resolved that we urge the Department to continue to study the whole matter of preservation of wilderness values, to the end that by appropriate action this may produce and preserve for all times the finest international canoe country in the world." And as late as 1963 Mr. King the secretary of the organization and now president of the Associated Chambers wrote this: "Having come this far and so successfully in the establishment of this great wilderness area, it seems to me that we would be remiss if we did not give continuity to our Quetico endeavours." Now this Committee has never been dissolved and yet its work is now being repudiated unconstitutionally by some of its chambers. I've laboured this point because it has a bearing on what may happen in the foreseeable future. Unfortunately, what both the original Quetico Committee and the then Minister of Forests....Lands & Forests did not foresee were the technological changes to erupt within the forest industry and the havoc created to the environment. I refer to the original Quetico brief on three points: Access roads, timber limits and mining operations.



### Access Roads

This is what the brief said: "The Committee feels that no direct access to the park proper be proposed as yet until the results from proposed roads inside the buffer zone be assessed regarding accessibility to the park itself". A later meeting, "Access roads to the park boundary will be provided where necessary to the park boundary." And subsequently, road accesses to the boundary only were suggested for the eastern boundary and the Beaverhouse area; there was no sort of internal roads.

### Timber Limits

Original brief: "The Committee recommends a full protection of shore lines and horizon protection from cutting operations. That only control dams be permitted to be built; that water levels be raised no longer than necessary at any one time; and that waterways be cleared after drives to ensure safe and easy navigation." You will note that what was not foreseen were the total changes in wood operations and transport methods. People were thinking only in terms of river drives, not miles of super bush highways cutting deep into the park across canoe routes. They did not foresee how the whole concept of the park environment could be threatened. People thought of haulage roads as hand-cut the widths of a team of horses; of skid ways with the stumps hand rubbed out; of a forest where there were no piled slashes of side debris where timber was felled in windrows and tops stacked neatly; and where the work of the men and horses scarified the land, and the trees could reproduce immediately. There was nothing wrong in harvesting the forest systematically and selectively in the sense of ....in the true sense of picking out merchantable and mature timber, where no young growth was wantonly destroyed and afterwards one could walk through the area anywhere. What was not foreseen then was today's operation of push-over, doze-out, and pile-up. That dozers and tree farms with blaze take everything before them at every move, and even the power saws in the hands of the cutters leave behind little young growth. The roads are lined with a mass of soil and discarded trees and the bush is a crisscross pattern of fallen tops to make walking impossible. The jack pine is gone and the cover is gone, and the white pine in the bush left standing in clumps and unprotected from the wind, and that too must soon fall in time. There is no place for such an operation in park lands.

## Mining Operations

This is the original brief: "It is recommended by this Committee that the entire area of Quetico Park be temporarily withdrawn from staking, pending assurance that legislation exists or will be enacted." And again in 1956, the Chief of the Parks Branch of the Lands & Forests said this: "A joint Committee of the Mines and Lands & Forests Departments are studying the question and that new regulations covering the subjects will be issued in the near future." And now we have the prospects of the Association in 1971 riding the coat tails of the chamber to have Quetico opened up. There is mineral in the park, and to open one particular deposit it would mean roads and bridges across many canoe routes and with that, noise and pollution. Now who can foresee what might happen if Quetico is abandoned to individual interest and industrial interests. Can this Committee or even the Government it is advising, foresee the future changes or future circumstances which would nullify the work of this Committee, the same as the Quetico Committee work....the original Quetico Committee work was nullified? The thinking of people and the values of people change. Ministers change, bureaucracy changes, our methods and equipment change. Even assuming the wilderness concept is accepted at this time by this Committee, what guarantee can there be some future provincial government will not later succumb to industrial pressure. I have suggested in my brief that the Federal Government Parks Policy would ensure that Quetico is preserved. I have suggested that the Federal Government be asked to prepare a management plan for Quetico. And I have suggested that a plebiscite be held to determine whether Quetico should become a National or a Provincial Park. There seems to be ....this seems to me to be a both a democratic way to determine what the people of Ontario want and a peaceful solution. And whichever way the people of Ontario decide, the pressure is off the elected representatives, it's off the bureaucrats and it's off this Committee. The issue is really beyond the handful of individuals with vested or conflicting interest. It's really a decision which everyone in Ontario should make. Thankyou.

Applause

Mr. Hancock: Thankyou Mr. Thew. I am sure there will probably be some questions....I probably should ask the first one. I wonder, would it be too much trouble to repeat that motion that I seconded there....I unfortunately just came to life when I heard my name mentioned, up to that time I didn't really think I should be listening to it word for word. I think by way of

explanation while you're finding it, I never was a member of that Committee but I did go there as a substitute one day for my boss Mr. Fotheringham if I remember correctly. As usual I got into trouble obviously.

Laughter

What was it....?

Mr. Thew: I always credited you with a better memory. But let me recall this, that it was the Associated Chambers Meeting held in Atikokan.

Mr. Hancock: Right.

Mr. Thew: This was not a resolution of the Committee....the Quetico Committee, it was a resolution from the floor resolution stand of the Ontario Associated Chambers which referred to the continuation of this Committee, and in the minutes of the meeting which I have, it was moved by Ben Eyton, Atikokan and seconded by Sid Hancock. Okay?

Mr. Hancock: I believe you, I believe you Roger.

Laughter

Mr. Thew: I thought it might be...

Mr. Hancock: Eh?

Laughter

Mr. Thew: handy to remind you.

Mr. Hancock: Have any of the members of the Committee any questions?  
Mr. Reid.

Mr. Reid: Roger you've uh....given us uh....your views on the sort of abstract side of it again on..on preservation of wilderness. I'd just like to ask one question in regard to your business which is canoe outfitting on the north-east side of the park. Now you have had to contend for many years with what I have often said has been unfair competition, from Ely in particular on the American entrances to the park. Now my question is in two parts, and I am not trying to put you on the spot but, 1) to retain the wilderness character - is it going to be necessary to cut off those entrances to the south or some of them, to control the influx into the park? And, 2) do you feel that there should be more



access points from the Canadian side? And, 3) can you give this Committee, or would you be prepared to give us some indication of the extent of your business....and I'd say you're the largest canoe outfitter on this side in comparison to the outfitters at Ely?

Mr. Thew:

Well I think the first two parts of your question go together. I firmly believe that if we are going to have fair competition on this north side that all competition should come from the Canadian side only. I think there should be and we agreed a long time ago there should be roads to the Northern Lights area and to Saganagon; there should be canoe outfitting bases there and anybody who wants to operate them in on...in Canadian waters should operate from Canadian bases. It applies to the east side too, especially with Handberg's operation.

Mr. Reid:

How about Beaverhouse?

Mr. Thew:

I think Beaverhouse should be opened up as a canoe starting point but I think that each of us is going to have to have a quota on canoes to answer your third point. I think we should have a quota on canoes because I don't think any of us should have two to three hundred canoes even if the business were there. I think we're just going to do what they've done on the east....on the south side to our park by too many canoes outfitters and other people...there are not enough campsites without spoiling them; without some controlled quota into each area; so, I think that the....all areas should be opened up, there should be a maximum of Outfitters at any one area and there should be a maximum of canoes allowed to any one Outfitter, and I know it can hurt us, but I think it's the right thing. I also agree that there should be no motors in the park and that will hurt us as Outfitters. But I think that if Quetico is to survive, that we've all got to play ball and go along with it, though it may hurt us financially.

Mr. Reid:

Eh....just one more question, if I may. From your close association and proximity to the park and your knowledge of the forest practices....eh would you say that Domtar's operation in Quetico has been, relatively speaking, a clean operation and what I mean, comparative to other cutting practices in....in say areas outside of the park? Have they generally followed the rules?

Mr. Thew:

I have not permission to ride down into the park as other people take on to themselves, so I haven't seen the Domtar operations. However, I do know that I've had parties every year, had to

walk out 18 or 20 miles where they got stuck on a portage, cannot find it, have left their equipment, had to come back, get permission to take their car down and go and get their equipment. If their operations in the park are anything similar to the north side, Quetico must be a hell of a mess. It's obvious to see for anybody by the mess you can see everywhere you go. If you go hunting though....as I say.... some people hunt in the park....well....I don't, I am not allowed to, but we know moose are killed in the park, but I hunt north of the park and I know what the walking is like north of the park because you just cannot walk through tree tops; you climb over them and it's just again a hell of a mess.

Mr. Hancock: Any other questions from the members down there?

Mr. Stokes: I would like to ask one question if I may.

Mr. Hancock: Uh....Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: I would like to ask you sir, if you think that these hearings serve a very useful purpose and you think they're worth while?

Mr. Thew: Well I do, I think it brings the question up....of everybody, and everybody can have an opinion. What I do question is.... well, a) I question the Committee, as you know in my brief I've questioned the vested interests of the Committee itself because I think most of the members have very interesting jobs and politically or privately, most of the Committee members do have vested interests in Quetico in providing jobs for the people in the particular area or some other vested interest. It can be useful to give.....

Mr. Stokes: You mean to say that you haven't?

Mr. Thew: I have, mine is a monetary, but I'm not on this Committee and when I became an Outfitter I resigned from the original Quetico Committee immediately.

Mr. Stokes: But are you suggesting that anybody that you could choose that wouldn't fall down on one side of the argument, obviously everybody here has views on the park....

Mr. Thew: Right.

Mr. Stokes: as a result of abuse, so...

Mr. Thew: But the Committee itself has a vested interest in the park.

Mr. Stokes: I disclaim that.

Mr. Thew: Well many have from political reasons or from providing jobs in the area for people....I think it's quite obvious. So far as the good it will do - no, frankly gentlemen, I don't think it will do any good 15 or 20 years from now because I don't think you can solve the total problem, I think only the Federal Government can solve the problem. But I think what you might arrive....might arise from it would be a great help to guiding the Federal Government to the final solution - yes!

Mr. Hancock: Mr. McIntosh.

Mr. McIntosh: Roger, in uhm....the brief you referred to in 1953, this was a brief presented by the Northwestern Associated Chambers of Commerce.... ?

Mr. Thew: '53'.

Mr. McIntosh: '53', and this was at an annual meeting, was endorsed at an annual meeting held in Atikokan?

Mr. Thew: Ya.

Mr. McIntosh: Was the nature of that meeting eh....did it embrace representation from all of Northwestern Ontario?

Mr. Thew: All the Associated Chambers?

Mr. McIntosh: Ya.

Mr. Thew: Ya.

Mr. McIntosh: How many would there be approximately?

Mr. Thew: Well I don't know. Uh...the Chambers?

Mr. McIntosh: Ya.

Mr. Thew: Well....well every town is a...is a member of the Associated Chambers, but the members of the Committee that was comprised the eh...the original Quetico Committee came from Fort Frances, Atikokan and The Lakehead. But all the chambers belonged to the Northwestern Ontario Associated



Chambers.

Mr. McIntosh: And eh.... one of the rules as I understand it of that Association is that before a resolution could be presented to Queen's Park it has to have 100% unanimous endorsement. Is that correct?

Mr. Thew: That's right. It has to be completely adopted by the whole of the Organization.

Mr. McIntosh: So at that time these Chambers of Commerce adopted this resolution unanimously?

Mr. Thew: Right.

Mr. McIntosh: Uhm ....and uh, out of that meeting came a Committee? Uh, the Quetico Committee, and that that Committee was an Advisory Committee of some kind the Government...?

Mr. Thew: Right.

Mr. McIntosh: Did it function that way?

Mr. Thew: Right.

Mr. McIntosh: And to your knowledge that Committee has never been dissolved or, it just seemed to have faded away...eh?

Mr. Thew: Just eh....ya, it was...they tried to revive in 1963 also.

Mr. McIntosh: Do you happen to have a copy of the brief?

Mr. Thew: I do.

Mr. McIntosh: May I borrow it?

Mr. Thew: It's the only one I think that's around.

Mr. McIntosh: Cross my heart, I'll return it to you.

I think we've....I would eh....I think we need to ask some questions here. The Thunder Bay Chamber of Commerce at that time would be two Chambers of Commerce?

Mr. Thew: Right. There were representatives from each.

Mr. McIntosh: And at that time they endorsed this position on the park?

Mr. Thew: Right. They were members of this Committee, they wrote this report.

Mr. McIntosh: Uh uhm. Okay, thank you.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Lovink.

Mr. Lovink: I would very much like ...to ask the following questions?

Your experience with regard to canoe parties who are going in, do you think the average canoeist who goes in has enough knowledge of wilderness behaviour and in general, canoe experience in order to see that they keep themselves to certain rules and regulations of behaviour?....and a second that they know how to handle going over rapids if they go inside or in general a behaviour as one can expect from a good canoeist so that he keeps the wilderness clean. What is your experience in that respect?

Mr. Thew: Well there are two or three types of different canoeists. There are some ardent canoeists, there are group....young group canoeists which are pretty hard to control, which do need a lot of education and then there is the type of canoeist who goes in loaded with boats and motors and cases of beer and everything else, so you....I would say the smaller groups look after the area very well; of the true canoeist. I think the person with the motor leaves quite a mess behind and I think maybe that the younger groups without adequate control, because how can anybody look after 20 canoes at one time or the counselors.... there's a lot of over-fishing and things like that. And there is a lot of wear and tear on the environment with big groups.

Mr. Lovink: Well that is just.....I'm glad that you said it because I thought this was the case. Have you any idea how this could be better controlled, in whatever way you might have in your mind?

Mr. Thew: Well, in my brief I have suggested controlled campsites. I think this is the only solution for that area. Now people may not like privies built and things like that but I think it is the best solution, or maybe even lean-tos, but registered campsites, campsites set out in a wilderness area with a minimum of improvement but designated campsites, and by that means alone you could control the travel quota.

Mr. Lovink: I agree. Then the second question is this: a great percentage of those who go into the Quetico keep to the main canoe routes with very few portages or easy ones. If you go inside the park the portages become more difficult but the campsites are just as beautiful if not more available. So, in your thinking, would

it be a good idea to facilitate certain portages and have designated camps in the interior so that you can spread the canoe parties over bigger territory?

- Mr. Thew: I think this is the solution. We have only a minimum amount now, but I know several parties that cut new portages every year just to get away from the old group into all sorts of connecting lakes and make new routes for themselves, and then they go another place another year. Now if more of these routes were defined and maybe earmarked, you would have a lot more campsites. Most of Quetico is not being used adequately. There are many canoe routes that are very, very frequently used and you could spread out a great deal more of the population into the area.
- Mr. Lovink: Ya. So you would....your advice would be this. As you say, I've seen them, that they just cut indiscriminately through the bush and make a portage and go somewhere else. So your idea would also be that you would have controlled portages in the sense that it would be not permissible to cut the portage any way you like?
- Mr. Thew: Well the trouble is, these people when they lay out a portage its a case of going from one lake and knowing there is a lake so they take a compass and start going, they haven't got the time to survey it. They'll take the easy route through, where they can walk and when they have to cut, they cut. But all they know is they are going in the general direction, if they hit a big hill they're going to go around it. They may not take the best portage, but then they'll never go back there again. But there are many routes that could be formulated in Quetico Park to spread out the whole mass of people.
- Mr. Lovink: Thank you very much indeed.
- Mr. Hancock: Mr. Phillips, did you have a question?
- Mr. Phillips: Roger, most of these newer trails that you speak of, are they within the interior of the Hunter Island area?
- Mr. Thew: No. No they're north and they're east and west.
- Mr. Phillips: The second question. Do you really believe it realistic to expect the Ontario Government to sort of advocate its responsibility for the future of that park and sluff it off on the Federal Government?



Mr. Thew: Well I wouldn't suggest its sluffing it off. Either the Federal Government is willing to take it over and I think they'll do a better job, now I doubt if the Provincial Government will abrogate their power, but I think it's time they did because I don't think they can do a proper job. I don't think they've got the money and their policy is not the same as the Federal Government, it's very specifically spelt out in the Federal Government how they finance it and their reasoning behind the financing of a Federal Park. And I think also that if it were a Federal Park there would be a great deal many more jobs available within this area, because there is a lot of work to do in Quetico Park, and it has been neglected sadly for 20 years.

Mr. Phillips: Roger, what other advantages do you see for the park as a national institution?

Mr. Thew: Well, mainly what I say in my brief, that if there are deadened diseased trees they would look after it. I think that they would control the public better, they might control the influx from the south and I think that they would make it more a truly Canadian park.

Mr. Phillips: Thank you very much.

Mr. Hancock: Any more questions.

Mr. Lovink: Yes Mr. Chairman I would like one question more.

As you explained, you've got good and less good and bad canoe parties, now if you would have for the Quetico Park in the high season a sort of canoe patrol by students who have been taught what to look for and behaviour, would that act as a deterrent for those who mess up things?

Mr. Thew: Well I think where you're going to have....might have to control the people who mess things is by ranger patrols. If they were going from designated to designated campsites the condition of the campsite where they're at for these people from place to place would be kept up with. I think you'd have to use some good ranger patrols there which would supply or provide a lot of employment and not only that, would make a lot of young people in Canada really bush conscious. I think it could be a real fine young array of programs.

Mr. Lovink: Thank you very much.

Mr. Hancock: Is that okay Tony?

Mr. Lovink: Thank you very much Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. McIntosh.

Mr. McIntosh: This morning in a brief presented by Mr. Miyata, he didn't talk about it, but in his brief he mentioned the separation of the Parks Branch from the administration of the Department of Lands & Forests, would this be another way of achieving the goals that you have outlined in your brief, and keeping it within provincial jurisdiction?

Mr. Thew: Only provided it is a permanent one and will last forever, and I cannot see this in the provincial field because their head may change in five years from now or another government may get in five years from now - I cannot see that you can have a permanent situation or solution in the provincial field.

Mr. McIntosh: Do you think that the Federal Government is immune to that problem of changing governments and changing heads?

Mr. Thew: They do have a policy, a stated policy. All I am suggesting is that the Committee recommend that a study be made by the Federal Government, let them come up with a management plan and then lets see, and then let's vote and see what we want - Federal or Provincial.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you Roger, I hope you realize that if your scheme goes into effect that all the animals will have to be bilingual.

(Laughter)

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Morden, representing the Steelworkers of America.

Mr. Morden: Gentlemen, I represent the United Steelworkers of America, Local 3466, and we are an organization of 478 men who are members in this town. And first and foremost I'd like to say that we support Roger Thew and his brief 100%. Now, I'd like to fill you in a little background that we as steelworkers internationally have been fighting for a primitive area within the parks, and I say parks because we started with the Superior as steelworkers. We have been fighting for that for better than 35 years. Now as an organization I don't think that in context

we can change our position here. We agree with Roger in what he has to say and we also and most formally agree that, we believe that this situation should be put to the Ontario people in the form of a plebiscite. We also believe that this park should be taken out of the hands of the Provincial Government, and we as an organization believe that as long as it is under the Provincial Government that: a) the Provincial Government has neither one, the finances to do a job in this park and we also believe that, b) that they have not got the inclination. We would like to see the Federal Government or the question of it joined to a Federal Government come before the people - we would like to see it put to a plebiscite, and win or lose, at least it would be in a democratic way. Thank you gentlemen.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you Mr. Morden. Any questions from the Committee? Guess not Spike. Thank you.

Mr. Gavin Henderson is the next speaker. Mr. Henderson you're speaking on your own personal brief this afternoon.

Mr. Henderson: Thank you Mr. Chairman, gentlemen.

I am making this submission because I am concerned to see that in arriving at its decision on the future use and management of Quetico the government will have obtained beforehand the best possible information and advice on how Quetico as a 'Primitive' Park might best serve the people of Ontario, now and in the future. Up to the present, the Quetico issue has been thought of and talked about almost exclusively as if it were simply a matter between multiple use and wilderness recreation. While there has been mention of other possible values besides recreation which Quetico as a 'Primitive' Park might have to offer, there have been no authoritative studies that I am aware of to evaluate these possibilities and recommend how best to exploit them for the long term benefit of society as a whole. These other values as you know, are educational, scientific, inspirational and cultural. I will be very suprised however, if any of the Committee felt competent at this stage, to voice an opinion on just how valuable to the future of this province Quetico as a 'Primitive' Park could be, given the necessary inputs to realize these benefits to full advantage. I submit that this issue is far too important to consider without having at your disposal the advice of the most knowledgeable and experienced people available, wherever they are to be found, in Canada or abroad. I was interested in



what Mr. Olson said yesterday about Mirian Heinsleman from the States and how he urged the Committee to consult with Mr. Heinsleman on his particular speciality. I am broadening that recommendation to call on other specialists who might be able to contribute the needed information. In my brief, I have recommended that steps be taken immediately to classify Quetico as a 'Primitive' Park as defined in the Department of Lands & Forests 1967 Classification Schedule. At the same time, dedicating the park as an environmental education interpretation and research facility with recreation of course, as an important additional use. This would not only give formal recognition to the other important values of wilderness besides recreation, but would be as well a declaration of the Government's intention to draw maximum public benefit from them through programs designed for that purpose. While the Department of Lands & Forests refers to these values in its definition of a 'Primitive' Park, classification by itself does not guarantee that any of these values will ever be realized. Suddenly no educational or scientific benefits can be expected without planning and investment. Mr. Stokes brought up the matter yesterday at one of the hearings about who would pay for the cost of these kind of things, and I would thoroughly support the idea and that the Government should support....should do this. Forests and minerals in the ground are of no economic value until they can be made accessible and developed - a process frequently requiring the spending of public money. Parks for organized camping and intensive recreational use need roads, campsites, toilets, washrooms and other facilities all of which take planning and money to develop. It should not be difficult therefore to apply the same principle to making the most of what a 'Primitive' Park such as Quetico would have to offer. So far in Ontario the potential of undisturbed natural communities for environmental education and research has not been exploited to any great extent. Quetico would appear to be an ideal facility for these purposes, ease of access being a key factor. I was happy to hear Mr. Olson yesterday say much the same thing. Mr. Miyata this morning referred to the need for research into ecosystem management. I heartily agree and this is the kind of thing I am suggesting here. There are many areas of research such as human carrying capacity - we know very little about these things. In my brief I urged that an in-depth study be undertaken by a team of internationally recognized authorities in the appropriate disciplines into the feasibility of, a) establishing an Environmental Education and Research Institute outside of but immediately adjacent to the park to be affiliated with an Ontario university and having living accommodation and conference facilities for year round use, and b) providing facilities for youth

programs oriented towards knowledge and understanding of the environment and the building of character and self-reliance as an auxiliary function of the institute. I have also suggested that those undertaking this study be asked to make whatever additional or alternative suggestions for the use and management of Quetico as a 'Primitive' Park that they may consider useful and necessary. Although Quetico would appear to have tremendous potential for environmental education and research, it is certainly not my thought that all of the activities of the proposed institute would centre on the park itself. Some would of course, as the forces and processes that govern natural communities are the same that govern what we can do in shaping our own communities including our cities and towns. Learning more about how nature works in undisturbed natural environments could therefore be a tremendous practical use in ways we may not yet have thought of. Charles Elton of Cambridge, one of the worlds foremost ecologists has made the point that undisturbed natural areas hold answers to questions we may not yet have learned to ask, but undoubtedly will need to know if we are to maintain our earth as a fit place for human existence in the future. However, as I see it would be to research and devise ways for increasing public perception and understanding of our total human environment, especially among the young. Right now we simply do not know how to begin to approach the problem on the scale needed and the time we have left to reverse man's present headlong rush to environmental disaster. During the hearings yesterday in Fort Frances we heard the fear expressed by several speakers that it would not be possible to forego commercial logging in Quetico without bringing about serious economic hardship for the region. Without in any way wanting to minimize the economic importance of the forest resource in this part of the province I am suggesting that if classed as a 'Primitive' Park, Quetico might bring far greater benefits to the region and the province in the long run than it does now provided we are prepared to, a) view the park, not in isolation from its surroundings but as a key component in the future growth and development of the entire region. I am thinking something like the concept of the Georgian Bay Recreational Reserve which could be perhaps formulated here with a lot of lakes north-east and west of Quetico very suitable for recreation which would allow Quetico itself to be kept for wilderness. b) make a thorough and competent analysis of all the potential benefits of the park seen in this context, and c) and this is important....invest sufficient to realize these benefits. Many of you will be well aware of the Banff School of Fine Arts, that



is not the kind of institution that I am thinking of, but it's comparable in a way to what has happened there, the Banff School of Fine Arts, I forget when it started, but many years ago....it started in a small way, today it is a very large institution known the world over, used all the year round for conferences, it brings in a lot of money into Banff all through the year for conferences and meetings of different kinds. I can see the same thing here if we use our imaginations as something developing in the Atikokan region. The warning has been made over and over again, that we in Canada should do all we can to lessen our dependence on the primary resource industries. In view of the fact that the woods industry in Ontario is a high cost industry in relation to other provinces, with much of this being the higher cost of labour in Ontario, and in view of the industries drive to reduce labour costs, to increase mechanization and automation, the future of any region that continues to rely heavily on the forest industry without doing everything possible to develop alternative sources of revenue, would not appear to be very secure. With this in mind, I urge the Committee to look at all the possible benefits of Quetico as a 'Primitive' Park and how they might be developed. My suggestion for an Environmental Education and Research Institute close by Atikokan may or may not be feasible, but I submit that before making your report to the Minister, you have an obligation to seek the advice of the most knowledgeable and experienced people available wherever they are to be found. Thank you gentlemen.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you Mr. Henderson.

(Applause)

I am sure almost every member of the Committee is going to ask you about this institution you propose and that they're all going to ask you, I am sure, why there is no mention made of the Quetico Centre which is already on the outskirts of Quetico Park.

Mr. Henderson: Well I had, Mr. Chairman, I had that in the back of my mind but I didn't feel that I should make any recommendations about Quetico Centre which is a private organization, I thought that would be self-evident, that this might fit in somewhere but eh...

Mr. Hancock: No it's not a private organization, it's a....established as a non-profit public company and....



Mr. Henderson: I see.

Mr. Hancock: is not private.

Mr. Henderson: I can show you that I had Quetico Centre in the back of my mind but I didn't think....

Mr. Hancock: Well that will save at least nine questions.....

(Laughter)

Any other questions from the Committee?

Mr. Stokes: Mr. Henderson I would like eh....would you care to comment on what the two previous speakers said about taking it out of the provincial jurisdiction and making it a National Park and having your great background of knowledge with regard to the Federal Park, I am sure you wouldn't endorse totally the comments made by the two previous speakers inasmuch as they're much more sure than people at the provincial level for the simple reason that if you look at what is going on in National Parks across the continent, you'd wonder whether the same National Parks Board was administered because as you do know, there is resource exploitation of one sort or another in a good many of them, and I am just wondering if you share the same optimism as they do about switching it from a provincial to a federal jurisdiction?

Mr. Henderson: Well first of all Mr. Chairman, there is some resource exploitation in one or two parks at the present time, and this is only lumbering, there is no mining in any of the Federal Parks, it is a policy of the National Administration that there be no exploitation at all, and they are working towards eliminating what existing timbering is going on. Last year, the Federal Government paid \$3,000,000 to buy out two timber firms in the Rocky Mountain Parks of, I think it was Yoho for one and the other one was Glacier. There is lumbering going on in Woodbutler to quite an extent and I think the government will eventually phase this out. There is some going on in Terra Nova in Newfoundland, but those are the only parks where this is actually happening. Now regarding or that I recommend Quetico becoming a National Park, I eh....as long as the Province could give the same protection through legislation, I think if Quetico somehow eventually could be written into legislation that Quetico be a 'Primitive' Park and then it could

only be changed by amended legislation, I think this would be.... nothing is permanent, even the Federal Parks, but if you have policies and they have a policy statement as Mr. Thew said, there is no such policy statement printed by the Ontario Government provided Ontario is not willing to give the same protection, I would agree with Mr. Thew, but I would hope that....I don't see that the real need to make this transfer provided Queen's Park would agree to give the same legislative protection.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. McIntosh.

Mr. McIntosh: I know that you are presenting a personal brief today, but could you tell us what is the National and Provincial Parks Association?

Mr. Henderson: We are a national organization with members from coast to coast, we have chapters in Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario - the Ottawa-Hull chapter, we have a chapter forming now in the Atlantic Provinces and our goal is to have at least one chapter in every province. We were incorporated in 1963, we have only been actively in operation since 1965. We are a young organization, but with tremendous....growing rapidly, and we have numbers in every province.

Mr. McIntosh: What is the membership?

Mr. Henderson: Around 2,000 at the present time.

Mr. McIntosh: Is it individual or is it government or...

Mr. Henderson: No, no eh...individual husband and wife, we have various classes of members, people eh....straight membership is \$5.00 and we have up to....

Mr. McIntosh: It's not an association of park administrators or anything like that?

Mr. Henderson: No, no....that's the Parks & Recreation Association of Canada.

Mr. McIntosh: And how many members did you say?

Mr. Henderson: About 2,000.

Mr. Hancock: I think Mr. McIntosh missed the morning session yesterday, and I believe I asked the same questions, eh...I guess you don't mind saying it twice?

Mr. Henderson: No, no.

Mr. Hancock: Any further questions? Thank you very much Mr. Henderson.

(Applause)

David Doty from Macalester College. Mr. Doty.

Mr. Doty: I guess I am representing myself, but in a greater sense I am representing YMCA Camp Menogyn which is a wilderness canoe base and I suppose that I am one of these people that comes up from the south but still I have been able to enjoy Quetico and the BWCA immensely. My credentials are few, I mean I'm not a renowned scientist or an outdoor writer or anything like that but I was concerned enough and committed enough to come up to these hearings and interested in the final outcome. Much of what I had to say touches on what previous gentlemen have said, in that, I am very much in favour of keeping Quetico Provincial Park in its 'Primitive' state and perhaps to have it re-classified as a 'Primitive' Park in fact, when I was reading some things I was surprised that a park such as Quetico wasn't classified as a 'Primitive' Park. I guess....most of my arguments were philosophical and concerning the aesthetic wilderness experience and that just....the knowledge that you are travelling in a primitive area under your own speed, your own muscles can give one much satisfaction. There is much satisfaction in knowing that there are no roads and that possibly there is no logging going on and I didn't realize before that there was as much logging done in Quetico as is, but eh....I guess....I've already written a brief and I just wanted to say a few words and then perhaps be prepared to defend some of the statements which I made in my brief.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you Mr. Doty, and I hope I'm pronouncing your name correctly....Macalester College is in the Minneapolis area or...?

Mr. Doty: St. Paul.

Mr. Hancock: St. Paul? eh....that's almost as bad as getting Fort William and Port Arthur mixed up. The solution is to call it Thunder Bay I guess. I don't know what you could call Minneapolis and St. Paul together. Any questions for Mr. Doty? Mr. Reid.

Mr. Reid: Mr. Doty, you said you were surprised that a park such as the size of Quetico wasn't classified as 'Primitive', could you explain a little....expand on that statement, what exactly did you mean?

Mr. Doty: Well uhm, I was reading an article in the Naturalist Magazine which is a publication of the Minnesota Natural History Society, and there was an article written by Mr. Littlejohn I believe, who is formerly with the Department of Forestry or something like that, in Ontario, and he had written an article on Quetico Park and



I read the criteria for the classification of a 'Primitive' Park under the document of the Department of Lands & Forests and it seemed to me, judging from my experience in travelling in Quetico Provincial Park, that Quetico did meet these criteria, and when I found out that there was....I guess, one Provincial Park which was Polar Bear adjacent to Hudson Bay, eh you know... really suprised that Quetico didn't meet this.

Mr. Reid: Well eh....thank you. May I ask you a series of questions and I am not trying to be a....put you on the spot but that well may be what will happen. Eh, you have canoed, I gather, in Quetico Park?

Mr. Doty: Yes.

Mr. Reid: Eh, in your canoeing experience, have you spent any time in the border waters of the American side, or has most of your canoeing been in Quetico Park?

Mr. Doty: The majority of my canoeing has been in the boundary waters canoe area in the area east....like east of Quetico....like the Saganagon Northern Lights and Flat Rock Lake, that area, but I have done some travelling in Quetico.

Mr. Reid: Supposing eh, the Government in its wisdom, increase the entrance fee to the park to \$25.00 per canoe or per person. Would you be prepared to pay that kind of money to experience the kind of wilderness experience that you have outlined in your brief?

Mr. Doty: Well.....actually it's kind of hard to set a price on an experience such as that, but I guess as far as I'm concerned, I wouldn't be able to pay that much, so I would have to refrain from going into Quetico.

Mr. Reid: Well, let me ask you another question then. Supposing again in its wisdom, the Government says, the only way you can enter Quetico Park is from the Canadian side either east or north of eh... or west but eh....only through the Canadian side of the park, would you then take the trouble to come around the Canadian side and enter the park from the Canadian side?

Mr. Doty: Our camp has already done that in order to get a more extensive experience; they have tracked groups up to this area, to the Atikokan area and they have taken the trouble to go this far, and I guess I would too if I had the money to do it.

Mr. Reid: For you it's a matter of money then?

Mr. Doty: Ya, my own personal self.

Mr. Reid: Thank you.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Doty, I eh....I would just like to ask you a question. When I read your brief there was one thing in there I remember now, that eh...and it's certainly not the most important thing in your brief, but eh....I think you blame the lack of bald headed eagles and the fact that DDT is causing the shell of the eggs to become thin, and I was quite intrigued by that. I also wondered, if that was happening to the big eagle, what was going to happen to all the other birds....but, are you seriously suggesting that all the shells of eggs are going to become thin and that we are going to loose the birds....is there some scientific fact to back this up?

Mr. Doty: Well, originally when I read the proposals and I saw that to spray an area with pesticides was one of them, just the idea of DDT sprang to my mind although I guess the Department wouldn't consider using DDT or it's been banned, but there is uhm...I can't document any specific sources but I guess there is scientific facts that bald eagles with high concentrations of DDT in their bodies tend to lay thin shelled eggs and thus when the mother incubates the egg it breaks and the young aren't born.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you. Mr. Lovink.

Mr. Lovink: I would like to ask the following: the number of canoeists from the south is increasing, can you account for that, is that the question that Quetico has become known as the ultimate of canoe travel, and is there sort of....word goes round if you want to have canoe travel you just go to Quetico, is it - do you expect a great increase in the coming year from the south?

Mr. Doty: I guess, well, just one of my little theories is that the current environmental movement in the States, at least in college students, has tended to make them appreciate the environment even more and thus they are...college students are looking for more pure wilderness experiences, and a canoe trip would be one of these, and of course when you think of canoeing you think of the Quetico Superior and some people would limit their canoeing to the boundary waters canoe area and some would branch into Quetico. And sadly enough there is probably going to be more people that come into the area which will probably add to the degradation if these people aren't conscientious enough and even so, a higher concentration of people in a so called wilderness area just detracts that much more from aesthetic

quality. Just the fact of meeting a lot of people on the trail is eh....

Mr. Lovink: You are in the....the educational field are you, yourself? Are you in the educational field?

Mr. Doty: Well, I am planning to be a teacher, but right now I'm just a student.

Mr. Lovink: Well uhm, would you think as a teacher that it will be worth while to give some more wilderness education in the schools whenever that is possible, specifically those of a younger age?

Mr. Doty: Yes I would.

Mr. Lovink: Is that also already done in some way in the part of the world you come from?

Mr. Doty: Pardon?

Mr. Lovink: Do you do that yourself in your own surroundings?

Mr. Doty: Ya. Uhm, one of the questions that was asked to one of the gentlemen was the, you know - all about the Outfitter, and you asked if they had different classes in canoeists, and you know he was pretty much right in these classes of canoeists and I think that the type of wilderness canoe tripping that we do at camp Menogyn is probably among the tops and that we can make through our staff guidance, we can make the campers that we have more conscientious campers and also increase their appreciation of the wilderness, so I would say that in our job that we do carry out this type of objective.

Mr. Lovink: Thank you very much.

Mr. Stokes: Mr. Chairman I have a question, I have a question.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: I would like to ask Mr. Doty, he did mention that he had travelled extensively in the border waters canoe area and I am wondering how does Quetico compare with that area in your opinion, where logging has been permitted?

Mr. Doty: Where logging has been permitted, where?

Mr. Stokes: In the border waters canoe area.



Mr. Doty: Uhm, there ....

Mr. Stokes: Was it much in evidence when you travelled through it?

Mr. Doty: Well see there is a....in the BWCA there is a portal zone which is farther away from the border and that's the area that's logged. The area close to the border waters is a no-cut zone so there is no logging there, and that is the area that I have travelled the most in. So I guess I can say that I'm not qualified to answer that question.

Mr. Stokes: You would say then, that the Hunter Island part of Quetico Park compares favourably with the border water canoe area?

Mr. Doty: Yes. I would say that Quetico is even better in that, well, there is sort of an aesthetic quality in not having portages marked with big signs and you know, that's just one personal opinion, that I like the Quetico area better. The more primitive the area is the better I like it personally.

Mr. Stokes: How does Quetico from your experience, compare with your experience in travelling the area east of Quetico?

Mr. Doty: Well...

Mr. Stokes: Saganagon -areas like that?

Mr. Doty: Saganagon, Northern Lights and Windigoostigwan Lake all allow motor boats to go in there and there is also road access so you meet these.... while you're on a wilderness canoe trip you meet people who are out in their motor boats fishing, sometimes even waterskiing and that, you know, detracts much from your....it is all a matter of aesthetics I guess.

Mr. Hancock: Lackey Phillips.

Mr. Phillips: Listening to you David recalls my own youth, and I think perhaps one of the most memorable experiences of my life was to traverse the magnificent Quetico country enroute in the Dawson trail from Sapawee to Fort Frances. Now, my question is this, at my advanced age, if I was to make the journey again, would your sense of the wilderness be outraged if I was to pass through with the aid of a little 4 or 5 hp. putt-putt on the back?

(Laughter)

Mr. Doty: Well it's a good question. I guess it would.

(Laughter &  
Applause)

Mr. Doty: No I guess it....you know in talking about aesthetics again in a wilderness area that, you know one of the chief satisfactions is that you're doing it with your own muscles and your own power and I guess too, when you're paddling you are going slower so you get more of a chance to take in the scenery and so, I am against motors, and also there is also the....

Voice: Would you pass Mr. Phillips?

Mr. Doty: Sure.

(Laughter)

Well...

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Phillips would have lots of time to see the scenery.

Mr. Doty: I guess one more thing about outboard motors is that we can't ignore the fact that they do leak some gas into the water and if more and more motors were allowed and especially with leaded gasoline that this would tend to have an affect on the aquatic life, so that is another thing to consider which I didn't mention in my brief.

Mr. Phillips: Mr. Doty we appreciate the long way that you have come to give us this talk and we thank you very sincerely.

(Applause)

Mr. Lovink: Mr. Chairman I was just thinking of asking Mr. Phillips would he go with me on the canoe trip next year, because two years ago we were on a canoe trip where the average age was sixty-two.

(Laughter)

Mr. Hancock: Now I know where that expression.....

(Laughter)

Mr. Phillips: I can only reply by saying I am rapidly getting into condition by teaching several of my grandsons how to master a canoe, only in this case its an aluminum one.

Mr. Lovink: Whats wrong with that?

Mr. Hancock: Our next presentation is by Alice Batho. Is Miss Batho here?

Mr. Hancock: Guess she is not here. Eh ask, is Eric Tornblum here? Mr. Tornblum.

Mr. Tornblum: Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee, I didn't intend to come before this Committee as an expert but I did want to just clear a few of the things that I think are quite necessary to be heard before the Committee and one is that, for the last nine years I have worked for the lumber company at Sapawe. I am no longer associated with them so I....what I say here is not going to affect my livelihood, but if you were to go down to Sapawe today and take a look at the log piles that have been hauled in from Quetico, and that haul is now completed, you would be amazed to find the amount of rotten wood that the lumber company has to take out according to the regulations put forward by the Department of Lands & Forests, and when you see this rotten wood you can realize that it can't be economical to do this. When you pay a cutter to cut it down and a skidder to haul out to the skid-way, and load it on the trucks and haul it, I don't know what the mileage would be but it would be in excess of sixty miles, I would imagine, and this wood comes into the mill, the bark is ~~stripped~~ its bark and it goes through the first machine, and the first log of that tree is reduced into almost dust. There is many and many a log that comes in at 12-14 inches that has a rim around the outside of 3/4 of an inch of solid wood and that is it. Now, of course I have a philosophy and a theory on this and you must realize that I believe that we should waste not. We shouldn't waste anything in Canada, and with the proper restrictions and regulations that can be applied to an operation such as logging in Quetico Park, that I don't think that we would be wasting wood, we would be harvesting it and hopefully this wood that is harvested today should have been harvested about 10 years ago if you were to get the ultimate value out of some of the things that Canada grows, and that is the trees here and there and some of them are in Quetico Park. The area of course....you all know that the area that is logged today is in the north-east corner of Quetico Park and if the lumber company had not put roads in there and had not logged that area, I doubt very much if one half of one percent of all visitors into Quetico Park would have known that that area was there at all. We talk about wilderness area, a primeval area being established in all of Quetico Park, and I think we have to take a look at this in the view that if this is so, the outfitter will have to get his boat off the banks of the rivers in Quetico Park. He will have to remove his canoes to his place of business and I think it comes down to this fact and I think it is a fact, who is going to make the fast buck out of Quetico Park? Is it the outfitter or is it the lumber



company? And I assure you I am no statistician but I can assure you that there is no real fast buck in the lumber business, a very marginable business at the time, especially cutting this rotten wood. But they have a commitment to take out so much wood a year and they are doing this, so gentlemen, that is the way I look at it. If we wanted to or if we were going to declare all of Quetico Park as a primeval wilderness that isn't touched by human hands, then I would also submit that you leave all portages and everything just the way they are and let the fellows wrestle their canoes through the brush and the timber by the sweat of their brow. And that is my verbal brief to this meeting. Thank you very much.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you Mr. Tornblum. Are there any questions for Mr. Tornblum? Mr. Reid.

Mr. Reid: Mr. Tornblum, I wonder if I could ask you a question. It may not be fair but it's been one that has been in the back of my mind for some time. You say that the Company is taking out rotten wood as well as the useable timber, and one of the arguments for logging in Quetico Park is that you have a crop that you have to harvest and if you don't, the wood will die and so on and so forth. Now, we have heard this argument before, the fact remains that about 50%, I imagine, I believe is the figure - 40 or 50% of the allowable cut in Northwestern and Northern Ontario is not being used, now surely this argument about not cutting this wood applies to all these areas that aren't being cut as well as Quetico Park, would you agree with that?

Mr. Tornblum: I would say that, I would say that we have millions of millions of board feet going to waste in this country.

Mr. Reid: Well this may be an unfair question, but if we look at alternatives, is it not possible somehow, either by Government subsidy or otherwise, to get at that timber the great vast amount that is going to waste and leave one area alone? What's valid for Quetico Park surely is valid for the rest of the uncut timber.

Mr. Tornblum: I don't argue it at all. I think I'd list one of the points that I was going to make and that is that the fact that they got it all together, but one of the points I wanted to make on this cutting operation and that is, we are thinking in long range terms - 75, 100 years and so on, we have to realize that the area that is cut over will not be touched again for another 60 - 75 years, and that this will be seeded and in 25 years time this cutover piece of forest will be the nicest piece of forest you will find, when you consider that all these trees, all these rotten trees in five or six years will be laying down and it will be more of a slash in fallen timber than you would see after the logging company goes through.

Mr. Reid: To some people that is beautiful.

Mr. Tornblaum: Well, probably it is. I am just stating my own personal view, that my theory is I don't think we should waste....we shouldn't waste anything that doesn't come in within the vision of those that use Quetico Park, and I don't believe that the operations are carried on in those areas.

Mr. Reid: Thank you.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Stokes would you use the mike please.

Mr. Stokes: You really think that by setting aside an area for a specific purpose to satisfy the needs of a specific segment of the population is actually going to waste? Do we have to translate everything in terms of dollars, something tangible, something green we see in our hands?

Mr. Tornblaum: No, I don't think we have to, but it seems to be this is the structure of our society, that we are gathered here in this community called the Atikokan area, and there are certain number of people that are relying on the operation of the sawmill down in Sapawe, so eh....and the timber that they have access to and have rights to according to the crown is...some of the timber is in Quetico Park.

Mr. Stokes: Well having worked for the mill at Sapawe and obviously have a good deal of knowledge of that particular operation, if in the wisdom of the Committee and the recommendation to the Minister they suggested that logging be continued in the north-east section of the park, do you think we could get a similar committment from the company that they would operate that in perpetuity?

Mr. Tornblaum: That they would what?

Mr. Stokes: That they would operate that in perpetuity, like you say we could come back here ten years from now and say that the mill at Sapawe would still be operating?

Mr. Tornblaum: Ah, I doubt that.....in ten years time I have no way of saying that, I don't know how much....how many board feet they have on their limits.

Mr. Stokes: Well they used to build these mills on a sustained yield basis don't they, ah...you know somebody isn't going to walk into an area and spend X millions of dollars unless they have some assurance that there is enough to satisfy the needs of that mill, so lets assume that that committment was given, do you suppose that we could come back say even five years from now and be

assured that those jobs would still be there?

Mr. Tornblaum: I don't know, the mill's been around for a long time. I have a stamp at home, J.A. Mathieu whose stamp that they used to stamp the logs with when they sent them down the Seine river, and this is dated 1941 and the mill was there a long time before that or one of the mills that has serviced that limits. Now I don't know how long the cut can go on in Quetico Park in the area that's designated to them. It can't go on forever, as you know.

Mr. Stokes: Why not?

Mr. Tornblaum: It takes 60-75 years to grow a tree.

Mr. Stokes: No, but as I said before, usually when they issue these limits it's usually on a sustained yield basis, that is, that by the time they are finished cutting in this area that there is sufficient wood for their needs over in this area....

Mr. Tornblaum: In the northern parks of their limits you might say?

Mr. Stokes: Pardon?

Mr. Tornblaum: In the northern parks of their limits?

Mr. Stokes: Well....

Mr. Tornblaum: Outside of Quetico Park.

Mr. Stokes: all their needs aren't found right within the park, so I am talking about the limits that have been assigned to the Jim Mathieu Lumber Company and now Domtar that they're trying to negotiate or they were negotiating with O & M. The limit upon which that operation was based supposedly was granted to them on a sustained yield basis; that is, that if they managed it properly that they would have wood sufficient for their needs in perpetuity.

Mr. Tornblaum: Well, I'm not that kind of an expert, I couldn't answer that question. I think I would have to be a forester and I am not.

Mr. Hancock: Okay Jack? Andy Jordain Jack, will you give Andy the mike Jack.

Mr. Jourdain: Gentlemen, I think that Mr. Stokes has the same argument that I was going to present, so I'll renege mine.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you Mr. Tornblaum. I might say for the benefit of the



audience that we don't ask the Committee members to use the mike so they will get louder, that is not the idea at all, these proceedings are being inscribed in transcript eventually so in order to know what you've said you have to speak into the mike.

Mr. Henderson, Mr. McIntosh has one question if you wouldn't mind answering it.

Mr. McIntosh: I was so preoccupied with your...the absence of knowledge about Quetico Centre, I forgot what I really wanted to ask you.

(Laughter)

I would like to ask you another question, would you come and see us?

Mr. Henderson: Thank you very much.

Mr. McIntosh: In your earlier remarks you said something about, you thought the Committee needed advice from....or to hear from outside experts, who would these outside experts be?

Mr. Henderson: Well people in the....with the best knowledge available in the different disciplines relating to education in this type of environmental education, environmental research of various kinds....

Mr. McIntosh: You don't have any for instances eh?

Mr. Henderson: Well I wouldn't want to suggest. There are many, we have some in Canada but eh....many in the States, I think we could draw on, Mr. Olson mentioned Dr. Heinsleman who I would heartily agree with and probably in Europe, but I think this would not be difficult to find out these people and if you wish I can talk to some colleagues and make some suggestions.

Mr. McIntosh: Would you please?

Mr. Henderson: Yes I will.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you Mr. Henderson. This completes the list of names that we have for this afternoon. If anybody wishes to speak this evening, will they please make use of the form that we have. We are going to adjourn for about 15 or 20 minutes to give Miss Batho an opportunity to appear. If not we will place her name on the evening list, so the hearing will adjourn for 20 minutes.

QUETICO PARK PUBLIC HEARING - ATIKOKAN

April 6, 1971

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- AFTERNOON SESSION - (Continued)

- Mr. Hancock: Ladies and Gentlemen, the hearing will resume. Miss Alice Batho is now with us. Miss Batho would you like to have the floor. You can use either that microphone there.
- Miss Batho: Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee and Ladies and Gentlemen: in many of the things I have read during these months of controversy about Quetico Park one thing seems to have been touched upon much too lightly. My concern is for the fate of the great old trees in the park area. Companies and people speak of harvesting the forest and keeping it healthy by planned cutting and re-seeding if necessary. I have understood that they will take out only mature trees and leave room for the young trees to develop. From an aesthetic point of view however, I am not satisfied by a healthy young forest in what is supposed to be a wilderness area. I want to be able to see the great old pine trees towering over the rest of the woods and I would hate to think that generations after me might not have the privilege of seeing them. These giant trees will of course eventually die and we must ensure their steady replacement by allowing todays middle aged and young trees to mature in their own time in their natural process of nature. Governments, companies and individuals spend vast sums of money today to acquire, restore, replace or recover old things. They pay money to procure old famous paintings for art galleries, to restore old decaying forts, to protect and encourage wild life species that are close to extinction, but here we are with a primitive forest on our doorstep, a wilderness area unique on this continent and we are considering letting it go. I just can't understand it. One day in the future governments will be willing to spend a fortune to restore what they are now willing to see destroyed, but they will be helpless. You can't grow a 200 year old tree in 10 years or 20 years or even 100 years. When one of these beautiful old trees is gone, it is gone for good and no amount of money can buy it back. You can rebuild a fort but you can't rebuild a tree, nor can you find again the experience of wilderness in a new young forest being scientifically cared for.

All these magnificent links with the past will be gone. We are told that only certain areas in Quetico will be logged. My fears for the rest of the park are not allayed. This I feel is the thin edge of the wedge, soon more park speakers will be handed over for harvesting. Those of us who wish logging to be prohibited in Quetico are thought to be ignoring the fact that many jobs in our area are dependant upon this cutting. I am not ignoring this fact and it's a serious one, I think we must be prepared to pay for the preservation of the wilderness, prepared to pay for the dislocation of industry and men. How this can be best payed for will have to be worked out, but in the name of all that makes sense let us pay now while we have something beautiful to preserve and not later when all the money in the world cannot restore what we have lost. Let us not go down in the records of Ontario, Canada and indeed the whole continent as being the people who sold the heritage of our future generations rather than pay the cost. Thank you very much.

(Applause)

Mr. Hancock: Thank you Miss Batho. It is possible that some of the members of the Committee might want to ask you a question. Is there any questions from the Committee? Well, Ladies and Gentlemen we have reached the end of the - those scheduled to speak and would remind any of those present who wish to speak - eh - there is a form at the rear of the hall if they would kindly fill that out and give it to Mr. Ferguson here we'll be glad to hear you this evening. The hearing is adjourned at this time till 7:00 p.m. this evening. Will the members of the Committee please meet with me for a few minutes before they disperse.



QUETICO PARK PUBLIC HEARING - ATIKOKAN

April 6, 1971

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- EVENING SESSION -

Mr. Hancock: Ladies and Gentlemen we will resume the Atikokan hearing. We have at least nine presentations tonight, maybe we won't be able to be quite as lenient as we were in the past on the time allotments because we do have to make sure everybody has an opportunity to speak, but it still should leave plenty of time. Also we have lost one or two members of the Committee so that might cut down on the questioning a bit too.

Our first speaker tonight is Mr. Cragg, the National Science Division of York University. Mr. Cragg.

Mr. Cragg: Thank you Mr. Chairman. I would like to explain my position - post that is, because it does have a bearing on what I have to say. I am the Director of the Natural Science Division at York University. This Division having responsibility of teaching courses in science to non-scientists. There is a quite large program this year we are teaching courses to 3,000 students. Since my professional concern is that of teaching the non-scientist something about science and technology, I have often been very greatly disturbed by the attitude of many students and others towards science and technology; that is, an attitude often of complete irrational rejection and this of course is a reaction I can not share at all. I am a scientist, I invent things, I invent technology myself. It is simply not plausible to me that these things are inherently evil or wicked or inherently bound to cause people harm, and yet there is a kind of general impression around that as a result of science and technology our society is going to hell and handbasket. And so I have been concerned to - in my teaching responsibilities - to try to understand what this reaction means and what the true problems are. As I say, I am speaking to a rather brief brief that I produced for the Committee and I think that it is one that - eh - Mr. Reid - who is absent I know, could perhaps rightly describe it as abstract, but it is to the affect that I consider that the basic problem that produces these conflicts involving science and technology is the tendency to try to maximize the use of our resources, and in my brief I perhaps put this in a rather generalized way and gave an example, say, from my own teaching experience,

on the kind of technology which it need not be harmful used as one of a series of possible choices in carrying out an action, but which can lead to very bad results if you put yourself in the position where you haven't...where you remove the possibility of choosing whether you will use it or not. And this situation, I submit, will invariably happen if you try to maximize the use - the use, the efficiency or what not of a resource. Now, this can be in fact demonstrated in a formal way and for perhaps the very curious, better that I can explain it afterwards if anybody wishes. But I think perhaps that it will be more useful to speak concretely because examples have come up before these hearings. An exceedingly able presentation of this point of view I think was that of Mr. Seppala on behalf of the Ontario Minnesota Company who expressed the view that resources are there to be used, and that one should somehow maximize the use of all these resources. We may take it that he is speaking from a reasonably disinterested point of view since we do have the word of the Department, however arrived at, that the Company has available to it sufficient wood without requiring any from the park area presently held under the Volume Agreement. Now, the...rather it is his view that a resource unused is somehow a blot on the landscape. The need for that resource may not exist but if the resource exists somehow a need must be found or invented to use it; that is, there must be some kind of use for every conceivable resource and this use must be found currently, at once, and at all times to the maximum possible. Let us not disregard the fact that one can be as careful as one likes about the use of these resources. One can produce restrictions on a use, one can accept every kind of measure of control. I still submit that this course inevitably leads to disaster. Mr. Seppela described that setting apart Quetico Park which is in fact the resources we are now talking about, would lock-up the resources, I submit that if once we decide to use these resources, we have not locked them up, we have locked them in because once these uses are well established once we become economically dependant on the uses that we have established, we do not have the choice of changing our minds again and not using it, whatever we may find out about the disasters to the environment. That is, a decision not to use does not constrain... a decision not to use, and this of course is the kind of thing that conservationists always feel so frustrating. A decision not to use is always revokable, a decision not to use only commits as long as the will to retain the commitment lasts, but a decision to use commits for all time. Now, we find Quetico Park a particularly interesting



case in point because Quetico Park is not at this dangerous place... point where it would cost us in social terms very severely to decide not to use it. It will cost us something, but it is a cost I think that we can afford, and the cost will be less now for greater return than almost any other example of the thing that we can think of in our province. If we take on the other hand the example of Algonquin Park, it is clear to all of us who have been interested in this, that the decision to back-off from the use that are presently made of Algonquin Park will involve a great cost to the public in relocating and compensating those people who have become dependant on the use of this park. We speak to Quetico as a resource which can be saved for use because it is easy. We will never be confronted with a less painful problem in the direction of saving our environment. We are going to be confronted with many more and this very quickly which will be much more painful to solve, but which we will have to have the resolution to solve it if we are to survive. Now, I can understand the concern that has been expressed by the residents of Northwestern Ontario who are... have naturally been more closely associated in their daily lives with the possible uses and procedures going on in the park. On the one hand the citizens of Northwestern Ontario take as part of their way of life perhaps a pioneering kind of attitude that perhaps was generally a part of the history of our country, an attitude in which the availability of space, resources gave a sense of freedom and independence which perhaps those of us who are now in the cities have long since lost. However, I fear when one looks at the economic situation that this sense of independence is illusory, that in fact the Northwestern Ontario region are heavily dependant on a very very narrow base of resource extractive industries which are inherently or we might say, export oriented industries, that is the market all depends on market conditions outside the region; that is, the region does not have really the power to control its own economic destiny. And quite understandably this contract between the pioneering ideals which I am sure are shared by many people in this region and the reality of their economic vulnerability and dependence is necessarily very painful. I do not claim that the residents of Northwestern Ontario should bear the costs of the kind of withdrawal of resources from use that we are asking. I think that a park, a wilderness park, which is of value to all the citizens of this province - the costs of obtaining that park must be paid by all the citizens of that province. We have no right to ask the residents of Northwestern Ontario to subsidize the values that we cherish. But, and I think that...eh I think gentlemen that any plan that you put forward I think must realistically question the cost that must occur...must



be borne by all the residents of Ontario so that an undue portion of the vast cost of this valuable park is not borne by the residents of this area. But I can not...I also must realize that this...to withdraw the resources of Quetico will, along with other decisions that we must make about where they use the resources, impose a rather painful readjustment in point of view of the residents of this area, but this I think is a task that we must get started on, and this is a good place to start. Thank you.

(Applause)

Mr. Hancock: Thank you Mr. Cragg. Members of the Committee may wish to ask you some questions. Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: Yes, I would ask eh, the gentleman how he would propose to compensate the people of Northwestern Ontario for the loss that you speak of...and eh...how can it be eh...equitably borne by the majority of the people?

Mr. Cragg: I think clearly what we are going to be looking forward to is the problem of suitable employment for the residents of Northwestern Ontario and I think that the province as a whole must face the fact that values which it would like to preserve in Northwestern Ontario may mean that this employment can not be economical on a straight unvarnished economic sense of the term; that is, I think there must be....there will be economic activities that will be taking place for the residents of Northwestern Ontario; that is, those who continue to wish to find a satisfactory life here, which we...must be subsidized to the point at which they become economic with other...with activities going on in other regions. What they should be, I think will require very intensive thought. The thing that we are noticing about, for example, all the attempts of various jurisdictions in the present economic situation to increase employment, is that the manufacturing and resource extraction industries have become dementedly capital intensive. It costs more than \$80,000 to provide a job in a pulp mill and it's costing...similarly the cost of providing capital for jobs in resource extraction and a resource processing are increasing to these astronomical heights. I think we must conclude that some economic activity other than the extraction of resources must become the main source of livelihood for the residents of this area.

Mr. Hancock: Does that answer your question Jack? Any other questions? Mr. McIntosh.

Mr. McIntosh: You kind of lost me at the beginning Mr. Cragg when you were talking about what Mr. Seppala said - I was at the meeting yesterday and I don't recall him having said what you said he said. Would you go over that once more for me please.

Mr. Cragg: I remembered...recalled one calculation. He compared the area of the park as a whole, to the area that you would get if you took the entire length of all the reasonable canoe routes and calculated a 1/4 mile on either side, and of course, not suprisingly you get a much smaller area of the area bordering the canoe routes than you get for the total area. And he implied that this was the area that should be...was sufficient for the use of the park in terms of canoe routes and other uses should be found for those interior areas which are not included. And I...this is a perfectly reasonable calculation to make on the basis of this assumption.

Mr. McIntosh: So what's your point?

Mr. Cragg: My point is that if you plan to use resources to their limit, you remove all choice you ...eh...the future possibility of choice and of course the outcome of so many of our decisions about the use of resources are not predictable. Nobody predicted for example, that DDT would be so ubiquitous that unacceptable levels would be found in mother's milk and that the loons' eggs were going to be too fragile, and when we are threatened we are laying in the face...eh...in a report just last Friday that the loon may be on the road to extinction. Nobody predicted that...there is...nobody predicted the kind of complexities that would say, underlie the massive use of say, coal fire generating stations for producing electrical power and the consequent heating of their surrounding water because a steam plant inherently must dump heat to the environment. A colleague of mine at the university was recently called down to Washington to testify at hearings related to their supersonic transport, and he is an expert in the upper atmosphere. The supertelesonic transport would fly at a level of the atmosphere higher than that of ordinary commercial jets. This turns out to be the chief factor because above a certain level in the atmosphere the air does not mix. Air close to the ground is mixed so that anything that you put in the atmosphere is washed out by rain...or something...in a comparatively short time, but anything above in the stratosphere stays there for a matter of years, and it was clear that the panel of scientists there could agree that it was simply not known what would be the consequence of putting materials in that layer of the atmosphere.

Mr. McIntosh: And what's the connection between that and what we are talking about right now?

Mr. Cragg: Well, what I am suggesting is that the...we do not know what the result of...I mean clearly, we make a management plan. Supposing we plan to manage the park. But nevertheless our management plans must necessarily be based on incomplete knowledge. We do not know the consequences of our actions. If this management plan is...commits us to the maximum use of resources, we do not have the freedom to change that without causing a great deal of hardship to somebody and a great deal of expense in correcting this situation. It is the...and this leads back...you see my original point being is why do our students and so many people despair of the present time. It is the feeling that we have been bulldozed into choices that nobody remembers ever having made. We are confronted by consequences that nobody wished, that nobody planned, that nobody willed, that nobody voted for, and yet we seem to be stuck with them. It is to get out of that box that I'm....

Mr. McIntosh: Supposing we took the same position with the people that live in Sapawe for example, and this Committee recommended and the Government agreed that the eh...there should no longer be any logging on the Jim Mathieu limit in the park, supposing that were the position taken. Eh, what sort of choice would that leave to the people who have earned their livelihood in working for Domtar, the Jim Mathieu Lumber Company, in terms of the right to live in this area? What would....

Mr. Cragg: This of course....

Mr. McIntosh: Can I just finish my question please?

Mr. Cragg: Ya, I am sorry.

Mr. McIntosh: What would your recommendation be for those people?

Mr. Cragg: My recommendation would be as I mentioned in answer to your question, Sir; that is, I think we....

Mr. McIntosh: Well, sorry - you were talking...when you were talking to Jack, you were talking about the people of Northwestern Ontario.

Mr. Cragg: Ya.

Mr. McIntosh: Now, we are talking about a very very few people living in a district that has a population of about 26,000 people - men, women and children.



Mr. Cragg: Now, it is...the point...the point here...here is, one presumes that the mill in Sapawe is operating because with the limits, including the park, the operation is an economic, or as well as can be predicted in this kind of thing, operation on the basis of the wood being available in the park. What I am suggesting is...is that the workers in the Sapawe mill stand in the category that I described; that if we want the park, part of the cost of that park is to provide some sort of work for...for those workers even though it may not be unsubsidized in economic operation. But my point is that...it...it...in Quetico we have... we are in the situation where in fact this is the kind of size of readjustment we are talking about. In Algonquin Park we are talking about thousands of people and that...and if we let Quetico go we may then be talking about thousands of people....

Mr. McIntosh: Here we're talking about Quetico Park?

Mr. Cragg: Right.

Mr. McIntosh: Okay. So what you're suggesting is that the Government could then subsidize some sort of alternative work for people who are presently employed at eh...on industries that eh...on the industry that's eh...uses the Quetico Park?

Mr. Cragg: It might eh...

Mr. McIntosh: That's what you're...

Mr. Cragg: It might be...eh...alternative work, or it might be eh...eh... continuing at Sapawe...the mill say, with the supply of wood from longer distances and the extra cost...eh...transportation costs subsidized.

Mr. McIntosh: You think that eh...you as a taxpayer will be prepared to pay that bill?

Mr. Cragg: I think that.... If I want the park, and this is what I am here to say, then that is the kind of bill I am willing to pay - yes!

Mr. McIntosh: Okay, thank you.

(Interruption)

Mr. Hancock: Just a minute please. If you want to speak you have to fill the form out in the back and then your turn will come. There will be no interruptions from the audience please! Any other questions

for Mr. Cragg? Mr. Braun.

Mr. Braun: Professor Cragg, do I speak your position accurately when I say that if we are using 60% of the allowable cut in this part of the province, that this is not a matter of concern - there is no reason why it shouldn't be 100%. My question is, how do we know that 60% is right? What sort of decision do we make that perhaps it should be 40 or 50 or 60 or 70? How do you envision this process taking place?

Mr. Cragg: Well obviously we don't know. But the point here is that if we do not commit ourselves to some kind of maximum use of resources, we can afford to be wrong about a thing like that. But if we do commit ourselves to a maximum use of resources we can't afford to be wrong.

Mr. Hancock: Any further questions? Thank you Mr. Cragg.

(Applause)

Frank Hunter. Is Mr. Hunter here today?

Mr. Hunter: Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the Committee: I wish to present the following as a brief stating my views and containing requests concerning Quetico Provincial Park on the subject of logging within its boundaries. Certain precious artifacts can be saved from destruction by relocation. The precious and unique network of ancient voyageur routes in Quetico Park cannot be rescued by such methods. And it is a certainty if the logging industry be allowed to retain its toe-hold in the park then shortly the whole area will be engulfed by the flood-tide of industry and technology. For like children when one has a slice of the pie, all want their cut. The combined efforts of logging and mining aided by chemical spraying and uncontrolled company usage, as now practiced, will soon rob us of a beautiful and unique piece of our land. Wilderness is one of our greatest natural resources and one which when destroyed is gone forever. Logging representatives tell us that the industry is careful of conducting their operations with minimal harm to the environment. This may be true, but each illegal cut, each pile of discarded and abandoned slash, each area left unplanted, and each and every act of depredation committed against our lands in general, and specifically to our parks, widens the credibility gap. After all, when a man is paid by output then conservation and ecology become dirty words. As one logger

stated publicly here in this very building, "A useless tree is one which is in the way of operations." Outside of our parks aesthetical values tend to lose their meaning, but these values are a vital requisite to recreational areas such as Quetico. Even if the logging companies were aesthetically inclined to see historic values of portages, water routes etc. were fully realized and the necessary steps being to safeguard them, we would still be overlooking the most important fact concerning logging in general, and a fact which I feel is destined to become a great problem in the future. Vast areas of Canada have been systematically diluted of forest growth in the name of progress and technology. We are told by both the Department of Lands & Forests and representatives of the logging industry that this devastation is actually planned on a rotational crop basis. I challenge anyone to produce proof of these claims, and to refute my statement that this plan is purely theoretical and wishful thinking. I have been unable to obtain proof that any area in northern Canada is careful of producing trees rotationally or otherwise in the quantities required to balance the losses incurred by cutting operations. Mr. Borgwald of the Department of Lands & Forests in Fort Frances has publicly admitted that no research has been done on the results of logging and the long term affects on the environment. He first stated that the Department was fully aware of this deficiency in the system, but plans of such research and studies were impossible because of the lack of the necessary funds. Surely continued cutting operations in our parks are not advisable in the light of the foregoing revelations. I ask each of you who form this Committee to investigate the following points thoroughly. 1) Is there sufficient nutriment in soil covering Quetico to ensure complete recovery in new growth equal to that existing? 2) Can we afford to interfere with this important water shed without first assessing the results of such changes to the water courses? And lastly, 3) Have we got the moral right to allow industry to usurp the rightful owners of Quetico, especially when the lumber is available outside park boundaries? Extensively, a provincial park is an area dedicated to people of Ontario and others who may use them for their healthful enjoyment and education. Now if dedication is the act of devoting or surrendering completely, there can be no logical reason or excuse for allowing any industry to operate within the boundaries of our provincial parks. Even if there were no interference with the recreational users, the original intent of dedication will have been lost and rendered void. Furthermore I charge that because of present



park management practices the recreational users have been denied their rights by being confined to certain diminishing areas instead of being allowed to exercise their rights as free people to wander at will within the boundaries of lands set aside specifically for their use. Accusations have been made recently that the Department of Lands & Forests manages the provincial parks for the benefit of the lumber companies and not for the people. The people who have made these accusations have been too kind because all evidence points to a lack of any form of management. This charge is not made lightly and is not directed against any of the lower echelons of the Department, for these people are performing a wonderful job of observing, caretaking and compiling records and statistics, but any so called management is of the kind practiced by our western farmers, who years ago produced the infamous dustballs. These dustballs were created through ignorance. Are we guilty of the same ignorance? I hope so, because distasteful though this realization may be, the only alternative is our ineptitude, apathy or corruption of officials. The people of Ontario either because of apathy or ignorance are allowing also destruction of the magnificent forests of this province. It is to be hoped that soon the moronic cry of progress will be silenced and that a new saner set of values will replace the popular viewpoint which holds the economic part to be the most important aspect in any decision. When the results of our present day depredations are unavoidably evident to all, then an attempt will be made to rectify the situation. Meanwhile, can we not be magnanimous and allow the people to retain one small portion of their inheritance intact. I therefore request that you gentlemen will seriously consider my plea that you recommend the re-classification of Quetico as a Provincial Park. Only in this way can we hope to preserve this most unique section of land and only by the formation of an entirely new concept of park management can we provide sanctuaries from the debility effects of modern living. Equitably recorded that I heartily endorse and take as my own any brief presented here which calls for a 'Primitive' classification in Quetico Park. Thank you very much.

(Applause)

Mr. Hancock: Thank you Mr. Hunter, I don't know whether any of the Committee have a question for you or not. I would remind the Committee though, that we have eleven people so far speaking tonight and if they have questions try not to make them repetitious and try and make them to the point.

Mr. Stokes: I have one question Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: I will try to be brief. Ah - Mr. Hunter you have stated in your opinion the way the park isn't being managed at all and you even said that it was being mismanaged. From your own personal knowledge of the park, in what way is it being mismanaged, and by whom?

Mr. Hancock: Will you use the microphone please Mr. Hunter, not only because we can hear you but because that's how we are recording what is going on.

Mr. Hunter: I apologize. I understand that to manage anything successfully that you have to know a great deal about that one thing. As I have previously stated, I challenge anyone to show me any proof that any research or studies have been done into the effects of logging in general and especially clear-cutting. I know of no such research being done by anyone, and I think that we are very foolish to go ahead with these practices until we know what the effects will be, because by the time we find out what these effects are then it may be too late; that is why I charge the Department of Lands & Forests with mismanagement by going ahead with practices which have not been proven much the same way that DDT was used and hailed as an all-round saviour of things and now we are finding out it is one of the worst things that could have ever happened to mankind.

Mr. Stokes: Have you seen the actual cut-over areas yourself, and what do you find most objectionable?

Mr. Hunter: I've seen the cut-over areas in the park, I have also seen cut-over areas outside the park. I find that...eh...that the biggest objections that I have...my primary objection is that they're in the park in the first place but secondly that...that roads are placed without any regards for the natural cover or even sometimes for regulations. Also, that, gravel for the road in the park is being taken from areas which have got fine stands of pine on them. Some of these pines are being lost because of these gravel operations. I object to the logging being carried on inside the park and I also object to supplying these companies with materials from our land.

Mr. Stokes: Thank you.

Mr. Hancock: Any questions? I think probably in all fairness to the Department of Lands & Forests, the Committee, which of course has had the advantage of a great deal of information, I don't think the statement that no research has been done is quite fair to the Department of Lands & Forests but whether sufficient is being done; that is the debatable point probably. However, that is

your statement Mr. Hunter so you'll have to stick by it I guess.

Thank you very much. Mr. Johnstone - personal brief. Mr. Johnstone.

Mr. Johnstone: Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee: I am employed locally by Ontario Minnesota as Concession Forester. This brief is personal, hasn't been written. In my younger days when I was going to high school I was in charge of canoe tripping in Algonquin Park. Later I got married and we went on a trip through Quetico Park. In either case we saw no sign of logging to speak of - none at all along the canoe routes. If this park was returned to a wilderness this would mean that there would be no organized portages. Someone with a two week holiday would find it very difficult to make any form of a canoe trip through an area that didn't have cut-out portages. Algonquin Park has been logged continuously for approximately 120 years. The Hunter Island group in Quetico was logged 60 years ago and still there's not that sign along the routes. Someone this afternoon mentioned that they find it difficult in walking over a cut-over area. We generally have each spring about 40 women that manage to make it over the slash piles and planted quite a few thousand trees. Last season we got in 309,000 to be exact, they complained naturally but they managed to get them planted, and we've had good results from this. We also find north of Atikokan that our best hunting area is in cut-over areas; when you cut an area your brush comes in, your moose feed on brush which you don't find in a mature or time lapsed forest. I walked quite a bit through our woods here in areas that we haven't cut as yet and you see no sign of moose, and if there are any they are just passing through, they're long gone over to where it has been cut and there is some feed. Another factor is that our per capita use of paper in the States right now is about 584 lbs. per year, this will increase to about 800 lbs. by the year 2,000. This wood has to come from somewhere. If the logging is closely supervised, possibly more than it is now in the Quetico area, I believe that there should be some way that everybody can live with this thing. There should be uses for this park, not only for the person that wants to camp with a trailer or a canoe or use an outboard motor - they also should supply work for ourselves and our families as they grow older. In some of our plantations north of Atikokan the youngest now...or I should say...our seventeen year old plantations are running about 20 feet in height, and if you didn't know that this area had been cut it would be hard to tell unless somebody showed you through this area.



Somebody said that we should cut out outboard motors in Quetico. If you have a two week holiday and you're over the hump as they say, you find it pretty hard to paddle through a half decent route in Quetico, if you use a small motor this can bind you also because you can only carry so much gas. And in closing, I would suggest that if there were fairly restrictions put on our logging systems, we should be able to cut in Quetico. Thank you.

(Applause)

Mr. Hancock: Thank you Mr. Johnstone. Are there any questions from the Committee members? Mr. McIntosh has a question.

Mr. McIntosh: Mr. Johnstone...eh...you're a professional forester?

Mr. Johnstone: Yes sir.

Mr. McIntosh: Uhm...and uhm...you mentioned that you have had some experience in planting for regeneration?

Mr. Johnstone: That's right.

Mr. McIntosh: What...what's the success rate in uhm...planting?

Mr. Johnstone: It runs between 85 and 100%.

Mr. McIntosh: 85 and 100% - is that general throughout the whole of Northwestern Ontario or...what part of the country are you talking about?

Mr. Johnstone: In Atikokan here.

Mr. McIntosh: In the Atikokan area?

Mr. Johnstone: North of Atikokan.

Mr. McIntosh: Uh...is that supported by departmental experience do you know?

Mr. Johnstone: Oh yes.

Mr. McIntosh: 80-100% success rate?

Mr. Johnstone: In general.

Mr. McIntosh: Anything less than that?

Mr. Johnstone: In areas there are less. These are planted over again.

Mr. McIntosh: Pardon me?

Mr. Johnstone: They are planted over again. If there is anything less than 60% it's replanted.

Mr. McIntosh: So that what you're saying is that...eh...ah...as a target it would be possible to have 100% effectiveness in planting for purposes of regeneration - in all areas of Northwestern Ontario?

Mr. Johnstone: I would say 90%. It would depend on the type of year you had after you planted. Possibly you have to go back and do it over again.

Mr. McIntosh: Some of our information is very different from what you are presenting. We've been told by others that it goes as low as 3 or 4 or 5% or something like that.

Mr. Johnstone: Well this can happen, but you go back and do it over again in that case.

Mr. McIntosh: Thank you.

Mr. Hancock: Any further questions? Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: Mr. Chairman. Mr. Johnstone you have stated that...eh... you think that logging should be continued in the park. Is logging in the park any different from the procedures that are followed outside the park?

Mr. Johnstone: Yes it is.

Mr. Stokes: And, to what extent? What are the differences?

Mr. Johnstone: We all have a 400 ft. boundary on any roads that are accessible for fishing by tourists or otherwise...

Mr. Stokes: Oh but you have that any place.

Mr. Johnstone: Yes, but in the park you also have a skyline or visual from a lake. If there is a hill say a mile in or four miles in you can't cut it if you can see it from a lake, from a canoe route or something along that line.

Mr. Stokes: You would dispute...eh...somebody that made a presentation this afternoon saying that...eh...in spite of the 400 ft. reservation it was...eh...you were able in many areas of the park to look beyond that because of the characteristics of the land and seek out other areas. You would dispute that would you?

Mr. Johnstone: If there is a creek coming into a lake, somewhere along this line, you might possibly be able to see around the corner, something like this. But in general your 400 ft. takes you over the hill, your lakes are in a bowl and it's pretty difficult to see through the 400 ft. of standing timber.

Mr. Stokes: But the method of cutting, you've just stated the...eh...the locations where you would cut, but the method of cutting is essentially the same inside the park as outside?

Mr. Johnstone: Generally, yes.

Mr. Stokes: If...if you...eh...had within your power yourself, having regard for a multiple use concept in a park, if you had it within your power to change anything that was going on with regard to harvesting operations in the park, would it be any different?

Mr. Johnstone: I don't believe so. They are right behind the cutting now with the replanting. There is one area that is due to be planted this spring that is a ten count proposition and that will be the last one, and after this spring they will be right behind the cut.

Mr. Stokes: So to that extent it is different then because obviously they don't do this outside of the park where they follow right up with reforestation program.

Mr. Johnstone: No, this is different, that's right.

Mr. Stokes: Thank you.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Phillips .

Mr. Phillips: Just one quick question Mr. Johnstone. To your knowledge sir, does the mill have raw wood resources beyond those within the park sufficient to sustain its present production without recourse to subsidies of any kind?

Mr. Johnstone: I would think that part of the program to the mill was based on the use of this wood in the Jean working circle.

Mr. Phillips: Thank you.

Mr. Hancock: Any other questions? Thank you Mr. Johnstone. Atikokan Chamber of Commerce, Mr. McTaggart...eh. Mr. Morris.

Mr. Morris: Mr. McTaggart isn't here at this time Mr. Hancock, if I could borrow a brief from the front table I would appreciate it.



First I would like to state that the findings within the brief were prepared by a committee of the Chamber of Commerce and were put forward unanimously. We have within the brief nine points that I would like to make. The points are these:

- 1) The Quetico Provincial Park recreation values be protected consistent with good regenerable resource management.
- 2) The present license to log in Quetico Park issued to Jim Mathieu Lumber Limited be continued so long as the saw mill at Sapawe is operated and the Mathieu limits outside the park are being used to their allowable limits and this restriction should apply to successors of the present owners of the Mathieu Corporation.
- 3) Improvement of existing regulations and restrictions on cutting and adequate enforcement by the Department concerned.
- 4) Opening of the Jean working circle for control logging only after submission of well established plans that will ensure the protection of the recreation values of the area.
- 5) Establishing of additional entry points off Highway 11 including Beaverhouse Lake by access road from Highway 11 and Lerome Lake adjacent to Highway 11.
- 6) Establishment of a quota system and/or a sizeable differential for fees worded in favour of entry to the park from the northern sector of the park as a course to entry from international border points.
- 7) Adequate aircraft and people to ensure that laws governing the park are enforced and that users have properly entered.
- 8) Adequate censors of wildlife in the park to ensure that sufficient forage is maintained or that surpluses are killed by controlled hunting only.
- 9) In promoting Quetico Park, emphasis be placed on entries from the northern perimeter.

Within the brief itself there are some supporting evidences to this and rather than take the time of the Committee we would like to submit this as a brief from the Atikokan Chamber of

Commerce, and we're in full support for the economic values, recreational values and the whole all-round use of Quetico Park for Northwestern Ontario and the rest of the Province of Ontario. Thank you.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you Mr. Morris. The Committee have read the brief of course, and they may have some questions for you. Any questions from the Committee members? Thank you Mr. Morris.

Can I have my copy of the brief back? Thank you. It's the only one that has a breath of spring to it.

The Atikokan Conservation Club, Mr. Antler...eh.

Mr. Antler: Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Quetico Park Advisory Committee: I am here as a representative of the Atikokan Sportsmen's Conservation Club. I wish to give our views and lend our support to the brief presented by the Northwestern Ontario Conservation Federation.

Two years ago Quetico Park was discussed at a regular monthly meeting and much general dissatisfaction of Quetico Park came to light and the membership felt that strong protest should be voiced. To this end the Club presented two resolutions to the Northwestern Ontario Conservation Federation. One, requesting support for road access to Beaverhouse Lake at a time when the construction of other roads in the area would make building of a one and a half mile road most economical. The other resolution was to prohibit the cutting of timber in the western portion of Quetico Park west of the J.A. Mathieu timber limits. This area is now known as the Jean working circle and is presently protected under the moratorium declared by the Minister of Lands & Forests. Both of these resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Clubs making up the Northwestern Ontario Conservation Federation, Zone 1 of the Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters.

We of the Atikokan Sportsmen's Conservation Club believe that Quetico Park should have one use only, and that is for recreation, and that it is not desirable to have the timber harvested. It is impossible to harvest wood products in Quetico Park without crossing the portage routes and doing other damage that would detract park users from ever using entrances provided from points on the Canadian sides of the park. It has been amply demonstrated the deplorable wastes that are occurring in the harvesting of wood products outside the park

and asleopards and tigers do not change their spots or stripes because of geographic location, neither will timber companies. To verify this all inspection trips should be taken just prior to new growth in the spring and after the leaves drop in the fall prior to the snow fall.

The Ontario Forest Industries, Domtar Pulp and Paper, Boise & Cascades have made great issues on the economic aspects of Quetico Park. The Ontario Forest Industries have lumped together both Quetico and Algonquin Park; whereas, Quetico Park is the only one concerned in this struggle. They have consistently quoted the harvesting areas in percentage of the whole of Quetico Park; whereas, the Government has stated that almost one half the Hunter Island area is to remain primitive and a moratorium has been declared in the Jean working circle. Boise & Cascades has quoted a loss of jobs because of a moratorium in the Jean working circle; whereas, they have purchased new timber harvesters so that new jobs will not be created. Domtar Pulp and Paper has stated in local papers that after 1972 the Sapawe operation will no longer be required because of their own facilities...because their own facilities will be operational. All the foregoing would seem to illustrate a total lack of concern for the people in communities of this area.

In order to make Quetico Park an asset instead of an economic liability on the taxpayers of the Province of Ontario, steps must immediately be taken to rectify the ease of entry from the International Border. More access points need to be established on Canadian perimeters of the park such as Beaverhouse, Cirrus, Soho, Batchewan and Pickerel Lake. These points should also be established on the border and not inside the park. Adequate development should also be provided, both public and commercial types. License fees to non-residents should be increased ie.: Fishing Licenses should be reduced in number to one, and that, \$8.50.

Camping Licenses for interior use to a standard \$1.00 per day regardless of stay.

International Border entry should be closed as soon as possible so that the outfitting and supplying of tourists takes place in the Province of Ontario.

In conclusion, the membership of the Atikokan Sportsmen's Conservation Club feels that Quetico Park should be preserved as a wilderness park and maintained for all forms of recreational activities with the present timber operations gradually being phased out as opportunities occur. Thank you.

(Applause)



Mr. Hancock: Thank you Mr. Antler. Are there any questions from the Committee members? Mr. Phillips.

Mr. Phillips: Sir, what forms of recreation would you include in the use of that park?

Mr. Antler: Well eh...

Mr. Phillips: Could you specify perhaps a little more detail?

Mr. Antler: Camping, canoeing, hiking, fishing...uhm...we don't believe in hunting at this time - it may be necessary a little later on, but not at this time, but...uhm...boating - any of the outdoor recreational activities.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: Thank you Mr. Chairman. Yesterday afternoon in Fort Frances a brief was presented to us by the Northwestern Ontario Conservation Federation, Zone 1, and the first item says, "No logging other than management logging be permitted in the areas designated at Jean and Hunter Island. We feel that the western boundary of the Jim Mathieu timber limit should be moved eastward to what is referred to as the extension of the Dawson trail. Present logging regulations now enforced in the park should be strictly governed to ensure that as little waste as possible is left behind - present logging practice shows too many signs of waste." Obviously you disagree with that eh?

Mr. Antler: Eh, no sir. The logging that we were talking about...eh...as I said, other than the J.A. Mathieu limits - this is the logging that is permitted in the park now. Ah...we do not intend to interfere with the J.A. Mathieu logging.

Mr. Stokes: I see, fine. Thank you.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. McIntosh.

Mr. McIntosh: Harold...eh...how many members are there in your Club?

Mr. Antler: 103 last year.

Mr. McIntosh: 103, and...eh... what would be their participation in the preparation of this brief? Would they all have seen it, and... endorsed it...would have been brought up at a general meeting or... how...how was the brief written?

Mr. Antler: The brief was prepared from the fall Zone Meeting which was held here, where delegates from all the clubs authorized a committee to make up this brief. And this brief was made up by the names that appear there, which my name is one. Their addresses are there. It mostly stems out of the misplaced resolution that appeared at Fort Frances.

Mr. Hancock: Any further questions?

Mr. Antler: Mr. Hancock, in further to this brief after the Committee has had an opportunity to read it which they hadn't done last night, I was wondering whether there were specific questions on the brief?

Mr. Hancock: Are you talking about the one that we just received tonight...eh...er...eh...

Mr. Antler: No. The Northwestern Ontario Conservation Federation...

Mr. Hancock: Oh! The Northwestern! You're not speaking on their behalf as well, are you?

Mr. Antler: Ah...they are not going to be talking in...eh...in eh...Thunder Bay and...eh...as of last night, you people had not seen the brief.

Mr. Hancock: Where is it?

Mr. Antler: Well your secretary located all fifteen copies last night.

Mr. Hancock: Well our secretary unfortunately just gave birth to a baby girl...so eh...

Mr. Antler: Good for him! Good for him!

(Laughter)

Mr. Hancock: Well ah...I'll...ah...say that owing to this event of nature we...eh...don't have the brief right at the moment...ah...I suspect it's in the hospital with Bob there at the moment, but...eh...we will have it tomorrow as I understand he's going to join us again...eh...is there nobody from Thunder Bay which I understand is being...

Mr. Antler: No...ah...Mr. Barker was authorized by the President of Thunder Bay to speak on the...on behalf...

Mr. Hancock: Oh well, Mr. Barker spoke yesterday to us.

Mr. Antler: But you people have not seen the brief, Sir.

Mr. Hancock: Well we heard Mr. Barker anyway, whether we saw the brief or not. Well I guess it's sort of a dead heat here - we'll have to see the brief tomorrow and...eh...we'll have to try and remember what Mr. Barker said about it I guess. Thank you Harold.

Mr. Allan Kerr, the Atikokan High School.

Mr. Kerr: Thank you Mr. Chairman. I am representing teachers from the Atikokan High School who have submitted a brief to your Committee some few weeks ago.

Our interest was aroused initially in the controversy over Quetico because of our high school's involvement in two outdoor education programs to which we are heavily committed. One of these is the Outers Program and the second, the Natural Resources Technology Program. And many of us have canoed extensively in Quetico Park as eh...because of our involvement with these two activities and this has prompted us to...eh...first of all write to Mr. Brunelle and after some correspondence back and forth he suggested, and we wished also to demonstrate our interest in this issue, by submitting a brief to your Committee and by appearing to speak to that brief.

Mr. Chairman, we feel that Quetico Park should be classified as a 'Primitive' Park. Our correspondence with Mr. Brunelle on this topic is emphasized that, if the park is so classified; certain development constraints will be necessary and he outlined four of these and we feel that they should be in force. First of all he said, "no resource extraction". We ask your Committee to recommend against the extraction of mineral or woods resources from any part of the Quetico. We feel the Government should replace timber limits in Quetico with limits outside the park, and new roads into such limits should be subsidized. This is in line with the view point of our MPP from Rainy River, Mr. Reid. Secondly, no mechanized equipment should be allowed in the Quetico. The present law which excludes the motor toboggans from the park is a good one and we feel it should be strictly enforced. This was a law which was relatively easy to pass, and



the motor toboggans were fairly new and the Government jumped in and got some legislation in concerning them when they were still a novelty. We feel that outboard motors should also be banned from the park, and although this is a politically more difficult thing to do, we feel that there are huge areas outside the park where motor boating can be carried on without offence. There should be no developed areas in the park, eventually campgrounds, we feel, should be placed outside park boundaries by making the eastern end of Pickerel Lake a Quetico boundary or by zoning French Lake outside the primitive area. Finally, no public roads, we feel, should be allowed into the area and private roads should be closed as soon as the lumber companies have withdrawn. We think the building of roads into the park is one of the most insidious means of disrupting this wilderness area. Of all the pressures brought to bear to defeat the wilderness quality of the Quetico, those brought by people in favour of roads into the park will be the most insistent in the next few years. Only a clearcut policy setting aside Quetico as a primitive park can preserve the essential wilderness qualities of this unique part of Ontario.

In a letter to us, the Minister of Lands & Forests said, and I quote: "Wilderness preservation is considered of great importance and I would think that the proportion of the park zoned as primitive would be at least as large as the area now preserved for this purpose - about half of the 1750 square mile area of the park".

Mr. Chairman, many of us have canoes extensively in Quetico and we know that this area of 1750 square miles is really not very large, certainly not in proportion to the amount of land we have in Ontario. Half of this area would be extremely small. Furthermore, a glance at the map will show that the whole of this unique area is an interrelated chain of lakes and portages and it was for this very reason that the present boundaries of the park were drawn in the first place. Tourist pressure is and will be tremendous in this area and no area as small as 800 square miles can withstand this kind of pressure and retain its wilderness characteristics, and in this regard we feel that your Committee having examined user densities in Quetico, might be well advised to establish entrance quotas at the various entry points into the park or at least, to so recommend.

Mr. Chairman, we feel the basic question is whether or not our society can and will afford to set aside an area completely free from any commercial exploitation, whether that be resource extraction or tourism. We see the wilderness classification of Quetico being most desirable to achieve this end. Thank you for an opportunity to present our views before you.

(Applause)

Mr. Hancock: Thank you Mr. Kerr. There may be some questions from the Committee. Mr. Phillips, did you have one?

Mr. Phillips: Yes, just one brief one. Do you have any observations to make as to the...the 95-96% use of the park by Americans and only 4 or 5% by Canadians? How might this be brought into better balance other than by exclusion?

Mr. Kerr: Mr. Phillips we feel that it is a very serious problem...uhm... we've been down in areas of Quetico Park which are heavily congested...ah...there being...ah...in our view, grossly overused. We feel that tourist pressure in these areas has been perhaps even more serious in many ways than logging pressure on the park. We feel that...ah...entrance quotas at various entry points in the park ought to be instituted and...ah... we are not in any position at all to recommend what...what those quotas might be, but some kind of equitable arrangement for entry quotas around the park we think should be ...should be instituted.

Voice: Two brief questions Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Hancock: Ah...Mr. McIntosh is first.

Mr. McIntosh: Mr. Kerr, does the Atikokan High School make use of the park as a part of its outdoor education program? And if so, in what way?

Mr. Kerr: The Outers use the park as a part of its spring program. In fact, we use it also in the fall on a day-by-day basis. We use maybe five or six days in the fall. In the spring we customarily take a 12-14 day extended canoe trip in the park in June. Now that's not necessarily in the park...uhm...in the six years that the program has been in effect we have gone north of here two years. I believe this year again we will go back into the Quetico.

Does that answer your question?

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: Thank you Mr. Chairman. Did I understand you towards the end of your presentation to say that you don't feel that any tourist exploitation should be allowed within the park?

Mr. Kerr: I was speaking of the kind of thing Mr. Stokes that...eh... I think Mr. Phillips was alluding to and that is the extreme commercial pressure in the form of tourism that is now taking place in the park in some selected areas...uhm...we don't feel that tourism ought to exploit the park to the detriment of other things anymore than we feel logging or mining should. In other words, what we're arguing is that controls be placed on tourism just as we recommend that they be placed on logging and mining.

Mr. Stokes: But not outright elimination?

Mr. Kerr: No Sir.

Mr. Stokes: What percentage of the people of Atikokan from your experience do enjoy the park?

Mr. Kerr: Sir, I think we're in a position where there are tremendous recreational areas available to us in the surrounding district, and ah...many people...very many people in Atikokan do not use the park which is probably because they have other areas which don't cost them anything for example, which are accessible by road and a...there are also good fishing areas and so on north of here. So probably the answer is, not very many people in Atikokan use the park at all.

Mr. McIntosh: Why would...eh...why do you choose the park for your...

Mr. Hancock: Mr. McIntosh.

Mr. McIntosh: Is there somebody up there now?

Mr. Hancock: No. Go ahead.

Mr. McIntosh: Why do you use the park for your outdoor education program...eh...there have been a number of pleas made yesterday and today for...ah...seeing this is an educational facility...ah...why would you choose this over some other possibility for your outdoor education program?



Mr. Kerr: Ah...when we go into the park we go in paddling...ah...and so we paddle our own canoe literally...ah...I'am sorry about that Cliff...ah...I...that just slipped out then.

(Laughter)

Ah...we...ah...the Quetico area is a...the best canoe area in North America, there's no question about that I don't think. We would be peculiar people if living, as we do on the doorstep of a...a historic canoe route, if we did not make use of this area for canoeing purposes. We were very disappointed...ah...in our first years going down into the park - many of us had not been...ah...had not penetrated deeply into the park. We were very disappointed that the...ah...what we consider to be the overuse of Quetico Park. That's really why we went north for the last couple of years. But...uhm...the northern areas are more isolated, we met fewer other parties there, but they just don't have the historical implications which we feel are very valuable for our students.

Mr. Hancock: Any further questions? Mr. Braun.

Mr. Braun: Just one quick question. Could you turn around please and use the map behind you and point out what area you use when you go on the canoe trip with the students?

Mr. Kerr: When we go in the park? Well we've eh...we've headed from both McKenzie Lake - one year our girls entered from McKenzie Lake and they canoed down through this area. Another year our girls entered from Nym Lake which is up here and did what I think is called the Jean Lake circle, although we don't refer to it in the same terms as loggers do because they're cutting trees down when they do that and we're paddling our own canoe.

(Laughter)

The girls then made this route down into Sturgeon Lake and back up through the De R iviere portage and back through the Nym. The boys have made the Maligne Lake trip, they've also been in the Quetico Lake group. They've been down through Jean Lake, they've been down Sturgeon Lake and down the Maligne River and down to the border waters, paddled the border waters down one year into the Darkie Lake area and up through the central part of the park. One year over as far as Agnus Lake and up the Agnus Lake chain and then back to Nym Lake. We've pretty well covered...eh...all except the extreme right hand corner of the park and this year we're not

exactly sure how we're going to do this but hopefully we could retrace the border water canoe trip...eh...canoe route from Grand Portage which would then allow us to see some of this corner of the park which we've left up until now.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Lovink.

Mr. Lovink: I would like to ask the following from the speaker. Mentioning these routes, I have been over them all. Now, do you see amongst the children which you take along in that wilderness part of that primitive park; the canoeing, a certain amount of tradition, the certain amount of strength we have to use, in short, do you think that it's beneficial - do you find beneficial the facts of their contact with nature of that kind?

Mr. Kerr: Well Sir, my involvement with the program is a completely voluntary...uhm...well over half of our staff of 40 have been involved directly with the program. We've done this at the cost of our own personal time and it's cost us money, and I think I can only say that if we weren't completely convinced that it was a beneficial operation, we would not involve ourselves in the program to the extent that we have.

Mr. Lovink: Oh, I don't mean financial beneficial. I don't mean that at all - I mean for the mentality of youth.

Mr. Kerr: We feel it...yes Sir...we feel it's very beneficial.

Mr. Phillips: You are certainly to be congratulated for inaugurating a program like that among students.

Mr. Kerr: Thank you Mr. Phillips.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you Mr. Kerr.

(Applause)

Don Start. Mr. Start are you there please.

Mr. Start: Mr. Chairman, Don Start is my name, Forester, employee of the Ontario Minnesota Pulp and Paper Company. I am speaking as a private citizen. I won't be telling you anything new when I say there is a tremendous difference in approach of the two groups here tonight in regard to Quetico. One thinks in terms of recreation, vacations, and would freeze all resources.

The other is regarding Quetico as a livelihood and would use it's resources. The first group is very sure that there should not be any logging in the park. The second is equally sure that unless there is logging, it will be a poor park. I want to stress at this point that the second group is sincerely interested in keeping Quetico a good park. Basically, the gap between the two groups is wide and firm. Perhaps because there are good minds on each side, we would be wise to let that third party, the Department of Lands & Forests, work out a moderate middle course. One avenue that has not been explored so far is that of improving the look of our logging operations. We admit a clear-cut looks a bit like a battlefield but so does digging potatoes. Incidentally, we have done selective cutting in the past, one whole camp on an experimental scale for about three years. Being more expensive it was stopped finally. There is a good reason for clear-cutting in that certain species like jack pine require full sunlight to germinate and grow. We have never had to consider aesthetics in our logging. Previously, most people shunned the woods. With this new interest in the forest, we are very much aware that methods will have to be re-examined and different planning followed. We think we can make improvements in our work but at the same time the public should realize the situation and in its decisions on Quetico, give us leeway to improve. In Europe, I understand they have few parks; rather, they have well handled woodland. More and more, that has to be our aim here. Now to clear up several questions that have been said in error and I...in regard to research into what happens for instance after cut-over, research has been going on for years on the affects of strip-cutting, horse-skidding and even mechanical logging, it is being done by the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association in various parts of the Dominion. Mr. Kerr gave the impression that there was logging going on in Jean. That is not so! That completes what I have to say, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you Mr. Start. I realize that eh...everybody's inclined of course to...would like to get up and defend their position so - lots of kinds of things you said which seem to be in complete disagreement with what the other fellows said and I suppose the best way of all is to be the last speaker, you get the last word in, so..., just restrain yourself if you've felt you've been slanted...well, you're being slanted in lots of company and we don't worry about it too much so... However, Mr. Start there's probably some questions that would like to be asked, maybe some



of the Committee can think of something that eh...will throw some light on the eh...I would ask one first...eh...I didn't hear Mr. Kerr say that lumbering...or...logging was going on in the Jean area myself, but...eh...if you did, well then I guess my ears are not the sharpest ears - my eyes are getting even worse. Any questions from the Committee for Mr. Start? No questions? Oh, Mr. Lovink.

Mr. Lovink: Yes...yes I would like to ask the speaker, he made the remark that...eh...if you don't log, you would have a poor park. Well, I can understand that if you don't log you would have windfalls, you might have burns but you control somewhat, not all, but you would have a natural park! I do not think it's the idea to have a beau de .

Mr. Start: I didn't get your last sentence.

Mr. Lovink: A beau de , I mean to say...eh...a park where every tree is planted with care and where every weed is taken away. You have trees, maybe good trees, but it's not a natural wilderness - it's not a primitive park. You've got to accept when you have a primitive park that you would have scars, it's unavoidable, but that is nature as it presents itself. I don't think it's the intention to have a park where every tree is groomed and... and...or aspect of nature is gone in that way, because in Europe - my original country - you have parks yes, but you are not even allowed to pick a flower. So, a poor park is not necessarily a park which is not a wilderness park or primitive park. I understand that maybe logging could make it better in time if you log with the cycle and you take that 30-40 years and another...place another 30-40 years, I can understand that, yes, it's possible, but that is not exactly what the question is all about I think.

Mr. Start: I would say Sir, that each person almost has his own conception of what he would like...eh...Quetico today is certainly far from what certain people call primitive, in that, logging was going on well before the start of the century, well before Quetico was ever thought of.

Mr. Lovink: Yes I know that very well. But, it's a park which has the aspect at least. Burns have gone through, that's quite true and certain areas are burnt over and you can see here that there are scars of logging in the olden days and even now, but it is a park, desired by many, a natural park which nature itself can run its course...eh...with reason.

Mr. Hancock: Does that settle the argument about trees in nice rows and trees that grow all over the place? I assume that's the question, wasn't it Tony?

Mr. Stokes have you a question?

Mr. Stokes: My question was answered by Mr. Lovink.

Mr. Hancock: Oh...ah...

(Laughter)

(Applause)

Well we are improving. I think Mr. McIntosh has got a question.  
Don.

Mr. McIntosh: Can I ask you a question as an employee of O & M or would that be unfair?

Mr. Start: Go ahead.

Mr. McIntosh: Uhm...wait till he hears it first!

(Laughter)

Mr. Start: Well if you change your mind, tell me.

Mr. McIntosh: At one point the Committee recommended the...uhm...that logging be discontinued in the Jean working circle and that was subsequently done by the Minister - he acted on that recommendation. And...eh...were there consultations between the Department of Lands & Forests and your Company concerning your need for wood out of the park at that time?

Mr. Start: Before that time we had had consultations with the Department.

Mr. McIntosh: Pardon me?

Mr. Start: Before that time we had had consultations with the Department.

Mr. McIntosh: At that time, was it your position...your Company's position that you did not need the wood supply, that you could find the wood supply...that the volume agreement that you had with the Ontario Government could be supplied out of other sources of wood?

Mr. Start: Our position is that given in the brief.

Mr. McIntosh: And which is?

Mr. Start: Which is that we need all the wood in the Rainy River District, plus wood from distant outside sources.

Mr. McIntosh: Our understanding was...at least my understanding was that you did not need that wood.

Mr. Start: Well that is the position taken by the Department.

Mr. McIntosh: We...I understand that the...that this position was taken after consultation with your Company and that your Company has - for whatever the reasons - agreed that you did not need the wood and could get this supply some other place without having to touch the park.

Mr. Start: Well...eh...what I would say is that our position is what is given in the brief.

Mr. McIntosh: Thank you.

(Applause)

Mr. Hancock: You should be in politics Mr. Start, that's a real good answer.

(Laughter)

Mr. McIntosh: One more question.

Mr. Hancock: No you're not getting any more questions now.

Mr. McIntosh: Mr. Start do you think we'd get back if they disassemble again?

Mr. Hancock: (Laughter). When you're beaten you might as well admit it Cliff.

Mr. Viita. I think you're...whether he's representing the Historical Society or whether Atikokan Hydro or just himself.

Mr. Viita: Mr. Chairman: I would like to speak on the Quetico question not as a member of any organization or group but as an individual. My personal interests in the controversy about pro and con to any of the solutions being submitted. Primitive area no longer applies to Quetico. As parks are being polluted by disease ecological life cycles have been interrupted eliminating some fish species from the park waters. Commercial fishing of the 20's



defeated the fish docks that were once noted as the pickerel fisheries in the 1800's. Fires and natural tree life cycles have helped to change much of the original forest coverage. Areas of the park are being affected by actions taking place outside the park itself, namely, those areas where the waters drain into the park system, and those areas into which the park system drains. In view of the foregoing I would like to suggest some recommendations to the Committee. It would be impossible to maintain the entire park area as primitive. The one area which could be maintained fairly close to that of the primitive area is that part of Hunters Island forming part of the head waters of the Quetico drainage system. Since the balance of the park is affected by run-offs from outside areas, this portion of the park should be classified for multiple use. The question of whether this multiple use area should include logging would depend on the degree and type of logging to be carried out. I believe myself that logging can be carried out if properly supervised up to the crest lines of the main navigable water routes in the multiple use area, but I emphasize properly planned and supervised. For the park to be properly developed for tourism, primitive area and multiple use areas, the operation of the park should be withdrawn from the Timber Management Division of the Department and placed under park management. In connection with the development of tourism in the park, it is further recommended that this means research materials, source bibliographies be gathered together and made available to the public here at park headquarters or at a library at a nearby centre. To further safeguard the ecology of the park a continuing study should be carried out on the areas where logging is carried out or where there is a heavy travel by canoeists in primitive areas and tourist and multiple use areas present over-use. The park management should have authority to withdraw such areas which show over-use or adverse affects on the ecology to permit these areas to recover. The park management should have the authority to control abuses within the park on a scale equivalent to that presently used in the prevention of forest fires. Quetico is a unique area straddling two of the oldest routes into the West. It is unique in the fact that it still retains some of its primitive form and yet it is fairly close to sentient population. It is an area where civilization as we know it is just beginning to make its effect show on the ecology of the wilderness area. There is an area where comparisons can still be made between a land relatively untouched and a land where planned forest economy is carried out. Here is an area where the future parks in Ontario can be determined, it cannot be determined by making Quetico completely one or the other - total wilderness or total logging.

Why don't we try them anyway and find out?

Mr. Hancock: Thank you Mr. Viita.

(Applause)

Has any of the Committee members a question...or.... Thank you very much.

Did Henry Garel come in by any chance? No, eh.... Mrs. Miyata would you like to speak at this time?

Mrs. Miyata: Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, Ladies and Gentlemen: I would like to address the Committee as a private individual, as a concerned resident of Atikokan and Northwestern Ontario. If I at times use the term "we" it is because I know that the views I express are shared by many other residents of this area, few of whom may choose to address you, whether from shyness or from pessimism as to their ability to influence this Committee. In the few minutes at my disposal I would like merely to comment on a few of the particular issues that have arisen at these hearings. First I should state that I believe that Quetico Provincial Park should be reclassified as a 'Primitive' Park as defined by the Ontario Government's classification of Provincial Parks in Ontario. Much of the argument for and against this proposition that I have heard at these hearings seems to presume that the chief or only purpose of a Primitive Park is as a facility for wilderness type recreation. Thus we hear arguments for example, that a 'Primitive' classification, since it bans roads and logging, would limit use to waterways and therefore interior lands would be wasted because they are not seen by the canoeist. I believe that recreation is only one and perhaps far from the most important purpose of a wilderness park. Do we not have an obligation not only to the people of this province...to our own children; but to the world, to life itself, to God...express it how you will...to preserve from destruction by our technological civilization, at least small samples of the infinitely varied natural living or non-living environments into which we were born and which our activities now threaten to destroy or alter beyond recognition? I believe it is our duty to preserve Quetico with its entire complex of plant and animal life in its natural state simply because its own intrinsic value makes it right that it should exist and makes it wrong that we should destroy it. Wolf and wolverine, eagle and loon, as well as the whole community of which they are a part, ought



to be given sanctuary in places like Quetico, for their own sake. Happily, it is for our sake as well. Who can estimate the scientific, the cultural, the psychological value to us... to our children, to their children, of preserving now some small samples of our natural environment free from man's manipulation, unpoisoned by his chemicals, free from the sound of his machines. The beauty of Quetico is that its interconnecting network of lakes and rivers makes it possible for a relatively large number of people to travel and experience this area in a manner not destructive to wilderness...by canoe, by hiking, on snowshoes. In this area, better than any I can think of, the dual purposes of natural sanctuary and wilderness recreational areas can exist side by side. Some claim that it is not fair to set aside wilderness parks for use by a special privileged group of people. We would agree. We want wilderness parks for everybody. The Government, by designating as our only primitive park a very remote area accessible only to those with a great deal of time or a great deal of money, is in effect, saying that the enjoyment of wilderness is to be the privilege of only a select few in our society. We want areas of wilderness set aside that are accessible to the population centres of this province. We want areas set aside that are extensive enough so that they can sustain use by a relatively large number of visitors every year. Certainly at some point, limits must be set in order to protect an area from the destructive effect of too many people...but then, only so many people can sit in Maple Leaf Gardens on any one night; campsites have room for only so many tents and trailers, we accept such restrictions every day. We want our wilderness parks to be true wilderness throughout, so that a wilderness experience may be had over all its area and not just at a remote hard-to-get-at core. In other words, there should be no outboard motors, no skidoos, no roads in the northern half of Quetico as has been suggested. We should not answer the complaints of some, that Quetico's wilderness is too remote, too hard to reach...by making that true wilderness even smaller and more remote. It has been claimed that our forests must be intensively tended and cared for or ruin and destruction will befall them. Who tended them before European man arrived? Who cultivated the beautiful and valuable forests then existing? It was claimed that trees were a crop, just as wheat is. This is our very point. In commercially managed forest areas, such as the north-east part of Quetico, trees are very much a crop. This with all it implies is why we so strongly oppose the use of any part of Quetico for timber production. The fact that in such areas,



trees are managed, are a crop, brings a host of problems to this park that belong to the world of agriculture - not to a wilderness - erosion, water pollution, pesticides, herbicides, etc....I will elaborate no further. You have in your hands a brief from C.Q.D. of which I am a member, which documents these matters in detail. Because the so-called interior lands are in effect designated as a tree farm, with all this implied, because chemicals, erosion and disrupted wildlife cannot understand or observe a line drawn 400 ft. inland from waterways. The claim that the shoreline reservations effectively preserve wilderness is a mockery...they preserve some of the aesthetics of shorelines, that is all.

To claim that our natural forest environment is no more than a crop of trees makes as much sense as to say that a piece of virgin prairie with its very complex ecology, its natural checks and balances, must be manipulated, managed and protected in the same manner as the wheat field. The natural prairie survived, constantly renewing itself without man's help, for thousands of years. A wheat field would be lucky to survive a single summer without man's intervention. In closing, I should like to plead for a clearer separation in the mind of the Department of Lands & Forests and the mind of our society as a whole, between commercial or economic values and those values which cannot be expressed in terms of dollars and cents. A tree or animal species that is of no commercial value, may have great value in the context of the park. A so called over-mature tree, a poor producer in a commercial forest, may be a most productive member of our natural environment...a thing of beauty and a rich habitat for a whole community of other living things. A rotting log with its mosses, lichens and ferns, its insects and the other small animal life that it shelters...is just as productive and useful in the context of a park...as a young growing spruce is in the context of a tree farm. Yet time and again, those who protest the application of a money value to every aspect of our park, are called unrealistic, emotional, or even hysterical. I suggest that those who deny all values which cannot be expressed in dollars are the ones who are unrealistic, for they deny our very humanity. Thank you.

(Applause)

Mr. Hancock: Thank you Mrs. Miyata. I am not too sure whether the....Any of the Committee members wish to ask Mrs. Miyata any questions?

Ah... Tony Massaro, Hough Lake Resort. Mr. Massaro here?

Mr. Massaro: Mr. Chairman, Committee: I didn't have no brief presented, I just wrote a few notes down on some paper here, but I don't think I can even read the notes for what I have to say. I would just like to say a few things in regards to being involved with the Quetico Park for the last ten years, and you would class me as a layman. I am not a professor or anything and I don't know too much, but I do know in the last ten years when I first heard the first bulldozer on the back end of McKenzie Lake that I was very disturbed and was agin it, I have been agin it till the last two years. My findings have been, that wood cutting in the park is a benefit. It has been asserted the animals in the park ... there's more moose population, deer, bear, blueberries, raspberries, strawberries, you name it. Reasons been, the roads keep an access open for these animals to move in the heavy timber... I should say... the heavy snows, and when these heavy snows come most of our game takes a big loss. Consequently, with the roads being open, I think a lot of the truck drivers would admit to the fact that they've seen a lot of moose on the trails, and this is the reason... it's helped to benefit this reason. The site of roads in the park no one likes, granted, but I do think that with the understanding that the Quetico Provincial Park today is beautiful, it didn't get that way just by itself. It got there by help; consequently, through fires and through good management on cutting timber. Now the cutting timber in the park at the present time couldn't be under better management in regards to general management as a whole - cutting, I think that strip cutting is good but it's been laxed in the area, also the use of outboard motors in the park at the present time, I think the Committee has a good knowledge of all the circumstances. I would like to say one thing on it though. Myself, how I fell in love with the Quetico Park was on a canoe trip - I happen to hold the Canadian International Canoe record which took place in the Quetico Provincial Park, and when I first saw the road that I had to cross with a canoe I just didn't like it. But then after I got to realize that this road may some day be able to get men and equipment in to fight a fire in a hurry, so consequently, most of the people that I have guided in ten years, when I get to this road I tell them: "This road is for fire purposes only", and they say, by golly, that's good thinking. Now consequently, the cutting in the park - I have been there for ten years, I have taken a survey on my own - like I said, I was agin it at first, but right





Voice: I think I'll

Mr. Hancock: You're coming too?

Voice: Ya.

Mr. Hancock: Well that ...that just makes it all the better. There is one other item probably that we would like to bring to the attention of this particular hearing because it originated at the start of this hearing and when many of you weren't here. We had a presentation from Mr. Gavin Henderson...ah...a personal one and yesterday he presented one to half of the National Provincial Parks Association of Canada which is the Executive Director. Mr. Henderson gave us the statement which he gave to the press and I would just like to read it to you. I don't want...we're not doing this for the...just starting a debate or not...we're just presenting the facts for this audience and you...eh...may read it all in the paper, and you may not, but Mr. Henderson's statement to the press was, "It is clear from the announcement last January by Lands & Forests Minister Rene Brunelle that a firm decision was made by the Government of Ontario on the recommendation of the Quetico Park Advisory Committee and with the agreement of the Ontario Minnesota Paper Company, that the Volume Agreement held by Ontario Minnesota in the north-west corner of the Park, be terminated. The Minister's announcement states clearly... quotation marks...'Resulting from this decision, 70% of Quetico's 1750 square mile area is now removed from commercial logging.' If as the Committee Chairman stated this morning, this decision refers only to the termination of one particular Volume Agreement, and a new Volume Agreement may well be negotiated, then we submit the Committee and consequently the Government as guilty of misleading the public. The Minister's announcement states that Ontario Minnesota does not need the wood from the north-west corner of the park for it's new craft mill operation. Ontario Minnesota concurred. Therefore, to consider another Volume Agreement with Ontario Minnesota or any other company or group of individuals, would be a complete negation of the Committee's decision. The Committee having made its original decision, which was endorsed by the Government, should now be discussing only the future of the remaining 30% of the Park - that is the Domtar, Jim Mathieu operation as it affects the local economy, together with the larger question of the feasibility of re-classification of Quetico as a Class 1 'Primitive' Park. We believe the Committee has deliberately set up a smoke screen over this larger matter by persisting in discussion about the former O & M area in the Park or any other area other than the Domtar, Jim Mathieu limits containing exploitable forests. Consequently, we have reached the conclusion that the future value of this Committee and these public

hearings is now open to question." The Committee has the following statement which may or may not be used by the press, but we feel since this is all part of this particular hearing that the audience has a right to hear our answer. The Quetico Advisory Committee has been given a copy of the statement prepared by Mr. Gavin Henderson, the Executive Director of the National and Provincial Parks Association of Canada, for release to the press. In his statement, Mr. Henderson has deliberately misquoted the directive of the Chairman of the Committee which corrected Mr. Henderson's suggestion that the Committee should confine discussion by those attending the hearings to a certain area of the Quetico Park only. At no time was it stated that this Committee would recommend the negotiation of new Volume Agreements. The Committee's directive is to listen to the thoughts and opinions of all people and all organizations on any aspect affecting Quetico Park as it's boundaries are now established. We shall report the results of those briefs and hearings to the Minister of Lands & Forests and as directed, suggest for his decision a management plan for Quetico Park. The Committee at no time has deliberately set up a smoke screen as Mr. Henderson states. The question of the Committee's value and the value of the hearings now being carried on will be decided by the people of Ontario when we have completed our fine task. And that is the reply to the... Mr. Henderson. As I say, this is merely for the information of those attending the hearing because I think it's all part and parcel of this particular hearing that we've had today. Now we have no further...eh...slips of paper that say people wish to speak to us. We've...as you realize...eh...have put in a long seven hours yesterday, a lot of...a few people that I know will hardly consider this work, but I can assure you the chairs in Fort Frances are a damn site harder than the ones in Atikokan.

(Laughter &  
Applause)

So we're...and we were complimented on the hall, and as usual, we take these things in stride because we know that we were better in other places, but it's still nice to be told so. So...eh...we've gone through a little over six hours today and we have another, at least seven hours tomorrow, and we have...goodness only knows what happens when we go down into Toronto where all the intellectual people are, because eh...there is the place where there certainly should be a lot of questions asked...there should be a lot of thoughts expressed. I just wish they would listen to us as much when we're asking them for money as they do when they're

just asking for opinion. However, I am going to adjourn the hearing...and eh...the hearing in Thunder Bay will start tomorrow morning at 11:00 o'clock. If anybody wishes to come down and join Alex O'Neill and Henry Garrow and I while we discuss the barrens of the North, they're entirely welcome to it. So, Ladies and Gentlemen, the hearing is now adjourned.

(Applause)

- HEARING ADJOURNED -



# QUETICO PARK PUBLIC HEARING - THUNDER BAY

April 7, 1971

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11:00 A M

- MORNING SESSION -

Introductory remarks by Mr. Hancock, Chairman

r. Hancock:

Ladies and gentlemen, the public hearing of the Quetico Advisory Committee of Thunder Bay will come to order and open at this moment. As you are aware we've been to Fort Frances and to Atikokan and as a result, because of the long sessions and the late times that we finish and the distance that we have to travel, one to two members of our committee have not arrived but they will join us as the morning proceeds. At the previous hearings I have taken the time to give the rules of order again and I think I will repeat them in Thunder Bay also. The Committee has received approximately two-hundred and thirty briefs, in fact it's about two-hundred and thirty-five, I think, now, and all these were made available to the members of the Committee and the individual members have read them. These public hearings are designed for the purpose of providing the public with the opportunity to express their views and opinions to the Committee prior to the preparation of management guidelines for Quetico Provincial Park. To that end the hearing will provide opportunity for people to speak in support of a brief previously presented and read by the Committee, speak in lieu of a brief as a presentation on behalf of an individual or a group. In either case, the time limit for the presentation will be ten minutes. The same speaker or organization may speak at one hearing only unless invited by the Committee to appear again. The members of the Committee only have the privilege of asking questions of those appearing before the Committee and the Chairman may, at his discretion restrict, and consequently determine the time allowed for this purpose. The members of the Committee will address the Chair for permission to speak and answers will be referred to the Chair who receives the information requested on behalf of the Committee. The order of appearance before the Committee has been assigned as much as possible in advance and at this particular time we usually read it so that you know in what order you have been assigned and for the morning session we have at the moment six names: Mr. Mior, Lumber & Sawmill Workers Union; Steve Lukinuk, representative of the Thunder Bay Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Hardy of the Canadian Audubon Society; Mr. Addison of the Save Quetico Committee; Mr. Gareau of the United Steelworkers International and Mr. F. A. Sjonnesen. In the afternoon Mr. Widnall, Mr. Hearnden of the Ontario Professional Foresters, Dr. George Clark, Mr. Bartholomew

Canadian Institute of Foresters, Northwestern Section. Mr. D. C. McKillop, Miss Arna Lie of Knox United Church and Mr. Thompson, of Kakabeka Timber, Mr. Terry Peet and Miss Roxanne Merits. I know before the end of the day that I am going to be sued for the pronunciation of the names. You will have to forgive me but I have been sued a few times for that before, usually in connection with bowling trophies. I don't know why the long names always win bowling trophies, but it seems they do. In the evening we are seeing a short film and a presentation from Mr. Jack Hanna, followed by: Mr. Williams - a personal brief, Mr. Warren Moore Northwestern Timber Operators, Mr. Moran, Mr. Keith Denis, Mr. Littlejohn, Mr. Martin, Mr. Bocking - Mrs. Bocking from the Thunder Bay Field Naturalists and Mr. Chapple also from the Thunder Bay Field Naturalists. Now one of them will have to speak on behalf of the Field Naturalists the other one would have to speak on a personal basis. Now I repeat those so that anybody else who desires to appear before the Committee - there are forms available. Mr. Secretary where are you keeping your forms? At the back door. You can use these forms and leave them with the Secretary who is this breath of spring on my right here Mr. Ferguson, and they can be added to the lists. Now you will have to realize that a large number of names and ah with that many the ten minute restriction, while in some cases we are not too hard fast with it, we probably will have to be fairly adherent to that time limit in this particular case. Now in the previous hearings we have introduced the members of our Committee and I as Chairman, Mr. Hancock, as I am probably fairly well known to people, Mr. McIntosh, our Vice Chairman, is having a tooth extracted at the moment. I know he will be in perfect humour when he arrives here to assist me on the Quetico Centre. Dr. Berry, Chairman of the Conservation Council of Ontario is unable to be with us. We have with us though, Dr. Braun from Thunder Bay, we have Mr. Jessiman who must be hoarse from speaking on the radio. I heard him all the way down from Atikokan this morning. Mr. Jessiman insists that he represents Fort William. I have been trying to pawn him off on Thunder Bay for the last two hearings and our chief ----- where is the chief today? Oh I'm sorry. Mr. Jourdain from Lac Lacroix, Mr. Lovink from Ottawa. I did ask them to raise their hands at the other hearings so I assume that they are doing so at this one. Mr. Phillips, you're from Thunder Bay, Mr. Patrick Reid, the MPP from the Fort Frances area is somewhere on the way and Mr. John Ridley from Toronto, Mr. Stokes, MPP from Schreiber Ontario who is also he says representative of Thunder Bay and Mr. Tibbits from Fort Frances is also not able to be with us. He is busy building a bridge from International Falls to Fort Frances this morning and my Vice-Chairman Mr. McIntosh has now arrived with his tooth, I hope out, and is comfortable. I would also just like to say that we have been through two previous hearings and you will realize that a great number of the questions that

ordinarily might be asked at this hearing have already been asked and answers given. So that if you notice a dirth of what might be rather obvious questions being asked by the Committee members it is because the questions have been previously asked and answered. So don't think that you are being slighted by any means. The other point that I very quickly would mention of interest, in addition to the numerous briefs we have received of course many letters, the total I think at the moment is three-thousand eight-hundred and eighty-three. For statistics purposes we divided them into adults and students. The adults totalled fourteen-hundred and seventeen. They were I would say roughly 70% in favour of wilderness. The students totalled two-thousand four-hundred and sixty-six and the interesting part of that is that of those letters two-thousand and seventy four came from the United States' children. Gentlemen we are prepared now to start the actual hearing and the first on our list is Mr. Mior representing the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union. Don't be afraid to correct me if I mispronounce your name. Oh you can go about half way between if you like. We really don't care who you face Mr. Mior, as long as we can hear you.

Mr. Mior:

Mr. Chairman Members of this Committee. On behalf of the Northern Ontario District Council of Lumber & Sawmill Workers Union it is my pleasure to express our appreciation for having had the opportunity of presenting first of all a brief outlining our analysis and our position in respect to this matter of which you are charged with at this particular time. In addition we want to express our appreciation for having the opportunity of submitting further information to support the statements that we have made in our brief and also to give further argument. Now firstly the the area set aside as Quetico Provincial Park must serve the purpose for which it is set aside. Now we are going to repeat that purpose because we think it is very essential when we are dealing with the matter of Quetico that this is kept first and foremost in mind and the statement is, and it is for this purpose. "Be reserved and set aside -apart as a public park and forest reserve fish and game reserve health resort and fishing ground for the benefit, advantage and enjoyment of the people of Ontario and for the protection of the fish, bird, game and fur-bearing animals therein." Now our position in our brief is that the cutting and removing of mature and over-mature trees in certain areas must be carried out in order to ensure forest and wild-life in the future. We have at this particular time been successful in organizing forest fire suppression to the extent that we now have to take a look at adverse effects of having done so, because the forests of Quetico are not of a natural regeneration but rather they are the results of interruptions by forest fire and timber cutting



which gave us our forests as we have them today and that commercial logging as it is carried out at present can be carried out without destroying recreational values on a long term basis. Therefore, it is not incompatible with recreational uses and it is on this point is that there is very restrictive regulations set up for the cutting, the removing of the mature and over-mature trees and I'll be dealing with the matter of mature and over-mature trees later on in my opening remarks. Now when I've made that statement on the commercial logging it is in the Jim Mathieu licenced area which is approximately this portion of the park. It is an area which is the least used for recreational purposes and the reason for it is that it is practically inaccessible. The only access that we have that is possible is a few canoe routes through creeks and some of these creeks are not even navigatable for canoes. And that is the main reason why this area has - is the least used, and also it is the least used because by comparing to the beauty and natural scenic values of other portions of the park and by comparison to this is less attractive. There are more attractive areas shall we say and this area is less attractive. Now salvage operations of workable wood in certain areas must be carried out in order to reduce fire and investment hazards and to improve scenic recreational values by restoring available environment for regeneration of forests and preservations of wildlife. In this respect without getting in to the forest itself at this particular time it is to be noted that our wildlife, the bouncing animals, the moose, are in this area and outside of the park and the red deer are on the western side outside of the park and they are habitate cut-over areas because it is the cut-over areas that gives them the food that they require. Now in the waste there is approximately two-hundred and fourteen-thousand cords estimated of an annual allowable cut. This is what this whole area in terms of forest will produce. Two-hundred and fourteen thousand cords of wood will meet approximately the requirements of the new pulp and paper mill which is currently being constructed by Boise-Cascade at Fort Frances. This is what we are speaking of and these are the size and the volume of the terms in which we speak of when we state two-hundred and fourteen thousand cords. Now the age class of these forests, that is the trees in the forests, we find that the spruce and jack pine, the largest areas as covered by the spruce and jack pine, the jack pine and spruce is between sixty-one and eighty years of age in that group and eighty-one to a hundred years age class. It should be noted that there is a quick drop-off after the age one-hundred years of age and the reason for that is that the jack pine reaches maturity around eighty years of age and spruce around one-hundred. These are about the maximum years that we use. The overall area of Quetico,

the age class that is in the area, the largest area which in effect is 62% of the total area is in the age class of forty-one to sixty years and this is taking in all species poplar and birch all hardwoods along with soft woods. It is between forty-one and sixty years and sixty-one and eighty years age class, taking into consideration that we brought into the hardwoods in these figures; poplar has a life expectancy or reaches maturity in this particular area around forty years of age. If you look at the figures you will find that there is a very quick drop-off of poplar after the age forty. The timber that we have there, because it was the result of forest fires in previous cuttings, is the patches of forest are in distinctive age class patches and what it means is this; that once it reaches maturity, it all reaches mature age and the natural process is that after it has reached the age of maturity and what we call over-mature, it tumbles to the ground. And just as soon as there is an opening of dropping to the ground or any part of this patch dropping to the ground the remainder all tumbles with it and the surprising part of it is the rule, the general rule is if we are fortunate enough to have some younger trees in the midst of this whole umbrella tumbling down they too are destroyed. This then, in that particular area creates a fire hazard and an investment hazard. The chances of it regenerating itself are practically zero if it is left alone of the same species. What we generally get in these particular areas is what we call brush. It is willows and what have you. The wildlife moves out of these areas. They must move out as a necessity for food. Now involved in this whole question there are approximately the jobs of two-hundred, two-hundred and fifty of our members who are employed in the saw mill which is located of Jim Mathieu Lumber Limited at Sapawe and the cutting of forests or trees out of the park mature and over-mature trees. Currently in this particular area the volume with the allowable cut of the spruce and jack pine species is approximately forty-thousand cords per annum. The average take for the past ten years is approximately twenty-one to twenty-two thousand cords per annum. Now what it means is simply this that we are now, that is the operations of Jim Mathieu Lumber Limited, are now practically a straight salvage operation because the trees the areas in which they are moving in of mature and over-mature trees stand are now all reaching over-maturity age and therefore are tumbling to the ground. In effect it can be said that in the Jim Mathieu licenced area it is a semi-salvage operation at this particular time and if the take out of that area is less than forty-thousand in future, we can expect that it will eventually turn out to be a complete salvage operation. Now our position has been, in respect to the remainder of the park area and that is Jean Lake which was formerly known as the O & M volume agreement area which comprises of this portion of the park, our position is that because this is an area which, if you examine the map you can readily see the chain of



lakes linked together forming the boundaries , the north and north west boundaries of the park, and also a chain of lakes linked together which forms interior water routes and for this reason we believe that it is practically impossible to carry out commercial logging, that is, logging by commercial logging methods of today without destroying recreational and scenic values. For this reason, our position has been that in this particular area for reasons of trying to maintain our course and balance and to reduce the forest fire hazards and investation and that is that salvage operations be carried out. Now we know in terms of dollars and cents, we know that on a straight salvage method of operation in that particular area of over-mature trees we know that the market price will not be sufficient to meet the costs of removing that wood. This means subsidization and for this reason we recommend to this Committee that they consider that a Crown Corporation be established for to carry out this salvage operation. In the Hunter Island area our recommendation is that the, that particular area be controlled by rules and regulations which are generally applicable to the primitive park zones. However, we know that this is a physical impossibility because there - I'm speaking in full terms because in this particular area logging operations have been carried out, in addition to that to be able to carry out logging operations there have been dams constructed as a whole series and network of dams been constructed to float the timber out of that area in the early nineteen-hundreds. The landscape has been altered and then we have another factor that we must always bear in mind and that is that we must take the necessary precautions of preventing forest fires to start with on the one hand, and on the other hand, in this particular area we believe that commercial logging cannot possibly be carried out, neither can salvage operations be carried out without destroying something. We therefore state that our position on whether we have this over mature timber falling to the ground where there is bad areas of it and where it creates fire hazards that the Department of Lands and Forests moves into the area and burns it out under controlled forest fire burning. We have another problem in this particular area, Hunter's Island, which can not go undetected at this particular time and that is that there is a certain amount of bud worm investation and as we have bud worm investation we know the difficulty we have had in trying to contain bud worm investation along - aside from trying to eliminate it and here again it may require some definite action on the part of the Department of Lands and Forests to try and contain the bud worm infestation so as it will not spread throughout the park and throughout other areas adjoining the park. Now if Jim Mathieu Lumber Limited denies the limit of twenty-thousand cords of wood annually to be removed from this particular area it is reasonable to expect because this accounts for approximately one third of his total wood requirements for the saw mill at Sapawe. It is reasonable then that if Jim Mathieu's saw mill



operations had to be reduced to two-thirds of its present capacity of productions it would have to close down. This would mean the loss of two-hundred to two-hundred and fifty jobs at this particular time. Now, in addition to that, I want to point out to you Mr. Chairman and members of this Committee that for reasons that very recently Jim - O. & M was advised that they would not be permitted to operate on that part which is now known as the Jean Lake area which was going to account for approximately twenty-six thousand cords of bulk wood to meet the requirements of the mill operations at Fort Frances that they have to move out of this area, that is the Atikokan area and seek this wood from elsewhere. Presently, the information that we have on hand is that it isn't going to be produced in Ontario, and we are quite bitter because here again, it means loss of jobs in Ontario and we believe that these losses of jobs are unnecessary. We believe that some of the salvage operations to be carried out in the Jean Lake area as per our recommendations we believe will bring back some of our jobs back to Ontario. Now, then again, we have to bear in mind that there is a loss if Jim Mathieu Lumber Limited had to close down. There is a loss of a payroll in approximately one million and six-hundred thousand dollars per annum along with all the other of the attended cost of operations of this description which would mean that loss to the economy of that particular area because approximately all of the employees employed both in woods and in sawmills are employees who live in the town of Atikokan or the adjacent territories. This would mean that they would have to move out of that area, lose their homes and what have you to seek employment in other areas as job opportunities in that particular area are practically zero. Thank-you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Hancock: Thank-you Mr. Mior. Some of the members of the Committee I think would like to ask you some questions. Mr. Jessiman will you use the microphones please, not because we cannot hear you but because we want your words recorded for posterity.

Mr. Jessiman: Thank-you very much, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Mior, in your opening remarks. you mentioned that the - you were in agreement with the original intent of the park and that you would ban hunting trapping fishing from that area, is that correct?

Mr. Mior: No, if you look at the recommendations set forth, you'll see that the question of wildlife, we recommend that the Department of Lands and Forests, because they have been successful by their present programme and policy and practice, that they continue as they have been doing so and it is our understanding that some trapping is being carried out at this particular time, and that would continue under their direction as to what extent they would

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permit it.

Mr. Jessiman: The second question that I would ask is that in your remarks also you say that the northeast corner or the corner that is known as the Jim Mathieu area is less attractive than the other three quarters approximately of the park. The question in my lap posing is that less attractive in whose eye?

Mr. Mior: It's less attractive - our park travellers, the majority by far travel by boat, water routes and for this reason it is less attractive because it is not as readily accessible by boat as other areas, and the second one is that when the users of parks, they desire to travel through a park and examine all the lakes, shores, timber stands, forests which are along the shore-lines of the water routes. They very seldom move inward, that is from the water routes on foot. Now it is obvious if we look at this particular area that our water routes connecting lakes, rivers, do not connect as long portages as is necessary to portage canoes over-in some cases trails that are not brushed out and what have you.

Mr. Jessiman: The third question that I would like your opinion on is the expression on the age of maturity of a tree regardless of what species, but you did mention spruce. Now in harvesting a crop, a black spruce swamp that has taken a hundred years to produce, how would you replace the growth in the black spruce swamp? and harvest it?

Mr. Mior: Well, I think that there is one factor to be considered at this particular time that the logging operations that are taking place do not take place on the low land or in the swamp areas as you're speaking. They are taking place in the higher land where the spruce is only a part of the, I forget what the ratio is, but the spruce is only part of the stand that is being removed. The low land such as swamps are very seldom touched throughout this whole area. They're remaining standing.

Mr. Jessiman: Thank-you. Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Hancock: Any questions? Dr. Braun.

Dr. Braun: Mr. Mior, I believe you said that the company lost the cutting rights to approximately twenty-two thousand cords per year in the park. The J B. Mathieu operations would have to close down. Suppose they were to retain those rights? Are you saying then that they could operate on an indefinite basis, is that the understanding or would it still be a limited operation?

Mr. Mior: Well, it's limited to the current, the study as it's recorded indicated that forty-thousand cords per annum can be taken out

of there on a continuous basis. This is what the study shows. The amount that has been removed, the average over the past ten years is twenty-one thousand and six-hundred some, between twenty-one thousand and twenty-two thousand cords. This means that there is a back-log building up because they are not removing the total allowable cut. It is true that a lot of this timber is allowable to cut at this particular time and should be cut continuously will be lost because it will reach maturity and then it will die and if it's not picked up it's lost completely.

Mr. Hancock: Any further questions? Mr. Lovink.

Mr. Lovink: Mr. Mior I was very interested in what you said but at the same time it frightened me terribly because I'm not a forester; I know next to nothing about these things. I only love nature as such. I quite understand that lumbering has an advantage in the sense of maybe economical advantages and commercial and I admit that lumbering might have advantages in cutting and then trying to rejuvenate with the trees which you want for commercial purposes. But I find it difficult to accept that and if that is so I would be more frightened that if there would be no lumbering at all in Quetico Park the whole park would be doomed. That is what exactly your theoretical and technical explanation makes us to understand then because there would be nothing left. There would be windfalls, there would be fire there would be rotten wood. there would be nothing left. Now this I cannot readily accept because in that case we would just not accept that nature in itself can rejuvenate in the way nature wants it, instead of the way the lumber companies want it. That is the thing I fear.

Mr. Mior: If I left that impression, sir, it was not intentional. All my remarks were addressed to the facts as the case is. In other words, the - in examining the records very closely of the surveys that have been made and having spent my whole life in this area, fifty-four years of it, and having spent the last thirty-five years directly in woods operations and in - the last eighteen years in representing the people who work in the woods, having to deal with it, live with it, day in - day out, I look at Quetico that is when I look at the vegetation, I look at it and draw comparisons as to what is the effects that is what - what about our vegetation elsewhere? We find that the same facts prevail in Quetico as elsewhere. As I pointed out that forests that we have there currently is not the natural process for instance that we have trees, small large and in all different classes and as the larger ones, the older ones topple the other ones take their place because in number or in proportion the stand itself - the forest stand itself can preserve itself and continue to regenerate itself.



This is not the case of the largest part of the forest stands in Quetico and it is for this reason we have to examine it in that light. This is what I have examined. Now the one question that Mr. Jessiman had asked me and it was related to this ----

Mr. Hancock: Will you please just answer Mr. Lovink.

Mr. Mior: O.K.

Mr. Hancock: Your questions were answered were they not Mr. Jessiman?

Mr. Jessiman: Yes.

Mr. Mior: and it is for this reason, now if we look at where we have one age group so to speak area once it reaches maturity it tumbles to the ground and I brought the point up that we have forest fire suppression at this time in practice. It was the forest fires that brought your forests as they now stand. If we now remove forest fires from regenerating it, then we know that the inevitable is that it will develop into other tree species, brush - and I've mentioned that and this is one. I don't think that us as a public would like to see a park area because of default on our part - it has been let go to waste. This is the position I was taking.

Mr. Hancock: Thank-you, Mr. Mior: Mr. Phillips has a quick question I hope.

Mr. Phillips: Yes, Mr. Mior, among your very interesting proposals was one concerning a crown corporation operating in the Jean Lake area on a sort of a limited type of tree harvesting. In Fort Frances we were told something about the Amik Association which is helping to organize and to give overall guidance to Indian corporations in an effort to help the Indians win economic emancipation and the manager of the band in proximity to Quetico, said that his people do not want to come into the urban areas. They are settled and established in their own environment and there they wish to stay. They would like, however, to be rid of any welfare or any dole and to be independent and self-sustaining. Would your members sir, be adverse to an Indian corporation being a substantial factor in the kind of an operation you propose on behalf of whoever they sell the wood to?

Mr. Mior: Well, the one reason why we select a Crown Corporation is because it's presumed that the Crown Corporation would be under the direct control of the Department of Lands and Forests and then as I pointed out that the cost the market price of the product would not meet the cost. Envisaged in that would be that the Crown Corporation may have to do other work such as a straight ah--well what we call salvage - it would be- they may be used assisting the Department of Lands and Forests carrying out a

fire, forest fire, to control forest fires in certain areas. What we envisage is that these will be combinations and it is for this reason that we say that it will be a Crown Corporation because there would have to be subsidization. There now, the question that you ask directly with some organization being established and saying we'll move in and we'll salvage this timber, well the first thing that we have to bear in mind and that is that each organization has certain problems of their own and we don't think that it would be required - that it would be controlled, we'll say the corporation formed or controlled by any groups, individual groups, because what we envisage is that the people of that area would be the employees of the Crown Corporation doing this work and this is one of the very reasons why we say that this has - is feasible because there are people in that area who can do this work.

Mr. Hancock: I think Mr. Phillips was asking if your membership would object to I assume primarily because these would be non-union people cutting the trees.

Mr. Mior: Well in our proposition because this wood is going to go to market this salvage wood is going to go to market along with commercial wood from the Jim Mathieu. This is wood that is going to be marketed and for this reason we take the position that it will be done - carried out under union rates and conditions because it is competitive work.

Mr. Hancock: I think that was the answer you wanted.

Mr. Phillips: Yes. That's right.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. McIntosh I'll give you about ten seconds. How's your tooth?

Mr. McIntosh: The tooth is fine. How many members are there in the district council, Mr. Mior?

Mr. Mior: Approximately nine-thousand spread over all of Northern Ontario from North Bay westward to the Manitoba boundary.

Mr. McIntosh: Then do you have an executive board of some kind?

Mr. Mior: Yes It's a council of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union made up of the three locals that are affiliated to the council.

Mr. McIntosh: How many people would be on that council?

Mr. Mior: The council itself?

Mr. McIntosh: Yes.

Mr. Mior: Directly, it would be approximately twenty-five.

Mr. McIntosh: Of that number how many - would all of them have participated in this brief and read it over and agreed with its contents?

Mr. Mior: Oh yes. This brief was prior to it being drafted, this whole question was dealt with at a council meeting to a great extent and all of those points have been carried out and presented in a brief where points that had been the policy and practice of the council.

Mr. Hancock: Now if Mr. McIntosh is satisfied you should stop right there cause he's - while you're ahead.

Mr. McIntosh: A very different kind of question. As a man who has been associated with the woods industry for I guess most of your life one of the things that's said is that the forest management practices on a - generate perpetual yield. In your experience what would you say is the success rate of planting new trees?

Mr. Mior: That is, are you speaking of mortality in the particular ones that have been planted, is this your question?

Mr. McIntosh: Yes.

Mr. Mior: It indicates - I don't know what the overall figure is, we have as low as five year studies, we have as low as 5% on a five-year study and we have, I believe it is somewhere around the 10% in some areas.

Mr. McIntosh: Is that survival rate?

Mr. Mior: Survival - NO - loss mortality.

Mr. McIntosh: Then 90% survival?

Mr. Mior: Yes that is right.

Mr. McIntosh: Thank-you.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Reid did you have a question?

Mr. Reid: I don't want to argue with you about that Mr. Mior. Just one question. Does your union represent the men currently working in the Sapawe mill and in the woods operation around - that supplies the mill?

Mr. Mior: That is correct. They are under collective agreement with Jim Mathieu Lumber Limited.



Mr. McIntosh: And your union represents them?

Mr. Mior: That's right.

Mr. McIntosh: Did they - those men at that particular mill have any hand or any suggestions in preparing this brief today?

Mr. Mior: Oh - they certainly did! I can assure you.

Mr. Hancock: I think gentlemen that we are going to have to give somebody else an opportunity. Thank-you very much Mr. Mior. A very interesting presentation.

Mr. Mior: Thank-you Mr. Chairman, Thank-you members.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Lukinuk representing the Thunder Bay Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Lukinuk: Mr. Chairman, I appear before you as spokesman on behalf of the Thunder Bay Chamber of Commerce and if you have our brief before you by way of preliminaries I am not going to read it. I am going to make some verbal submission which have been typed and which we will leave with your committee and as I said, if you have read it the first thing that I wish you to note is that on page 8 on one of the schedules we've shown schedule XI as the reference and it should be schedule VI. Secondly, we find that we have had our brief endorsed by the following bodies, and I believe that one of the members of the committee that I am connected with have a file with you - endorsements of our brief and I don't know whether ----

Mr. Hancock: We had those this morning.

Mr. Lukinuk: Well, then quickly I will state I also will represent the: Kenora and District Chamber of Commerce, the Emo Chamber of Commerce, the Manitou Chamber of Commerce the Terrace Bay Chamber of Commerce, the Red Lake and district Chamber of Commerce, and there is some material before you from the Sioux Lookout Chamber of Commerce. Therefore my submission in the brief before you is that in good conscience it should be given careful consideration and maximal weight in your final conclusions. Since it represents the position taken by a substantial proportion, if virtually not all of the business community of Northwestern Ontario. My submission further to you in connection with this report is that the very composition of your Committee indicates that Quetico Park basically belongs to the people of Northwestern Ontario. In this brief there is a schedule in relationship to the national parks policy indicating that three-hundred miles is more or less the effective distance of utilization of parks. This being

the case I wish to emphasize conclusion number one in our brief. That conclusion is maximum weight should be placed not on the North American, not on this thirty-two hundred American students who have written to you, but on the Northwestern Ontario people and in particular even, I carry that farther, you should place more weight on our opinion than on the opinion of some persons from, let us say, Southwestern Ontario or Southeastern Ontario.

Now my first comment is that your Committee is to make recommendations as to the future of this park. Now in that regard, basically the opinion of all of the people that I represent and our brief was prepared by a Committee of some eighteen or twenty people in a standing committee of the Thunder Bay Chamber. It was approved by that Committee. It was then submitted to the Directors of the local chamber. We have eleven-hundred membership more or less. The Directors unanimously approved it and as I indicated, it has been approved by numerous outside Chambers. And this opinion of these people is that the present classification of this park is the best land use of the area involved. If Quetico has a problem, it is need to classify the park in detail and as is indicated in this brief, and if I do nothing more, and if your Committee does nothing more than this, we urge you to recommend to the Minister that the Canada Land Inventory people make an assessment and inventory of the Quetico area. Frankly, it is inconceivable to me that this Committee or anyone for that matter, could make any recommendation to the Minister unless an assessment and detailed inventory of this area is made. And the only way that I know it can be made on a reasonable cost basis is to use the land inventory plan. That in regard to the previous indication as to the classification of the park, I feel it is my duty to warn the members of your Committee who perhaps may already have had these thousands of letters and hundreds of briefs, that your mind is made up to a considerable degree as to the future of this park. My warning is that is, in fact, the Minister ultimately creates a primitive designation for the entire park, or even Hunter Island, a straight primitive classification of the current classification used by the department, that the very people who are today clamoring for a change in this classification, will be the first people ten to twenty years hence who will blame the members of your committee for the closing of this park to the average taxpayer. There is a very heavy onus upon you and it is submitted that it is a function of your Committee to decide this and the thing that you should remember is not the function

of the Province of Ontario as we know the duties of a province now to provide such parks that is isolated single use, restricted primitive parks in accessible areas. The result of this is that the natural resources of such area are taken away from the people of the province whereas historically, if you will examine the park concept in Canada, historically, if there are such exclusive use areas set aside for parks in large areas they should be paid for by all of the people of Canada and not primarily by the residents of Northwestern Ontario who live within a reasonable distance of this park. It relates back to the point that I was trying to bring to the Committee before. Somebody has to bear the burden of this park. My submission to you is that the prime burden are those people within three-hundred miles and I as a resident and my children as residents and taxpayers of Thunder Bay, I don't get any benefit out of Ipperwash Park, I get no benefit out of Algonquin, therefore my park is Quetico, my park is the local park. I am the one that is concerned. Now, along that line and this may be parochial because I do represent the Thunder Bay Chamber of Commerce, we would strongly urge your Committee to look wider than this park. If you're are going to have proper land use concepts, you must fit this park into the overall concept of what's going on in Northwestern Ontario. And as is indicated in the recommendation in the green portion of the brief, we ask you to ask the Minister to reserve a portion of the district of Thunder Bay immediately to the east of Quetico Park in the area known as the Northern Lakes Management Area with the view of determining in due course, whether or not this area could be established as an easterly extension of Quetico Provincial Park with, of course, the present natural environment classification. In the brief that is before you from the Chamber there is some considerable reference and some schedules as to what is published in relationship to the Superior National Forests. Now I wish to warn the Committee again that the Superior National Forests is the sister area to Quetico Park. This area has multiple use concepts. This American area has a great deal of development use and timber production. Now, if Quetico is reclassified as a primitive park, an imbalance will have been created of such proportions that only chaos would result. With the costs of enforcement, with the actual costs of enforcement being almost unmanageable, or a burden of such proportion as to be ridiculous, we would have on one side of a river broad use, on the other side of the river we would have completely restricted scientific walk-in type uses, and my submission to you is that this is untenable to the people of this area. Now, just in case some of the non-local members of the Committee feel that I'm overly sensitive as to the persons whose opinions should bear weight regarding the future of this park, I would ask you if you do nothing else, to take a careful examination of the final schedule in this brief. This is brief showing the names and addresses of the people that were involved in the Mathieu bankruptcy. I know of nothing else.



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Have a look at those addresses. There are very few Toronto addresses. There is only --- awh -- American addresses. There is a few Montreal addresses. Those addresses are Atikokan, Fort Frances, Thunder Bay. These are the people who have been carrying the cost of Quetico Park on their back. These are the people that have been named in the bankruptcy. These are the people that are suffering and have a good look at their addresses. They have been carrying Quetico Park on their shoulders without the North American resident or the Southern Ontario people and all of a sudden, these people are telling us what to do with our park. Now, in relationship to your rules, there has been some points made by others and I can't tell you by whom, that I'd like to comment upon if you'll let me.

Mr. Hancock: I'll give you two minutes, Mr. Lukinuk ---three?

Mr. Lukinuk: I think I can do it in two to three minutes. There are two points basically, Mr. Chairman, and firstly, I believe the allowable cut has been bandied around before your Committee to a considerable degree, and gentlemen, I ask you to make a careful examination of these words, for as I read, or as I understand what has been submitted to you, there has been a mixing of apples and oranges. Now what I mean is that the allowable cut figure has been given to you on some type of base that we have a vast allowable cut in Northwestern Ontario and it is being underused. This, of course is correct. But what you may not understand is that the allowable cut as given to you, as I understand it includes all the hardwood species, not just the species that we are presently able to use. The allowable cut as I understand it of the commercial species that we are able to use, that is, spruce and jack pine, is very very near its utilization rate within an economic distance. Now, this is particularly true of the Jean Lake working circle, and the Mathieu proportion. Now, accordingly, if you relate this to the species that are presently economically able to be used, the volume, the allowable cut volume out of Quetico Park, and I say, deliberately, the whole of Quetico Park, have a significant economic importance to the woodlands industry. Now, my second submission to you is, and I think there was some question placed here to the previous speaker, the question of the fire danger in relationship to cut areas and un-cut areas. What I wish you to be reminded of is that in speaking of these things and in writing of them, the speakers have indicated well, if we have a fire risk, after cutting, is that fire risk not the same risk as you would have in a blow down succession situation where there was no cutting? At first flash it appears to be the same thing. But if you would examine the historical background of our disastrous fires in the whole of Northern Ontario you will find that the risk is when you have large, large areas of homogenous similar type situations, so that if no timber is cut at all in Quetico,

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at some stage you are going to have large, large homogenous areas either blown down, bud-worm damage, and that is when the catastrophe starts. With a progression of cutting you are going to have the same risk. But it is going to be on small areas on an annual base which ultimately will not create a large, large area with this very great risk. And the other factor that you might say is what's going to happen to Hunter's Island or Hunter Island, if you examine this area carefully, you'll see what I'm saying. The department's figures indicate the water percentage there is 23%. I'm sure that someone has already told you that there are shoreline reserves for all water, something in the vicinity of 400%. So if you add the area that cannot be cut in parks anyway, the shore-line reserve to the water area, you come to approximately a 50 to 60% water or a 50 to 60% water and non-cuttable area. Therefore, in that area despite that the chances of a catastrophe are very very low due to geography. Now I think my three minutes is up, although I had a few more comments. I'd be pleased to answer any questions if there are any.

Mr. Hancock:

Thank-you, Mr. Lukinuk. I might say very quickly that the Committee has spent considerable time studying the Northern Light section and we've also studied Superior National Parks, having had a gentleman up from that area, so -- and, some of the information that you have given us we have already have had, of course. I would like to compliment the Thunder Bay Chamber of Commerce on an excellent brief and presentation and I don't know --- are there any questions from the Committee? Mr. McIntosh.

Mr. McIntosh:

Mr. Lukinuk, in -- are you a fairly new member of the Thunder Bay Chamber of Commerce?

Mr. Lukinuk:

Well, I've paid for it for fifteen or eighteen years.

Mr. McIntosh:

O.K. It's good that you are paid. I didn't mean that. In 1953 at the Northwestern Associated Chambers of Commerce, there was a resolution passed and a permanent committee set up to --- which really led to the Quetico Park as we know it now and among the recommendations of this group which were later endorsed by the province, was the withdrawal of all the mining and lumbering and so on in the Park. Now in that group, that did that--that made that recommendation, who participated in the meetings were people like W.H. Splicer, C.W. King, John Andrews, Wilf Goodman, Porter Bailey, Harry Black; also involved someplace in the fringes were Ambridge of Abitibi and Steadman of Marathon Corporation. Something I guess, has happened between the time in which these people made a plea to the provincial government and I suspect likely that it was more than a plea, to have this area set aside

in the present. I find it difficult to see the essentially the same body taking almost the opposite stand.

Mr. Lukinuk: Firstly, as to people that you represent, that is that you have named there two names are on our present directory and are aware of the-- that I can recognize. I can only tell you that time rolls on like an ever rolling wave. Life must go on. We've got to update our positions. This is the present Chamber's position and what the Chamber did then surely does not bind us now. I don't know what they did. I know that they were active in establishing the park, bringing it to its current stage. We're taking this position now and it's unequivocal.

Mr. McIntosh: Thank-you.

Mr. Hancock: Anybody else? Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: I don't usually editorialize before I ask a question but I think in this case it is necessary. Mr. Lukinuk did mention that there was no forest inventory capability studies taken of the park and I would like to correct that.

Mr. Lukinuk: No I did not say that. I did not use the word forest. If I said that I am wrong. I did say Canada Land Inventory. Forest inventory is in the schedule there. We culled it from the briefs. It's there as scheduled if you'll look at it. We have it.

Mr. Stokes: I just want to make the comment that study is in the hands of the Committee and the recreational study will be in our hands very shortly. I would like to ask a question. I didn't get a chance to ask the previous speaker and I think, in view of your remarks, it is appropriate that I can ask you. Would, in your opinion, because of the low capability for recreational use of the Matthew Limit, would your Chamber be adverse to removing that section of the park from the recreational aspects of the park that is, trade off a section that is more conducive to a wilderness experience for the area that is so important to the Jim Matthew Lumber Co. and the people who work there.

Mr. Lukinuk: This question I cannot answer on behalf of the Chamber, I can only answer personally, and I must say to you immediately, under the concepts of the law that I have regarding parks, to delimit a park area, if you think this Committee has problems in relationship to changing of zoning of parks, it is almost impossible as I understand the law of the Province of Ontario. Now to eliminate a park from any area that has been designated as park as to a trade ---you are saying can we trade something off? What's the opinion of the Chamber? I can't answer that. The only position the Chamber has taken is not in relationship to the presence or absence of the Jim Matthew situation,



the Chamber takes the position that this is a park in which we have a significant interest, an economic interest, and on a planning basis, the same as you would plan a zone in the city, the best economic use of this park in total is the existing classification. If there is a problem, the problem is, in significant detail, as we say in our brief. We need a man with a shotgun on the pictograph situation in the southwestern corner of the park. We need a man with a shotgun there to protect them. But in other portions of the park, logging is proper. In other portions of the park, snowmobiling is proper. In other portions of the park, other things are proper and this is the land use - the Canada Land Inventory I'm talking about and it is something completely different than the forest inventory of which I think you are speaking of.

Mr. Hancock: Thank-you, Mr. Lukinuk. Mr. Reid, one quick question.

Mr. Reid: I have a couple of quick questions, Mr. Chairman. Number one, Mr. Lukinuk, your preliminary remarks or your remarks on behalf of the brief of the Thunder Bay Chamber, are they your own or have they been passed by the Chamber also?

Mr. Lukinuk: We have one, two, three, plus the secretary, plus, plus... They have not been passed by the Chamber because we did not have time. They are the remarks of the four people that have -----

Mr. Reid: Fine, thank-you. Another question, Mr. Lukinuk. You dwelt at great length on the fact that you have all the supporting letters from various chambers. Are you aware whether or not the Chambers gave a balanced approval to your brief? What I'm asking is did they look at both sides of the question or would all the information be for them only what was contained in your brief?

Mr. Lukinuk: Well, this is a matter of public record. I can only tell you what we did. Presumably, the ordinary members of the chambers in Northwestern Ontario is sufficiently wide awake to read the papers, on the balance. What we did was send them a copy of our brief and ask them for the endorsement and you have the endorsement. As to what went on in the minds of the Chambers and whether there was a vote 7-6, or 8-3, I can't tell you. I'm sorry.

Mr. Reid: Well, it has been my experience that--they--all the Chambers didn't take a balanced view but I just would like to ask you one rather facetious question. In the carat and stick approach to these problems would you say that you are an advocate of the stick approach or the carat approach?

Mr. Lukinuk: I haven't any idea of what you are talking about, I'm sorry.

Mr. Hancock: Thank-you very much Mr. Lukinuk. I suppose you could have

asked the same question to the Committee, whether they---- what Mr. Reid asked you.

Mr. Lukinuk: I probably have in my mind many times, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Hancock: We would like to have one more presentation before we adjourn. I know it is a little unfair to Mr. Hardy but if you would not mind coming up and defending the Canadian Audubon Society.

Mr. Hardy: Thank-you Mr. Chairman. As a national organization concerned with the management of Canada's natural resources in relation to human progress, the Canadian Audubon Society concentrates its attention on matters that come under Federal Administration or a general concern for the people of Canada as a whole. In view of this society, the fate of Quetico Provincial Park is of extreme interest to the people of Canada, if not to the world. We therefore welcome the opportunity of making a presentation for consideration by the Quetico Park Advisory Committee. You have had our brief for some time and I don't expect that you would like me to read it over and I have a supplementary statement that I would like to make.

Mr. Hancock: We would be pleased to hear that.

Mr. Hardy: I will summarize a very few points that were made in the official brief. First that Quetico Park be classified as a primitive park without delay, and secondly that a special unit be developed within the Parks Branch of the Department of Lands and Forests to conduct a search and develop policy for the management of natural environments. Over the last couple of days we have been watching the press reports and press releases on the hearings and very recently the statement which we would like to read. The Canadian Audubon Society welcomed the recommendation of this Committee last November which was accepted by the Government of Ontario regarding the volume agreement made by the Ontario Minnesota Paper Company in the northwest region of Quetico Park. This decision by the government freed 70% of Quetico from the threat of commercial logging. It paved the way for a reclassification of Quetico as a Class 1 primitive park, or so we understood. A satisfactory resolution for the future of the Domtar Jim Mathieu operations within the park would clear the decks for final decision. One possible solution which this Committee might consider in --is the subsidization by the government of the Sapawe Mill operations to cover additional costs that may be incurred by having to haul wood to the mill from other areas outside the park. Such subsidy would be guaranteed for a certain period of time until the future of the company and its work forces is resolved. In our brief,

we suggested that the Committee determine the costs of such subsidy and the relocation. We have heard of somewhere that might be in the neighbourhood of two-hundred thousand, two-hundred fifty thousand. But this has been unofficial and it has been very hard to arrive at a firm figure. We'll leave the taxpayers of this country-- of the province are willing to pay an amount in this order or at least a large portion of it over a specified period of time if it results in the removal of commercial logging from Quetico and the designation of this unique wilderness as a primitive park. Just as the public must be prepared to pay for anti-pollution measures which they are demanding, having to pay for them through increased taxing or increased costs of the product they buy and the in the Niagara escarpment they demanded that this be protected as an irreplaceable beauty spot and you have to expect to pay something for its protection. The Quetico park advisory committee having made this critical recommendation, to remove the volume agreement and having seen the government accept this decision has made an excellent beginning in the development of a master plan for Quetico that meets the needs of this and future generations. We trust that the Committee will resist the temptation to consider again its recommendations in the light of presentations made to it by Ontario Minnesota Paper Company and others during these hearings. We are disturbed to read that O. & M. after accepting, with every co-operation, according to the government statement, the government's decision on the volume agreement termination, now is wanting to get back into the park. According to a study by the Department of Lands and Forests, Ontario Minnesota has available to it sufficient wood, without requiring any from this area as under the volume agreement in the northwest corner of the park and that was confirmed by a deputy minister of Lands and Forests at a public meeting last November. Mr. Brunele said himself last January that the boundaries of the volume agreement area would be revised to exclude that portion of the park. In addition, we understand that Ontario Minnesota has terminated its negotiations with Domtar, Jim Matthew for the purpose of purchasing that company's operations. The Committee can surely come to but one conclusion. That is that Ontario-Minnesota does not need the forest resources of Quetico Park for its operations in the Rainy River region. The government obviously is of that opinion. The government has no reason to change its opinion now so shortly after making an announcement in January, despite the efforts of others who would like to get into the park again. The Canadian Audubon Society must regard any change of view by the Committee during the formulation of its final recommendation of the management plan for Quetico park as a breach of trust. We cannot see how with the announcement in January and then some discussion that perhaps this is not a final binding decision because in last November the Minister made it clear



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that it was a moratorium on the volume agreement and then it was strengthened by saying that the volume agreement had been withdrawn, and we feel that there must be some clarification here because it is very hard to consider plans for the park and its future unless we know what the basic data from which we are starting from. By your recommendation which was accepted and acted upon by the government of Ontario, this Committee provided new hope and realization that preservation of Quetico Park as a wilderness sanctuary is at last within reach and we implore your Committee to stand by this decision. Thank-you gentlemen.

Mr. Hancock: Thank-you, Mr. Hardy. Is there any questions from the Committee members for Mr. Hardy? Thank-you Mr. Hardy. I'm going to adjourn the hearing at this time until 2:00 o'clock and those who were scheduled for the morning session, if they are unable to come right after dinner at 2:00 we might have this information for the Secretary and possibly they can be scheduled for the evening session. Thank-you very much.

#### ADJOURN FOR LUNCH

2:00 P M.

#### -AFTERNOON SESSION -

Mr. Hancock: Ladies and gentlemen, we have been joined by regular Secretary, Mr. Thompson and you know the Committee and his bosses have been getting most of the honour and glory from this-these hearings. Well, that's using the terms rather loosely but the Committee really appreciates the work that Bob has done for us and the only reason he wasn't with us was that for a rather unique event in his family in that his wife gave birth to a baby girl and we congratulate them both and Bob, the Committee in their generosity, and it won't be on the expense account either has got a little gift for Mrs. Thompson. We'd like you to take this back to her and we have a fine gift for you too and to save you the embarrassment of opening it in front of everybody, I will tell you what's in it. There are several diapers, safety pins, a teething ring, a bottle and a nipple and these are all essential to good parenthood and particularly for fathers.

Mr. Thompson: They are for the baby though.

Mr. Hancock: They are for the baby, yes. You are expected to be able to use all of these so congratulations, Bob and Mrs. Thompson. I don't know whether the Committee member, Mr. Phillips wants to very quickly give you our suggestions for a name for the baby. I think we can spend two minutes on that. Lucky--

Mr. Phillips: It's been two seconds, Mr. Chairman, and I think it the first recommendation of this Committee I'm sure would be

unanimous and I'm quite sure would meet with the approbation of everyone that is here and whether Bob and his wife choose the name Camilla, Penelope or anything else, we insist and recommend strongly that at least the second name will be Miss Quetico Thompson.

Mr. Thompson: This is a rather unexpected pleasure and I want to take this opportunity to thank the Committee very much for their kind gifts.

Mr. Hancock: Thank-you Bob, this is what is known as planned parenthood. It precludes you from having any more children, I assume. We will resume the hearing and our next presentation is from Mr. Addison, who represents the Save Quetico Committee, from Thunder Bay.

Mr. Addison: Thank-you, Mr. Hancock: Mr. Chairman and Committee members, it gives me great pleasure to present this brief and I think the best I can do is to take and summarize the important points in the brief. I'll just quickly flip through it and do so. The Save Quetico Committee of Thunder Bay is an independent organization concerned with the present and future use of Quetico Park in particular and Ontario Provincial Parks in general. Our membership stands at over two-hundred fee-paying individuals in Thunder Bay and the surrounding area. That includes Fort Frances and Atikokan. The immediate goal of Save Quetico is the cessation of all logging in Quetico Park and the reclassification of Quetico as a primitive park as defined by the Department of Lands and Forests in 1967. We believe that there are sound aesthetic, cultural and historical scientific, moral and recreational arguments for designating Quetico primitive. We emphasize that the recreational values are not the most important. We believe that logging is incompatible with the primary functions of such a park. We know that many people and groups will ask and argue in diligent fashion and forthrightly for primitive classification. Our group realizes that a halt to commercial forest alone, could be detrimental to park values. Therefore, we make specific proposals for the future management of Quetico - a class I primitive park. In other words, where others have considered why a primitive park, we would like to consider HOW. We are advocating managed wilderness. Our ideas follow:

Management Proposals: We are aware that many of the following proposals are at variance with practices which may be allowed under the present primitive park classification. We support the primitive park classification at present because it ensures the cessation of logging and no further erosion of park values at the moment. We recognize, and we believe that the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests recognizes that the present

definition of a primitive park and primitive park practices is not ideal. We urge a re-defining of this classification to allow management practices based on sound ecological principles, as opposed to commercial principles, I stress sound ecological principles. The re-defining must ensure that the sole purpose of such practices is the continuance of primitive park values. We let the following recommendations indirectly define what a primitive park should be. A few guiding precepts can be stated here for though it may be implied in the term primitive, they are precepts to which all management precepts are related. The natural or near natural ecological evolution of primitive park should be allowed to continue. Quetico Park, is, in some respects a dynamic living whole. We are not proposing that it, or any portion of it be preserved, and I put preserved in quotation marks. Two, the prevention of ecological problems rather than correction of the problems requires the highest priority in managing the park. Planned human intervention in the natural order of things should be minimal, so while we are advocating managed wilderness we are saying that human intervention should be minimal. Wherever possible, it is preferable not to interfere at all. First, to deal with specifics now. Fire. We concur with all efforts currently made by the Department of Lands and Forests to suppress forest fires. However, the mere fact that fires are not allowed to burn is a significant intervention in the natural order. Fire rejuvenates the forest, prepares seed beds, reduces natural fuel and in many other ways not at all appreciated or understood, is beneficial to the forest. Suppression of fire therefore has some consequences which merit attention. We have considered them in detail in appendix I, and I would urge you if you haven't had time to do so that before you finally deliberate, that you try and find time to read appendix I. There is a belief that controlled prescribed burning is more acceptable than lumbering for forest rejuvenation and management in a primitive park. Towards this end, the Department of Lands & Forests was encouraged to increase its knowledge of the merits, limitations and associated problems of burning as a forest management practice. We visualize a master plan ensuring that over a period of years all parts of the park will have been burned and re-grown.

Pests and Diseases. Unless it is shown that pest build-up will have an extraordinary serious consequence on the surrounding areas, there should be no interference with the natural dynamic balance between pests and diseases as a host or associated organism.

Water Levels within the Park. We recommend that water levels be allowed to fluctuate naturally.

Fish and Wildlife. We recommend the least possible interference with or management of fish and wildlife population.



Recreational Use . . . . a most thorny problem. We expect this aspect of management to be a most difficult one. There appear to be few reliable precedents for controlling humans to ensure the continuance of primitive values. The pressures are such as to require this control if anything approaching a wilderness experience is to be available in Quetico Park.

Cost . . . . . The users of a primitive park must be prepared to pay for the privilege of having the area set aside solely for their use. Some cost should be reasonably born by the user and others by the province. Arriving at a reasonable figure would be an important role of the Management Advisory Committee, and this I'll talk about a little later. As a guide fire suppression and basic administration cost which are applicable across the province are probably provincial costs. For portage, kept maintenance, are certainly user costs.

Controlling Usage . . . . . Numbers of people in the park at any one time must be limited. Several factors may have to be considered in determining what these limits are. Almost certainly they would include how much usage can the environment be subjected to, without damaging it beyond its capacity to heal. Secondly, when has usage reached the degree when the impression to the user is no longer that of a wilderness or primitive experience. It should be apparent that user quotas will vary from lake to lake, portage to portage, and campsite to campsite. Therefore quotas by regions within the park as opposed to a general park quota, or a quota for each entrance point are recommended. Permit reservations ahead of time should be provided so that individual and family recreation plans could be made with the assurance of being able to have entrance to a specific region of the park for a specific period of time. We feel non-resident sur-charges should be avoided. Usage by outfitters should be restricted to have large portions of quotas filled in advance each year by outfitters particularly during peak family seasons would be undesirable and we would ask you to note that on our committee we have a number of members who are -- not a number, but several members who are outfitters. They have endorsed this recommendation. It is interesting to note yesterday that Mr. Thew endorsed this type of recommendation as being desirable in the park. In other words, we see a number of outfitters not at all opposed to having quotas put on them.

Advertising . . . . . Pressure on the park would be relieved by advertising advantages of other areas. Motor boat users, for example, have large areas of accessible waters around Quetico for their use. They should know about them. Advertisements of the areas in the province that received limited use could be quite important in directing recreational users to the area most suitable to his wants.

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Hiking trails throughout the interior lands is part of our proposal for a varied wilderness experience. These would have the advantages of variety and of encourages less use of common water routes. Maintenance crews would have a significant role in subtly encouraging rotational use of over-used areas. In addition, patrol officers in sufficient numbers should be present throughout the park to enforce regulations. These two groups of people would be subject to the same conditions of use as others. In other words, no motors, outboard motors, chain saws etc.

Garbage and wastes --- a thorny point-- a very thorny point and something that I think as a Committee you have been attempting to deal with in your questioning. We have a number of specific proposals and I'll go through them in detail. Education and controls will be required if garbage and wastes are not to despoil the park. Controls should begin at entrance points. They might include, and I put the emphasis on might, because I don't think we have any final answers, probably we don't have final answers anywhere, but certainly here we don't have final answers. Controls might include one, the prohibition of glass containers in the park boundaries, two, the prohibition of portable toilets in which excreta is bagged in plastics, never to be carried out and never to decompose. Three, ten dollars as a deposit on campers with disposable containers refunded when a reasonable quantity of used containers is returned to the exit. Four, similar ends might be achieved at check-outs at the interior trips were mandatory, at which time some form of garbage return might be required without detailed lists or refunds. Five, education in regulations should provide stimuli to encourage burning what can be burned and bringing out the rest. Six, commonly used campsites may have to have simple pit toilets at proper sites, even though this may seem to contravene provisions of a primitive park classification. Some education and rules of camper etiquette may encourage most campers to keep most campsites and portages free of their own wastes. This should receive continued high priority to ensure maintenance of health and water quality standards. And in connection with garbage disposal, we have one section entitled recreational supplies and it is directly related to garbage problems. Use of acceptable recreational supplies should be encouraged or even required by the Department of Lands and Forests. Such supplies would have minimal potential for garbage accumulation and environmental impact. This can be achieved in a number of ways. First, entrance park concessionaires under the direct control of the Department would be required to carry these items. Second, outfitters and other suppliers outside of the park or quite a distance from the park boundaries could

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be encouraged to carry these items. Third, literature advertising park regulations could make it quite clear what would be acceptable and where it could be obtained.

Indian Use.. The treaty Indians of Indian reserves 25D 23, and 23A presently holding registered trap licences in the park should be allowed to continue to use these lines. As holders of registered lines relinquish by choice or through death, such lines should be permanently closed unless another treaty Indian is willing to take them over immediately. It is incompatible with our concept of a primitive park that one, treaty Indians from other than reserves, 25D, 23 and 23A be allowed to take up open trap lines within the park, (any of the registered ones). Three, that any Indians travelling in the park for any purpose such as guiding or whatever, have any special privileges other than the ones we've noted in the brief. We get to another very thorny problem and one that has raised a lot of discussion so far. Economic readjustment. We know of no facts, I put the emphasis on facts to indicate that the economic problems arising from the classification of the park as primitive will ever be less than they are now. Thus we make the following recommendations. One, if the Mathieu Domtar operation in Quetico Park is reasonably viable, and it is a responsibility of the province to ensure that it is, dislocation adjustments must be made. If unemployment results, first considerations for new jobs in the park should be given to those affected by the dislocation. If there are unemployed persons who cannot obtain or do not desire other employment in the area, then they should be retrained and/or relocated. Costs of dislocation and readjustment should be considered part of the costs of establishing Quetico as a primitive park. As such, these costs should be born by governments and passed on the user. Since our brief was written, new information has come to light regarding the matter of the Mathieu Domtar operation. We feel we must comment. The Thunder Bay Chamber of Commerce brief strongly is influenced by the fact that many of its members are creditors of the company. We ask you and they to note that our proposals ensure a return on their money in the event that Mathieu is a viable operation. If not, they should take their losses in the same way as any other creditor is required to do in such circumstances. We note during the hearings that despite diligent questioning by your Committee, that none of you, just as ourselves, have been able to get any employees of either Domtar Mathieu or Mandeau to commit that company to providing jobs on any of these operations and perpetuities. In fact, we note that you cannot even get a five year commitment. Domtar is probably committed, in fact, to closing the safari operation as a letter from A.S. Fleming to Domtar employees would indicate, and I quote,



"Part of the current eighteen million dollar profit improvement programme in anti-pollution project at Red Rock provides for the installation of facilities to pulp a minimum of one hundred and eight thousand of oven dried sawdust and shavings each year by 1973. The Jim Mathieu chips are therefore no longer required." -end of quote. That would seem to me to spell doom to the Jim Mathieu operation. Therefore to imply that Domtar or Mathieu operation or sorry-- that the Domtar-Mathieu operation is going to continue to provide jobs in the future is very much in doubt, even if we consider the immediate future. We note again that O.M. has guaranteed nothing in the way of woods jobs to anybody. Woods workers, by nature have always had to be mobile. Witness the experience of the Black Sturgeon area, once almost a city in that area of loggers. Now nobody is there. This is attested to in many ways. Black Sturgeon is just one of them. In the light of this, our suggestion for relocation is going to help along something which will probably happen anyway. At the same time we do not deny that some people are bound to be hurt by the closing of the Sapawe operations. We are concerned for their future. We just ask that the nonsense be separated from the facts in this particular case. Boundaries, access points and related items. This brief is concerned, and by this brief, the one I'm talking to is concerned only with the management of Quetico park. As such we are considering boundaries already established. We are proposing that Quetico Park be managed much differently than the lands and waters surrounding it. This being the case, there is some merit in rationalizing the boundary so that it is apparent to those crossing it and so that enforcement of regulations is not complicated by poor boundary situations. There are a few boundary changes which we think should be made at the time Quetico Park is classified primitive. They include, Batchawana Lake, French Lake, the Eastern border, and Namaka River.

Park Access Points. Access to the park must be eliminated ---sorry, must be limited to ensure a primitive state for the park. Access points should meet certain criteria. They should be strategically placed on natural water entrances. They should be placed in a position such that park regulations and quotas can be easily enforced.

Airplane Access. No commercial or private airplanes should be allowed to land on waters or lands in Quetico Park.

Patented Land. These should be bought back or recovered at the earliest opportunity. No more land patents or special exemptions within Quetico Park should be made.

Restricted area around the park boundary, the present regulation which restricts development activity within one mile of the park boundary should be continued and vigorously enforced . Administration and the Management Advisory Committee. A number of questions arise with respect to the administration of parks generally and particularly, Quetico Park as an accessible primitive park. We consider at least the following: One, can one department of the provincial government manage both the commercial use of forested land and the recreational use of the province's lands as well? We would answer yes. We see no need for another department. How can the senior administrators receive consistent and sound advice as well as public support for management of the park? An acceptable primitive park will require strong defenders. The idea is not new but we suggest the Minister appoint a permanent Quetico Park Advisory Committee. We envisage such a committee serving a number of functions and we place a lot of importance in this committee so with your indulgence I'll read the functions we see them serving. One, it provides a means of keeping certain organizations and groups informed of affairs in the park. Two, it increases the chance of introducing new approaches to the system, operating on the premise that persons of divergent backgrounds provide divergent and possibly useful approaches to a given problem. Three, it can provide support for the Minister and civil servants, something that they don't seem to have had much of lately. It can provide support for the Minister and civil servants alike, simply by its presence. People are reassured if important observers are looking on. It ensures to some degree that park policies are being carried out the way they were intended. Five, it serves as an independent body to assess the effectiveness of park policies and work. Six, it is one method for senior administrators to sound out public opinion on their policies. We see this Committee not as a token gesture, but an active working body. It should play a significant role in assisting senior park administrators with managing the park. As such, it should meet at regular intervals two to four times annually. Its members should be sufficiently interested and dedicated to serve without any form of remuneration. Of course, their expenses would be met. And one final small point. Wood supplies. We would like to make a sincere attempt to clarify some of the muddled waters regarding wood supplies and shortages. I don't have a lot of facts and figures, but I have, I think is logical. Most companies, operating in Northwestern Ontario are presently drawing wood from one-hundred and fifty air miles away from their mill. In other words, within a radius of one-hundred and fifty miles , they are presently cutting wood and bringing it to the mill. We note that neither Kenora

or Fort Frances Mills are operating at anywhere near these distances. If the rest of Northwestern Ontario mills can operate at these distances, Why can't O.M.? It has come to our attention that the allowable cut of coniferous species and the O.M. limits in the Kenora lands and forests administration district alone, that the allowable cut of coniferous species, in that district alone is undercut by one-hundred thousand units annually. Approximately, one-hundred thousand cords. This means that if there is some flexible rethinking. I put the emphasis on flexible, it is obvious that wood supplies can easily be met from present O.M. limits for both OM mills and still leave, still have hauling distances only 66% of that being done by other mills in Ontario, or Northwestern Ontario. It is also obvious from the allowable cut figure that there is sufficient wood for expansion of operations. This could easily be done or alternatively, a great portion of wood could be harvested by local Indian corporations as has already been suggested. This can all be done on limits outside Quetico. I've addressed myself only to Mandeau limits. That does not concern other areas within those two forest regions. It then appears that any requests by O.M. that it needs the wood are misleading and I put the emphasis there on needs. Quetico would provide cheaper wood for O.M. We do not dispute that. But that it is wood necessary for the economic and profitable operation of the Fort Frances Mill, we do dispute. O M. to date has not made clear the proper distinction between wants for cheap wood and the needs for economically profitable wood. Now if I can just take a further thirty seconds. On this map there are a number of circles. This black circle here, encompassing the Kenora, Fort Frances area takes in an area one-hundred and fifty miles from the Fort Frances mill. Some comments have been made this morning about the undesirability of drawing wood from either Manitoba or Minnesota. It's obvious from either the hundred mile working circle which is this red one, sorry here, or the black one which is a hundred and fifty mile circle, that it would be to the economic advantage of that mill to draw wood from Manitoba or Minnesota. It is the closest wood it can get and therefore the cheapest and it's bound to. Please note that even the hundred mile circle which is a full third less than other mills are drawing wood from brings it well up into the Kenora district. In other words, if Mandeau shows a little flexibility of thinking, they can take and get their wood and redistribution of their limits - they can get their wood from areas up here and they can move a little further north



here the hundred mile circle for the Kenora mill, the hundred and fifty mile circle for their Kenora mill, the Kenora mill can move a little bit further away. It would still be economically profitable wood, it would still be wood coming off their limits and wood which is not presently being touched. Thank you gentlemen.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you Mr. Addison. Is there any questions for Mr. Addison from the Committee? Mr. Phillips.

Mr. Phillips: Yes, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Addison, I'd just like to refresh our minds on three points you made with regard to Indians, and on page eighteen, it is stated that it is incompatible with our concept of a primitive park that treaty Indians from other than the reserves noted 250, 23 and 23 A, be allowed to take up open trap lines in the park, and two that non-treaty Indians hold any of the registered trap lines within the park, and three, that any Indians travelling in the park for any purpose; for example guiding, have any special privileges other than those noted above.

Mr. Addison. Yes, that is right.

Mr. Phillips. Do you believe Bill that in simple fairness to the aboriginal citizens of Quetico, who have been an integral part of that magnificent country from time immemorial, and regardless of whatever so-called treaties, governing this situation, whether or not these points contravene them, if not the letter, at least in the spirit, do you believe that it is even fair to place additional restriction on our people who were really the first conservationists and under whose long tenure there was the extinction of no animals? Do you not believe that these people are entitled to every special privilege that can be accorded to them in their own country? - which is far more theirs than mine.

Mr. Addison. May I answer the question?

Mr. Hancock. Yes, if you can.

Mr. Addison. I don't know whether I can. I consider that the aboriginal peoples or Indians, whatever we would like to call them, are as much citizens of this country as I am. I am simply asking, in fact I am already in that statement, giving them privileges which I deny to any other citizen of this country. So to suggest that that may be smacking of discrimination, I think is an unfair accusation.

Mr. Phillips: You say that you are granting them special extra privileges. Are those privileges not theirs inalienably?

Mr. Addison: As you know, Mr. Phillips, there are a number of privileges that belong to the Indian inalienably and we don't grant them in this society. Now if we look on it as a series of injustices, this may be only one of them. It depends on what your view of inalienable rights is. I don't think anybody in Canada has adequately settled that point out. If it could be shown that that is an inalienable right of an Indian citizen, then I would be quite prepared to agree perhaps, with your suggestion. You haven't shown me that.

Mr. Phillips: Do you think that they should be continued in respect to Quetico Park?

Mr. Addison: I don't understand your question now.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. McIntosh, did you have a question?

Mr. McIntosh: I'm very much impressed by the quality of your group's brief. Could you tell us a little bit about your Committee.

Mr. Addison: I'm getting tired of talking. Two of us authored this brief. Would you mind if I asked Mr. Bates to come forward and answer some of the questions? Would that be objectionable Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Hancock: We would prefer that you did the talking. Otherwise we are contravening the rule.

Mr. Addison: O.K. fine, I'll answer the question.

Mr. McIntosh: In twenty-five words or less?

Mr. Addison: Yes. This brief was prepared by two people, basically. It had the help as noted on the front of five others. That brief was presented to all members of the Committee for their consideration. A vote was taken on that brief on April the 5th, and it was approved, wholeheartedly, by the members of this organization. All the members have been mailed a copy of the brief. All have seen it and had opportunity to voice their opinions and vote on it.

Mr. McIntosh: O.K. Now, I have two other questions, - three other questions, really. It looks to me like the people who worked out the brief had some technical expertise involved, would that be a fair assumption?

Mr. Addison: I would say so. I am, as I have already stated, a graduate forester and I have also done Masters, have a a Masters degree in Zoology. My work has been in ecological- of a ecological nature. Mr. Bates is in much the same position as I am, and he is a graduate of the university scientists and we are both presently teaching ecology.

Mr. McIntosh: Would you be able to express any opinion on the success rate of plantings? One of the assumptions made about our forest industry is that it would be, as a result of management, that it will be continually renewing itself.

Mr. Addison: In regards to planting, I think you are going to have to access each planting situation on its own. I have seen a number of them in Northwestern Ontario myself, and it has been very rare that I have seen 85% success rates as was stated yesterday, very rare.

Mr. McIntosh: What would you say?

Mr. Addison: If I said anything I would be taking a guess but I would say considerably less than 85%. I've seen everything from total washout to almost 100% take. I think there are a lot of variables that enter in here and I think that it is a complex question to answer.

Mr. McIntosh: Have you looked at this at all in the areas where there have been planting in Quetico Park?

Mr. Addison: Not with any--- I've looked at it but I don't have the information that would let me speak authoritatively on the subject, and therefore I would sooner not speak at all.

Mr. McIntosh: Another question in a different area entirely. In your brief you say that you do not favour non-resident sur-charge. By that I take it that you don't want to add a bill unto what you charge residents.

Mr. Addison: If we are going to have park fees of \$2.00 a day whatever they may be - all I'm saying is that the fee for American residents and Canadian residents should be the same.

Mr. McIntosh: Why?

Mr. Addison: Discriminatory. I think that it is discriminatory and this is a view held by the committee that this is discriminatory not to apply the same.



Mr. McIntosh: Discriminatory? If I pay out of taxes and you are-- to support something and both of us use it and both pay two bucks, but I'm also paying out of taxes-----

Mr. Addison: No, no. Please, just one minute. I suggested that we would take and cover the cost of the park out of user fees, so I don't quite see where taxes come into this.

Mr. Hancock: Any questions? Thank you Mr. Addison. Is Henry Gareau here?

Mr. Widnall: Mr. Chairman and members of the Advisory Committee. Ladies and Gentlemen. This is a personal brief presented by myself. It started out that I have thought about the interests, the pros and cons re the future use of Quetico Park, particularly the article in the Daily Times Journal under date of March the 29th, "Group wants Quetico Area Reclassified". The following paragraphs are of particular interest to me. Quote, "It is that in no complex economic question. It is simply a matter of the government changing its policy of multi use of the resources of Quetico to one single use. That is for the benefit of, and I underquote "the people, as a primitive park."? I look in the dictionary and I am a little confused with the idea of primitive. And in the dictionary it says, "pertaining to beginning, original, simple or crude, all fashion serving as a source." My question is, serving as a source to who? I think it should be serving a source for all the people. In the late thirties, while I was serving as Secretary of the Northwestern Ontario Chamber of Commerce, I gathered material and produced a one-hundred and twenty-seven page booklet, covering the resources of Northwestern Ontario. One of the resources I particularly listed was the tourist and recreational potential of Quetico Park. Why? Because while tourist director for the City of Fort William, I attended outdoor shows in Minneapolis and Chicago. I had a ten by twelve sign board made up by the Department of Highways that showed the whole of Northwestern Ontario in particular, the great outdoors. I entered this display in our Fort William booth and I was amazed, really, at the hundreds and hundreds of people daily, of the United States mostly from Minnesota, who told me of the many trips they had made into Quetico and how they enjoyed its beauties. Based on that, this made me somewhat curious and envious. I determined to try and do something to make it possible for the people of Ontario, particularly, the people of Northwestern Ontario, to have the privilege of enjoying the beauties of their own Quetico Park. While serving as president of the Northwestern Ontario Associated Chambers of Commerce, I visited several of the National

Parks of Canada to study their operations, and they strongly suggested - and I strongly suggested to the Ontario government that they build a scenic, winding circular route through Quetico to make it possible for the men, women and children of Ontario to enjoy the border lakes and general beauties of this wonderful park. I envisioned an entrance to Quetico Park similar to the entrance to the National Parks of Canada, where those entering the park, would be welcomed by uniformed officers of the Lands and Forests and who would advise our people, "this is your park, please obey the rules and regulations of the park and enjoy yourselves." This I feel, would have resulted in orderly controlled - and provided enjoyment that the people of Ontario and Northwestern Ontario are entitled to. In fact, with proper planning, management and control, it would have become and still can become one of the greater attractions on this North American continent. With proper planning and control, it could become an educational adventure teaching people conservation and respect for the wilderness - I might say that again - teaching people conservation and respect for the wilderness - a training so badly needed to protect all our parks and recreational areas. You are right when you state, Mr. Chairman, many from the United States simply say, "save our wilderness." But it is not theirs, but what are we doing to make it possible for our own people and I say our own people to enjoy their own wilderness? I realize that canoers will not appreciate the building of a scenic winding road through the park. But let's be fair to all. Canoe routes can still be preserved. But we must also consider the 95% of families who travel by car. It is also their park and they should also have the privilege of enjoying its beauties. This is a democratic country. This is a seventeen-hundred and fifty square mile park, big enough to meet the desires of all people. I have not referred to logging but I am going to just make one quote. "There has got to be control of logging or in time, our wilderness in this park will disappear." We must also think of the many jobs that logging is providing. Every effort should be made by our government to provide other timber resources and a true assessment made of our --- Lands and Forests trained personnel of the timber in the park. Also, I might add, it has real tourist and recreation potential. It will bring enormous returns in orderly development. Statistics show that if a visitor can be kept one more day it adds to our economy and we need money in our economy. An access scenic road would provide a one day tour and keep the people in this country and add to our tour as well. I again am about to say that with orderly planning and accessibility this park could provide

outdoor recreation for all segments of our society. It could provide relaxation to family groups, close to home, for those who do not have summer camps. In Quetico, if it is as beautiful as has been described by those who have had the privilege of touring through this great national park, then, I submit this park should be made accessible so that it can be enjoyed by all. Planning, orderly control and good management of this wilderness area, can meet the wishes of all. I had a supplement to my presentation there that related to the highway 61, and in view of the fact that Professor Olson spoke at the two meetings in Fort Frances, I think, Mr. Chairman, it would take me about two or three minutes that I should review that because I think that it brings out a salient point. Do you wish me to do that or do you wish the commission to have it?

Mr. Hancock: You still have three minutes, Mr. Widnall.

Mr. Widnall: Three minutes? Good.

Mr. Hancock: Three long ones.

Mr. Widnall: Good, well this is somewhat personal, but it brings out a point - a parallel. You know when a lawyer - a defense lawyer goes to a judge, he reviews previous cases there to substantiate his case. This is said that in 1941, when I was district governor of Rotary, while visiting clubs in Minnesota, I witnessed many car accidents on the thirteen miles of winding road from Reservation River to the Pigeon River Bay, on the U.S. Highway 61. This part of the U.S. highway broke up every spring which discouraged tourists from coming to the lakehead. One day, two fine old ladies hit a bump and hole on this piece of the highway. They were hospitalized in our local hospital. This resulted in my writing a letter to my friend Harold Staasen, the governor of the State of Minnesota bringing to his attention the narrow winding highway that was a hazard to the motorist. In fact, it was still the same cow trail that it had been twenty years ago. Governor Staasen contacted Senator Thomas, Chairman of the War Appropriations Board, Washington, and as a result, Senator Thomas set a date for an inquiry to be held in Duluth. At the hearing, which I was asked to attend as a material witness, Professor Olson, of Ely, who I believe, was representing the Isaac Walton League, vigorously opposed the proposed location of the new highway. Professor Olson gave a dramatic presentation winding up by stating



to Senator Thomas, "I take you, Senator, along the highway 61 from Duluth to the Pigeon River, a most scenic highway, circling the shores of Lake Superior to the Pigeon River border. From Reservation River to the border, we will travel a winding road and six miles this side of the border, there is a road turning off to the right and that goes to Grand Portage, located on the shores of Lake Superior. Three miles down this road, on the way to Grand Portage, we come to the top of a high rise. There you will see and envision, thousands of acres of wilderness and beyond that, the blue waters of Lake Superior, a primitive wilderness, Sir. I say to you, would you want to see a highway built through this primitive area, and observe thousands of cars, carrying millions of Americans backwards and forwards, desecrating such an area?" Senator Thomas commended Professor Olsen on his presentation, particularly for the Professor's description and portrayal of the wonders of the wilderness area he stated and in turn, Senator Thomas stated to Professor Olsen. "I believe that you are sincere and if this area is as beautiful as you have described it, then, I say to you, it should be made accessible to all the people of America to enjoy." -Accessible to all the people of America to enjoy. The meeting was adjourned and Senator Thomas went to Grand Portage, looked over the wilderness area, and after looking it over, he came, at our invitation and had lunch in the City of Fort William and before he left, he said, "I have a bill going before the President of the United States - a war appropriation bill, and I shall attach to the end of that bill a recommendation that the highway be rerouted to Grand Portage along the shores of Lake Superior. Ladies and Gentlemen, you who have travelled on the Lake Superior highway from Reservation River to Pigeon River, will agree with me that it is one of the finest scenic pieces of highway on the North American continent. Three beautiful lookouts. Overlooking you can see our royal Lake Superior and so and so. Now I want again to quote Senator Thomas. "If this wilderness is as beautiful as you claim, I say to you, it should be made accessible to all the people of America to enjoy." Now, the crux. We all agree that Quetico is a beautiful wilderness. Why not make it accessible to all the people of Ontario and Northwestern Ontario to enjoy. I say that with planning, proper control, it can be meeting the wishes of all. Thank you Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Hancock:

Thank you, Mr. Widnall. Are there any questions from the Committee? Andy?

Mr. Jourdain: There is one sir. Would you name that particular President sir.

Mr. Widnall: The President at the time?

Mr. Jourdain: The President of the United States.

Mr. Widnall: The President of the United States at that time was Roosevelt, the great man that worked with Churchill and the Premier of France.

Mr. Jourdain: Thank you sir.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you, Mr. Widnall. Mr. Hearnden, the President of the Ontario Professional Foresters Association.

Mr. Hearnden: Mr. Chairman, may I say that I appreciate this opportunity to offer some additional remarks in support of the brief which was submitted by our association to your committee sometime ago. The remarks which I should like to make I would like to offer here in the form of a series of rather more specific recommendations than that which was conveyed in our brief. And for the benefit of the Committee, if you wish, I have additional copies here which they may wish to peruse afterward. The recommendations which we would like to make within the framework of our general brief are these: First, that a comprehensive, ecological inventory of the park and continuous land, water, or vegetation equal systems be undertaken to provide a factual basis for the measures proposed hereunder. Secondly, that there be a redefinition of the park boundaries to the end that these should conform to topographic features rather than, in some cases as they do, to political divisions and cultural development, for the following purposes:

- a) The exclusion of parts of the present park which are found to be unsuitable for the primary function of recreation and which should be reserved for scientific purposes or managed primarily for timber production.
- b) The inclusion of adjacent water-land citrons which are related integrally to those within the park.
- c) To facilitate control of park use.

My third recommendation - that there should be a provision of adequate professional and technical permanent staff to implement park management programmes .Fourthly, and finally, that a carefully planned, adequately supervised silvicultural programme be maintained over the entire park area with the principle object of maintaining optimum stand conditions. That essentially is the supplemental report to our original brief, Mr. Chairman. I am now prepared to attempt to answer questions which the Committee may wish to ask.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Reid?

Mr. Reid: Ken, you said in the first part of your remarks there that these areas in Quetico should be withdrawn from the park that are not conducive, I understood you to say, to the prime recreational use. Did you not say that?

Mr. Hearnden: Yes.

Mr. Reid: Could you explain what you mean by the prime recreational use?

Mr. Hearnden: The principle recreational use, we believe, is water-based, that is, based on the use of canoes and camping on the shores of the lakes and principle streams in the area and there are we would think, some parts of the park which are not at all well-endowed with the kinds of lakes and streams which are sought by recreationists, and we think that, logically, perhaps they should be removed - these parts from the primary recreational part.

Mr. Reid. Are you suggesting then that the bulk of the park, in effect then, be set aside primarily for canoeing?

Mr. Hearnden: We would envision this as being the principle object of establishing and maintaining this park which has these unique features which lend it particularly to that form of recreation.

Mr. Reid: Would you include the Jean working circle within that canoe area?

Mr. Hearnden: As I suggested here, It seems to us that there should be a thorough going study of the entire area as a basis for decisions as to what is properly recreational, what is properly timber management area.

Mr. Hancock: Any other questions? Mr. Stokes.



- Mr. Stokes: Thank you Mr. Chairman. In the supplement to your brief, Mr. Hearnden you say that regulations of the function of an ecosystem rather than a policy of complete protection is economically sound and desirable. Does this include clear-cut methods being utilized in the park?
- Mr. Hearnden: My personal inclination is not to favour clear-cutting as we understand it in commercial operations because we recognize that within the park, if it is properly defined as a park for recreational purposes, the primary purpose is recreation and therefore whatever stand manipulations are involved, conform with the primary purpose.
- Mr. Stokes: Another question. You say that the association recommends that forest maintenance treatments in Quetico park be undertaken by individuals or organizations acceptable to the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests. Could you elaborate a little bit more on that?
- Mr. Hearnden: That's a rather general statement, of course. We don't have before us in the present time a specific structure to suggest, but we would think that perhaps contractors operating directly under the departmental supervision the supervision of the unit foresters, on a somewhat different basis from conventional large scale economic operations would be appropriate where these stand treatments are essential.
- Mr. Stokes: You are suggesting then that it is wise to harvest those trees, those forest resources in the park even though they are not economical. Do you think that this is sound forest management?
- Mr. Hearnden: The forester training is intended to enable him to manage forests for many purposes, whether they be for timber production, or for the protection of sites, the conservation of water supplies, or environmental influences, or for recreation. So there are degrees and kinds of management depending on the primary use for which an area is held.
- Mr. Stokes: Following that, you also say that the Association is opposed to management policies for all Ontario Provincial Parks including Quetico being significantly influenced by political expediency. You are suggesting then that all provincial parks shouldn't be managed and that it should be free from any political interference or any political decisions. How else are these things going to be managed having regard for the feelings of people, with regard to that particular resort?

Mr. Hearnden: We were thinking primarily of undue influence being exercised upon those who were acting on behalf of the people of Ontario for specific ends. In other words, we think that decisions affecting the classification of these areas, their establishment and maintenance and management, should be based upon facts, upon the conditions within the areas, rather than upon external influences.

Mr. Stokes: You say that the Association supports the view that wood production should be given priority and management planning for large areas of Ontario having due regard for other uses of forest land in these regions. And you say more complete utilization and better marketing and all of the number of things you say will --- well, why do you say that it has failed in the past?

Mr. Hearnden: Well, that would be a highly speculative answer, which I would hesitate to venture to comment upon at this time, Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: That is all I have, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. McIntosh?

Mr. McIntosh: At one of the briefs presented to us earlier on, it said that -it suggested that the park was large enough for multiple use and too large for single purpose use. Would you react to that?

Mr. Hearnden: That would be consistent with the statement of policy of our Association really which each of you has received, I believe as an attachment to our brief. In view of the profession we cannot really support the reservation of decidedly large areas and we would say that eight-hundred thousand or more acres is a decidedly large area and should be set aside for, say exclusively primitive reservation or preservation.

Mr. McIntosh: What sort of standard would you then apply if you were making a recommendation, what sort of standard would you apply? What - how large is large enough? -- for single purpose use?

Mr. Hearnden: This is where the ecologists become very much concerned because this can depend upon the nature of the eco-systems which they are proposing to manage. This has been discovered in the west in connection with the national parks. In some cases the parks have not included the

natural part of a range of some animal species for example. They haven't included the whole eco system, and so they realize now that there is very detailed studies and research involved before you can properly make decisions.

Mr. McIntosh: In the training given to foresters, would you--is it more oriented towards job training in terms of employment in the forest industries than toward scientific studies of forest management?

Mr. Hearnden: No, on the contrary, this has been at times in the past the complaint of foresters that too much of the theory which they were given during their university training was not evident in practice.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you. Any further questions? Thank you very much.

Mr. Hearnden: Thank you.

Mr. Hancock: Dr. Clark?

Dr. Clark: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I don't know whether I was called before, I just arrived.

Mr. Hancock: No you arrived exactly on time. Certainly the Committee could take that example to heart.

Dr. Clark: Thank you. Well, I am a physician practising in Thunder Bay. I do happen to be a member of several of the organizations - Save Quetico - F.O.N. Canadian Audubon work. I've given briefs to you but I am not here to support those briefs, although indeed, I do support them. I am here primarily because I am a concerned citizen who is perhaps in a position, locally to talk to many of the smaller man - the man who perhaps doesn't run a business and will never be able to, whose perhaps not a professional, patients, doctors, I exclude although we have some of them, and I am very impressed by two things. I am impressed by, on one side, the number of people who are completely in favour of a, what we will label a wilderness concept, a primitive park concept. They are not very able to give you a good reason. They don't really know perhaps what it means. But they say yes, I would like, somehow or other, to know that somewhere in this province, there is a piece of wilderness though I may never see it, that is sitting there relatively untouched. I am also impressed by the opposite argument. I'm impressed for two things really, primarily the people who I run into, and they are not professional foresters



as the last gentleman, but some of the businessmen, some of the people who have been foresters who are possibly but who are on the outskirts of the business community, that way, the Chamber of Commerce, type of person is accusing me of emotionalism in supporting Quetico Park as a primitive area. My argument is that their, indeed, approach to me is an emotional one if there ever was one. In reading some of these briefs, for instance the one argument given frequently is that the argument for Quetico Park as a primitive area is- this is a pure emotional one rather than based on fact. Are you reading all of the pretty books that come from any number of naturalists organizations? You really don't know what you are doing. Why do you want to support such a park? That's going to be very expensive, we admit to this, when it is going to be used by mostly Americans? My answer to this, of course if this is true, we had better close the Alaska highway and half the parks in southeastern Ontario. This happens to be a fact of Canadian life. One argument that I have seen somewhere, I don't know where, is the insinuation that really this isn't really any concern of provincial governments that indeed the whole area of primitive wilderness and what have you - parks would never have arisen if the federal government - if people had paid attention to the federal government concept of parks. I think that this is absolute nonsense. This is a park for Ontarians. We are talking about a park that has been granted to the citizens of this province by its government and what they are talking about in this position, I don't think that there is any confusion with national parks and their standards in any way at all. The other concept which I think is a purely emotional one cause I'm on the wrong side of the fence is that anyone who thinks that leaving a forest unproductive, unharvested, really is a bit of a fool. This is waste and waste should not be allowed. And I think possibly this is the thing that gets me the most. I am travelled to many parts of Canada. I've been on expeditions to the Arctic, I've been climbing Rockies I have been fortunate enough to be in many wilderness areas and wild, wild areas. Most people don't get to them for one reason or another. I have been very fortunate. I can't tell you exactly what my feelings about this are, except I know that every time I go to the Arctic, we fly out of Edmonton usually, we fly through what people - what Quetico is real wilderness. And yet you look out the plane and you see the great cuts to the trees where the seismographic crews have been. If you get down low on the ground for instance, even the South Mahani River, you will find affluence in human occupation all over the place. Believe it or not

a very small clear water river flowing into the McKenzie River, the nearest town was a town of ten people, I closed this summer as a medical officer of health, in this particular area because it was polluted, polluted by human sewage from people travelling up and down the course of the river. I think really that there is a need and there is a value that perhaps we are overlooking in something that even if we fence Quetico in and say let's watch it, this would have, in its own way a value. It's a value that is very difficult to put into dollars and cents. It's very easy to take the assemblage and so forth that is coming out and come up with some sort of scale that says the potential value of Quetico Park is so many X million of dollars or one-hundred thousand dollars and so forth and so on. It is very hard to take any wilderness area, not just Quetico and so forth but any area you are considering and give any monetary value to that. But I think more and more, as civilization closes in on us there will be recognized by people the value that cannot be put in dollars and cents which we are beginning to hold very dear. Let's go on. I think that I'd waste your time. You have the arguments before you. I don't agree with them. But I think most of them can be resolved one way or another. I don't say for one minute that these arguments are false. They all have some truth. Some of the statements that I have I hope have some truth to you. But I suggest that these arguments really are begging the main argument, the main issue and that is whether or not, somewhere in this province, we should have an area set aside as a reservation, called a primitive park area under the Ontario Lands and Forests regulations. I think this is the real argument. Are we now in this province at such and such a stage that this is a valid argument, a viable concept? And what I am afraid of is that it gets kind of lost in the dollars and cents concept and I don't mean this in any nasty way at all. But we do live in a society which values material things, where the dollars and cents counts a great deal. We are only beginning to realize the value of concepts beyond the ordinary dollar and cents. My argument, and the reason that I asked to speak to you is that as an iceberg, in a sense, there are a few of us who will get up with a great deal of trepidation, I might add, in front of you to talk in favour or against these concepts. My firm belief is, that I am the tip of an iceberg and below me, behind me, underneath are a good many people who really believe in this concept of primitive park and would if they could and were able to get up, would be here and this is the only thing I am really here to say that I urge on you to consider this possibility that there may only be one argument. Are we really ready for a primitive park? Quetico is a logical one because after all we've gone through the Algonquin business; we've had the talk about Superior. Quetico now

is the one that they are probably going to establish the precedent on. And I sincerely am urging you to consider that there may be many many more people who favour this concept of a primitive area with all the difficulties, with all the lack of access and all the rest of it and that they want this. Thank you Mr. Chairman. (Lengthy applause)

Mr. Hancock: Thank you, Dr. Clark. Are there any questions?  
Mr. Jesseman?

Mr. Jessiman: Dr. Clark, your first statement was that the park is relatively untouched - a primitive park. Don't you think it is time that we really faced reality and admitted to ourselves that Quetico was in that southern portion really timber right off at one time and maybe start with a new definition of primitive instead of just kidding ourselves?

Dr. Clark: Oh, I quite agree that I should really state that I am going on the Lands and Forests classification which is what we have. This is the slot that we can fit the park into. This is the nearest to that concept. I don't for one minute argue that Quetico is a wilderness park as it is now. It certainly is not but there are very few places in this country, I'm afraid, that you can walk and not see where man has been before it, if that is your definition of primitive. What I am suggesting is let us now take this park which is reasonably untouched in many spots and let it go and let it remain and let it become primitive if you wish.

Mr. Jessiman: As it is today.

Dr. Clark: Yup.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Lovink?

Mr. Lovink: I was rather interested, very much interested in what you said. I will not talk particularly about the primitive part as such. But I have noticed myself that there is at the present moment a new, and I'm thinking of the next generation, there is a tendency and it's of the fear to become computerized in every respect, the way you walk, the way you think, what your name, every step you take, is on a card and you push a button, and your whole life is before everybody else. Now, I am not thinking about the generation in which we live, but I think the generation which comes after me and after me, my children and my grandchildren and their children. Do you think that tendency, that urge to go somewhere where you live outside a push-button world and where you live at least in a surroundings where to a certain extent you are



in a God-given world. Do you think that tendency amongst youth will increase? And do you think that it is vital at the present moment that nations and specifically a nation like Canada provides for the necessities of the future?

Dr. Clark:

Oh, indeed I do sir. This of course is a full subject in itself. For instance to perhaps start broadly and perhaps work in the particular, I have long had a theory that hunters and fisherman are really not very good hunters and not very good fisherman but they are excellent escapists and they are getting out into the sort of birthright, back to what their forefathers knew intimately and the excuse is "I am going hunting and fishing." I would go a good deal further perhaps than you would. I mean there's a great deal of conversation, a great deal of concern about for instance, our drug culture and this is not just children or young adults and this is people like you and I are also a part of this drug culture and frequently are habituated in one way or another. I think that it's like the lemming which grows - has a population explosion and nobody knows why the lemming suddenly goes mad and starts falling off cliffs but when you go into - look into some of the work of rats, for instance, you do find that when an animal organism gets too crowded that there are great aborations in society. I think that we are in great danger of this, even in Canada, which is relatively unpopulated and I think that part of my concern is that we do save large areas of our country as an escape, if you wish, as part of the cure that we are eventually going to run into. There are more and more people leaving the city. For instance, I practised in Toronto for seven years and left deliberately because I could not tolerate the city living anymore and I am not unique. There are many people who are leaving now the urban centres and coming to a backwoods centre like this, in quotes. And people say to me, "How can you possibly live here?" And that's the reason why I can live here because here, professionally - sure, I'm in a dead end in the sense that in my ambitions as a -- according to my teaching fellows that I left, sure I've negated all that.

Mr. Hancock: Don't pay any attention to them, Dr. Clark.

Dr. Clark:

I've got a tremendous satisfaction from a way of life here which is away from an urban centre and part of that satisfaction as a matter of fact and part of the reason for living here and this is not put on was Quetico Park. This is the way we came here.

Mr. Lovink:

So you think that recreation in the, in the country outside urban centres is beneficial for the mentality and the balance

of generations to come and that the knowledge that there is a more or less primitive part like Quetico helps the future balance of thought of the world in which you live?

Dr. Clark: Indeed I do sir - absolutely.

Mr. Lovink: Thank you very much.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you Dr. Clark.

Mr. Stokes: I'd like to ask one brief question.

Mr. Hancock: Oh, I'm sorry ---Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: To what extent have you tried to convince others to follow your lead and come up and pioneer with the rest of us?

Dr. Clark: Now that's an interesting question. I have sent five people to the Arctic. This is nurses mostly and one lawyer and one general----

Mr. Hancock: Did you have to send them to the Arctic? Thank you Dr. Clark. I would sooner fall off a cliff than run those rapids in Quetico. Mr. Bartholomew of the Canadian Institute of Forestry.

Mr. Bartholomew: Mr. Chairman, members of the study panel, ladies and gentlemen. I'm speaking this afternoon on behalf of the Northwestern Ontario section of the Canadian Institute of Forestry and I think it's important that this point - that I identify that organization. The Canadian Institute of Forestry is the national society of professional foresters, forest scientists and affiliates in Canada. It has functioned for more than half a century as an independent non-profit association and now numbers over two-thousand members. Our objectives at least that part of our objectives that relate to this problem, may be stated quite simply. One, to promote better forestry practices and that's a very powerful single sentence. Two, to create a better public understanding of forestry in all its ecological as well as commercially productive aspects. Within that framework, gentlemen, I suggest that the views of a professional organization should perhaps be given more than unit weight in assisting you to reach your final conclusions or recommendations. As an organization we are not, as a professional organization we are not motivated solely by self interest. I should say we are not motivated at all by self interest, nor are we motivated solely by sentiment. We are motivated,

by a desire to achieve the stated objectives. We attempt to achieve those stated objectives through our collective expertise, our education, our background, our organization. We have studied the problems of forestry, of land use management and of resource management. We are the people who must ultimately provide the expertise for management of Canada's national resource. I would like to quote from our report with respect to this item, that is the item pertaining to allowing undue influence by non-professional scientific groups to enter into your deliberation. The quote is as follows: "The circumventing of professional knowledge by public will and whim can be a dangerous game in the light of tomorrow's needs for the application of all our hard won scientific information to the solution of resource shortages, land use conflicts, and budgeting of the land. The public itself, is often the long-run loser in politically motivated resource allocations!" You have before you our brief and that brief contains some general recommendations and suggests some alternatives. What I would like to do in the next few minutes is to elaborate a little and to provide some background in terms of philosophy and principles that relate to this issue. These philosophies and principles are common knowledge to foresters. It is our way of life. To the layman, the non-forester, this may not be true. We see this issue of Quetico park as boiling down into a matter of management, versus no management. You can do one of two things in this park. You can manage it or can not manage it. Yet, as I hope to be able to show you, if you start to manage it, then you have a couple of questions to answer. How will you manage it and what level of management will you impose? I suggest respectfully that that decision, the how and the level, those decisions, must be left to experts, to ecologists, to biologists, to foresters, first and foremost, that that decision be left to a planning group as we point out in our brief, a planning group probably within the Department of Lands and Forests, but the decisions must be made, the studies must be done, the information must be accumulated by experts. The Northwestern Ontario section of the Canadian Institute of Forestry recognizes that recreation must be the prime use of Quetico Park. We also recognize that recreation must be combined with preservation and here is an interesting point. What is meant by preservation? Do we preserve, if we say that we want to preserve wilderness what do we mean? Our feeling is that the public has an idea of what it means by preservation and that essentially that idea is that they want to preserve the beauty, that they see in Quetico now. That preservation cannot be done in the absence of management. If I could quote again from my report. The forest is a community of living things, dynamic by its very nature. Left alone, it will not stay the same.



Change is the order of things in the forest. If the people of Ontario want Quetico Provincial Park to remain as it is now, with its pines and spruces, maples and birch, great human energy, funds and expertise must be put into play. This means management. I'd like to elaborate for a moment. Great human funds, energy and expertise. To elaborate in particular with respect to funds: To preserve the park as it is now will cost the taxpayer money. We have seen apparently the reason we are here today is because the taxpayer, the public feels that that park must be preserved. We may assume, therefore that he is willing to pay the price of preserving it. He must be informed what that price is apt to be and to do the job properly, it should be a very high price, - it will be a very high price. We suggest that preservation of what is there now and recreation are not incompatible. We advocate, as our association does, a multiple use concept of forested land. Multiple use does not mean that activities go on simultaneously in the same area. Multiple use implies a zoning, a zoning which would mean that some activities take place in some areas of the park at some times; other activities take place in other areas at other times. We do not attempt to specify how this zoning should be done. Again, this is a very complicated job. It must be left to a totally competent group or team of experts. We offer you three alternatives in our report. The first alternative is very clear and that is to continue doing what we are doing now. That's obviously completely unacceptable or else, why would we be here? The second alternative is the alternative that pertains to the wilderness concept - that is no management whatever. We likewise find out in our report the consequences of that alternative. The third alternative we propose is an alternative in which recreation has priority number one and that the park be managed on a sound ecological basis with that priority in mind. We similarly point out in our report the benefits that would accrue from that alternative. In effect, what we have done is to offer you three alternatives to show you that there is really no alternative. From a professional standpoint, we maintain that there is no alternative to management of Quetico Provincial Park. I think that I had best end my comments there and attempt to answer any questions that you have. The details are in the report.

Mr. Hancock:

Thank you, Mr. Bartholomew. Before the Committee asks questions I noticed that you stressed the word expert. It seems to me that in the last three days we have heard an awful lot of experts and I'm just wondering I assume when you talk about an expert you are talking about a forester.

Mr. Bartholomew: No, I'm talking about one who has been scientifically educated or trained in areas in subject areas relating to the problem - experts of all kinds, biologists, foresters ecologists.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you, Mr. McIntosh?

Mr. McIntosh: I guess I should really tell you my bias and that is I have a healthy skepticism for people who describe themselves as experts, because, often the expert suffers from tunnel vision and it's kind of interesting that the S. S. T. was shot down not by experts but by a whole lot of people like the kind who have been appearing here. Are you suggesting to us that we should not be listening to non-experts like those who presented briefs from O. & M., Domtar, the Save Quetico Committee, The Citizens for Defence of Quetico, the Sawmill Union, the Audubon Society and the concerned citizen who presents their point of view? Is that the position that your association is taking?

Mr. Bartholomew: Absolutely not and I apologize if that was the message that I conveyed and the expertise that I was referring to was the expertise that must be employed in the final decisions that are made, the very specific detailed recommendations about how to do what, when, with the natural resources of the park. Had it not been for the so-called laymen, the non-experts, we would not be here. This extremely worthwhile endeavour would not be taking place. Public pressure brought this on us and it's very worth while.

Mr. McIntosh: Is there any connection between your association and the association that Mr. Hearnden represents?

Mr. Bartholomew: No formal association. Members, individual members belong for the most part, to both bodies.

Mr. McIntosh: Is yours a professional association?

Mr. Bartholomew: Professional and scientific national organization.

Mr. McIntosh: Is it a professional association in the sense that the medical-----

Mr. Bartholomew: No, it's not.

Mr. McIntosh: It's membership is exclusive to those who have been professionally trained?

Mr. Bartholomew: Yes.

- r. McIntosh: Like, I couldn't join.
- r. Bartholomew: There are clauses within the membership parts of the thing that relate to people who have spent a great deal of time and have contributed significantly to the advancement of forestry principles, etc.
- r. McIntosh: I couldn't join. Thank you.
- r. Hancock: Mr. Lovink, please.
- r. Lovink: Mr. Chairman, I am very interested in the concise presentation you made. I use the word wilderness or park. I don't think any of the two really represent what we have in mind, but if it is designated as a wilderness park and you can quite understand what those, who want to have it a primitive park have in mind, that is; that when you travel through, that you have with certain reservations, the feeling the inner feeling that you are there where nature has run its course in the sense that you feel that you are in a , quote " a wilderness". Now, is it possible by doing what you propose, or one of the proposals which you made, a managed wilderness park? Is it possible that feeling which is very different , difficult to put into words, is maintained?
- r. Bartholomew: Absolutely. I am very strongly in favour of wilderness experience. I, in the truest sense of the word, love the forest and the wilderness. The general user of the forest the person who talks about the wilderness experience has almost never experienced the wilderness experience, the true wilderness experience. A wilderness is not a pleasant place for recreation. It is a jungle. There are millions of square miles of wilderness fifteen miles from this town, that are not pleasant recreational areas. The person, the wilderness feeling, the feeling of solitude, of nearness to nature, to God, if you will, definitely can be had in a managed forest. There is no question about it.
- r. Lovink: I've been through wilderness and I've been through devastating parts of the wilderness which in itself is an experience. But it's not beautiful, I agree. It's wild. But I do not think that the mature tree should be cut. You wouldn't do that.
- r. Bartholomew: No sir.
- r. Lovink: Right, you wouldn't---it might be therefore commercial reasons, for economical reasons, to make money out of it.



Your first concern would not be in the management, as you have in mind, would not be influenced by any idea to cut there which might be of economical values primarily?

Mr. Bartholomew:

No. The-we are advocating cutting, we are advocating cutting to maintain what is there now, to maintain healthy vigorous stand. This implies a very highly selective form of cutting to remove dead, diseased and decaying trees to allow regeneration to take place, to allow what is there now- to maintain it.

Mr. Lovink:

Thank you very much.

Mr. Hancock:

Mr. Reid?

Mr. Reid:

I'd like to ask the perennial question. I gather you are a professional forester yourself?

Mr. Bartholomew:

That's right.

Mr. Reid:

What has been your experience or the experience of your association in regard to managed reforestation, the survival rate, if you like, or the mortality.

Mr. Bartholomew:

You are looking again for the same type of question you asked Mr. Addison a specific figure?

Mr. Reid:

Yes.

Mr. Bartholomew:

His answer was very correct. You----

Mr. Reid:

You can't make an average, is it 50% successful?

Mr. Bartholomew:

I would not attempt to do so. I would not attempt to do so. The problem, as Mr. Addison pointed out, is simply too complicated to attempt to make that kind of a general sweeping statement.

Mr. Reid:

Well, is there a difference in the survival rate between an area that has been clear cut and then reforested and an area that has been naturally regenerated because of fire, for instance?

Mr. Bartholomew:

Again, the general comments cannot be made. There are areas that have been burned. If they are not, if the areas are not a species that regenerates, was not originally a species that regenerates because of fire, you will get no regeneration. If it's an area that is highly suited to regeneration by fire, such as a jack pine flat, you will

get almost total regeneration, probably. Similar----

Mr. Reid: Naturally or?

Mr. Bartholomew: Under proper conditions, artificial regeneration will yield 100% success as Mr. Addison pointed out. It has done so and we have all seen it. Under other conditions it will yield zero success.

Mr. Hancock: Does that answer your question, Mr. Reid?

Mr. Bartholomew: I'm getting quite----

Mr. McIntosh: Is there any way of predicting that in advance? Can you look at the conditions, these very complex conditions and assess them and say, in that area we are going to have this kind of survival rate?

Mr. Bartholomew: We are learning more all the time, of course, and our ability to make that kind of prediction is very much better than it was ten years ago and five years from now we will be that much better, but we cannot say with certainty, no.

Mr. McIntosh: What degree of certainty? We've heard it estimated everything from the survival rate in the province being 5% or something likethat to being 100% and it's pretty hard for the layman to try to assess some of the things that are being said about forest management. Could you help in any way by saying how effective the predictors are. Are you-- would the forester be 50% right, or when he predicts, or---

Mr. Bartholomew: It is a difficult thing to try and detail an answer to a problem that people have spent years studying and still can't answer in detail, in a general way.

Mr. McIntosh: Well, suppose you took the Jim Mathieu Limit as held now. Would you, and it's continues to be logged, would be able to look at that and predict what the survival rate would be? -there, with any validity?

Mr. Bartholomew: I think there are foresters who could. I could not. That is not my area of specialization in forestry but there are certainly foresters who could make a pretty darn good estimate-guess, yes. I hope I haven't conveyed the idea that I'm implying that our process of cutting that our, that the process of cutting that we are implying is the continuation of existing - the existing situation. It is not. We are not advocating commercial cutting in the park. We do not wish commercial cutting in the park. We want only silvicultural operations

to take place in the park.

Mr. Hancock:

Mr. Stokes?

Mr. Stokes:

Yes, I would like to ask Mr. Bartholomew if you feel that every time a tree is cut down that one should be planted to replace it?

Mr. Bartholomew:

It's a good general principle. Probably we should be planting more than we cut.

Mr. Stokes:

I'd like to ask you, you referred to, you used the same language as Mr. Hearnden did. You said, we must be very wary, and I'm just paraphrasing that politically motivated solutions really aren't the answer. Are you saying that we should allow the technocrats or the so-called experts to make all of the decisions on behalf of the people?

Mr. Bartholomew:

I'm saying that those technocrats, as you call them, should be permitted to try to achieve goals which will satisfy the public.

Mr. Stokes:

Do you think the ultimate decision should be made by them rather than having the so-called politicians seek out advice from the experts?

Mr. Bartholomew:

Well, it's six of one and half a dozen of the other, isn't it?

Mr. Stokes:

Are you suggesting, you say that we have three alternatives. We can sort of maintain the status quo or we can have no management whatsoever, or we can have somekind of management with the emphasis placed on recreation. Now are you suggesting that we really, you said, that we really have no alternative at all. Now are you suggesting by that that there is, we cannot afford as a society, as a group of people in the Province of Ontario, to set aside a particular area where we can say that we will do absolutely nothing with it?

Mr. Bartholomew:

Yes sir. That is exactly what we are saying.

Mr. Stokes:

We can't afford, not a small piece aside?

Mr. Bartholomew:

Again, I wouldn't attempt to define the size as Mr. Hearnden wouldn't. We have in our report on the last page - we recommend that small undisturbed eco-systems be set aside for scientific study. But not seventeen-hundred square miles



Mr. Stokes: Not for use, just for study?

Mr. Bartholomew: And enjoyment.

Mr. Stokes: Which would include the kind of things that a good many people aspire to in seeking out a wilderness experience?

Mr. Bartholomew: Yes sir.

Mr. Hancock: I think the brief is quite clear in its recommendation at the end as I---Mr. Ridley?

Mr. Ridley: Mr. Chairman, I just wanted to compliment Mr. Bartholomew on the concise way that he analyzed his brief and it was readily understandable by myself but maybe some of the people out here, I'm sure he realizes that this Committee has been sitting for quite some time and we had a task force that was supposedly to be very professional, they prepared papers, answer various questions that we had of a very technical nature and I think that did a darn good job. I was afraid from some of the conversations that have gone on here that some of the people out there may feel that we didn't have the right type of scientific advise. We've had all kinds of scientific advise. As a matter of fact, for quite a period, I thought I'd gone back to college again and maybe it did me a lot of good. I thought perhaps Mr. Bartholomew, in particular, and the people here should realize that this Committee has a great and a profound interest in professional advise.

Mr. Hancock: Any further questions? Thank you very much. Oh, Mr. Braun?

Mr. Braun: Just one small point. Your recommendation was that this therapeutic cutting in Quetico would be carried out by Land and Forests personnel?

Mr. Bartholomew: We haven't suggested who could carry it out but we did suggest that efforts be made to retain those people that are now working in the forest, but that Lands and Forests would have control over it, yes.

Mr. Braun: But not a commercial operation?

Mr. Bartholomew: Absolutely not. But there is no reason why if trees must be harvested to maintain the stands you should not realize whatever economical benefit you can from doing that. Now that logging may have to be subsidized, even. It probably

would. But you can minimize the cost.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you very much, Mr. Bartholomew. Mr. McKillop here? Mr. McKillop? Miss Arna Lie.

Miss Lie: This is also a personal brief and I am speaking on behalf of Rev. Ken Mayers, who is unfortunately, unable to attend and the use of the first person therefore refers to him and not to me. Let me first thank you for the opportunity of presenting this brief and introduce myself as director of youth programmes at Wayside Church Centre in the east end of Fort William ward in Thunder Bay.

Voice: Mr. Chairman, we can't hear the young lady.

Miss Lie: Oh, I'm sorry.

Mr. Hancock: Just a little closer to the mike please, Miss Lie.

Miss Lie: O. K. Let me----

Mr. Hancock: It's the mike's fault, don't worry.

Miss Lie: Let me first thank you for the opportunity of presenting this brief and introduce myself as director of youth programmes at Wayside Church Centre in the east end of Fort William ward in Thunder Bay. During the summer, our boys and girls of low income families make use of Quetico for canoe tripping and find the experience of utmost value from both the character building and recreational point of view. In the little booklet, "Quetico Provincial Park", let me quote the following paragraph on page two, "Quetico Provincial Park is regarded primarily as a wilderness park for wilderness recreation and is protected against any disturbance destruction of the wilderness environment. Although much of the Quetico has been exposed to early logging and fire, it is still a precious asset preserved in a wild state, for those who wish to enjoy it by means of paddle and portage." One, they wish to argue that such material is out of date, yet it is still an official booklet given out to the public by local lands and forests offices in Thunder Bay. In view of the above policy statement therefore, it was dishonest of the Ontario government to allow Domtar into Quetico. If this sounds too harsh and if the policy has been totally changed, then the Department of Lands and Forests should get ready to prepare new pamphlets to let the public know that the wilderness state is no longer being protected. My concern is with the mechanized use of tree farmers etc. which upsets the ecology by

wiping out flowers, small mammals and homes and food for such increasingly rare specimens of our natural environment. As the member for Fort William, Mr. Jim Jessiman commented on viewing the logging operation in Quetico, he used the analogy of a large vacuum cleaner wiping away everything in sight. In agreement then, with the Algonquin Log Lands League and Save Quetico Group, I would hope that the Quetico Advisory Committee would reclassify Quetico Provincial Park under the classification of provincial parks in Ontario as a primitive park and that logging operations and any other industrial endeavour such as mining which could pose a threat to the natural -- to the natural threat of the park, be disallowed. In closing, the argument is argument is used, utilized mainly by Americans. With access points that I am aware of at three places only, Nym Lake, French Lake and Lerome Lake, It is pretty difficult for canoe trips to travel extensively into the Hunter's Island region unless one is American, coming in from the American side, especially when our trips are limited by necessity to six days. I am suggesting then, that in accordance with the view of Mr. Jim Jessiman the present Domtar logging roads be extended southward to link up in some way with the present road to Northern Lights Lake to enable Canadians to enter the park from the eastern boundaries. All in all, I am extremely grateful to be able to use the park for our boys and girls and hope that your Committee will come to an agreeable solution for the Quetico problem on both sides of the fence. Yours sincerely, Ken Myers.

Mr. Hancock:

Thank you very much, Miss Lie and we will tell the Reverend Myers you did an excellent job, probably better than he could of done.

(Laughter)

Miss Lie:

There is another personal view from Mr. Jack Hanna. Can he give that now?

Mr. Hancock:

Yes, we have him down on the list and I've been getting some nasty looks from the Committee for the last fifteen minutes. I'm going to let them stretch their legs for ten minutes for a cup of coffee. We will reconvene in ten minutes. I don't know why they aren't perfectly happy to sit here all afternoon. However, we'll give you ten minutes to have your coffee.

-MEETING ADJOURNED FOR TEN MINUTES -



Please Note

( There are some blank spots on the tape that miss out the )  
( beginning remarks by Mr. Hancock and Mr. Hanna. )

Mr. Hanna:

-----a dozen times. So I draw your attention to the area the International Border Waters area. Specifically, I'm talking about the area one mile north of the international boundary between Lake Superior and Quetico. In my opinion this should be made part of the area of the park. It was the artery of the historic voyageur canoe route. I'd been over it by canoe, the whole route. It is very scenic and its excellent canoeing and its well used and it's also protected on the American side by Superior National Park. That's it. Thank you.

Mr. Hancock:

Thank you Mr. Hanna. Any questions? Mr. Jessiman.

Mr. Jessiman:

I'd be very interested if you would just draw a map of the area. You can point it out there but if, in your spare time, if you'd just drop me a little note on it?

Mr. Hanna:

Certainly.

Mr. Jessiman:

Thank you.

Mr. Hancock:

Do you mind if he sends us one too, Jim?

(Laughter)

We would prefer this being a Committee hearing, Mr. Hanna. If you would send it to the Secretary. You can send Mr. Jessiman a second copy if you wish. Somebody that we missed this morning, Mr. Sjonnesen? Mr. Sjonnesen, I'm sorry. You can't really expect a Cornishman to do much with those Swedish names, yeh?

Mr. Sjonnesen:

I'm speaking to you as a concerned citizen, although I am a member of Save Quetico and other organizations that have been working very hard this winter for this day. First, I would like to say that I am sorry that I'm compelled to come here today to plead, beg, or fight for a God-given privilege, which was dedicated at the turn of the century, by far-seeing politicians to the enjoyment and well being, for posterity including me and my generation. Quetico was to be a haven for animals, a place for trees, plants and other flora could blossoms, grow and die as nature intended. It also was to be a haven for the people of Ontario to relax and enjoy the wilderness to recuperate

from the pressure of a highly technological society. The government now recognizes this need. In fact, it freely admits to the need for more parks. What they have not recognized is that logging, or any other form of natural resource extraction in our parks and the originally intended use of these parks, do not go hand in hand. To suggest that a camper or hiker who believes that he is in one of the truly great primitive areas of Canada is happy if he stumbles on an area that is being devastated by logging or a highway in the centre of the park is not being realistic. Imagine the disappointment of a canoeist who suddenly finds that just four-hundred feet from a shoreline of his lake, is a scene of devastation, akin to the deliberate destruction of a Vietnam battle field. Now I would like to point out that I am not against logging. We see this north of here. This is fine. This is part of our society today to harvest logs. All I am saying is do not log it in the park with such scene of destruction. We have heard from management, we have heard that it is necessary to manage the parks. One of the main reasons given for logging Quetico is for management. You see this more than any other time. You must manage the park. Let us examine the results of forest management with regards to the logging in Quetico. A wide heavy duty road, that could be classified as a highway has been constructed diagonally across the northeast corner of the park. Four important canoe routes, including the historical Dawson Trail has been bridged. I suggest building this road close to the boundary of the park would have been good management practice. That is, from the viewpoint of the least damage to the park. However, if getting the logs out at the least possible cost was the prime concern, then I would presume the road where it is now situated is the best site. A logging camp has been constructed inside the park, leaving a scar that will not be healed in my children's or my grandchildren's time. Surely a place could have been found for the camp outside the park. These actions indicate the welfare of the park was secondary to the interests of the lumber company. Perhaps one cannot find fault with the timber managers for this. Their job is to produce pulp or logs at the least possible cost. But it does show the danger of allowing lumber companies to operate in the park. The destruction of the park lies not only in lumbering. Pressures are mounting to allow mining and the possibility of commercial fishing exists together with the threat of power dams since the need for hydro-electric power is greater than ever. Another danger to the environment of the park is the people pollution. Evidence of this is most pronounced along the American border. The government has released statistics



showing more than ten thousand campers crossed the border at one point in the 69 season. This shows the need for control over the number allowed on any one portage, stream or canoe route. The government has already indicated it is going to use this kind of control in other parks. An argument frequently posed by those with monetary interests in Quetico logging activities suggest that we cannot afford to set aside such a large area as a primitive park. The words large or small have no meaning unless they are compared with something else. Let us examine the amount of forested land available to lumber companies in Northern Ontario. Take a drive from Kirkland Lake to the Manitoba border. It's over eight-hundred miles of mostly forested land. Repeat the same experience. Drive from Sudbury to the lakehead. If you compare this large area with the seventeen-hundred and fifty square miles in Quetico, then Quetico is a small area indeed. When one advocates no logging in Quetico, one must not forget that the men who depend on their livelihood on this operation. The Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests has stated timber is available from other sources. If the cost in building roads involved in relocation programme is too great, then the government should subsidize the road building as they have done in other places. The park branch still speak in glowing terms when they refer to Quetico Park and I would like to quote a couple of excerpts from there. "Quetico Park, a paradise, was set aside as a forest reserve in 1909. It became a public park in 1913 and ever since it's been one of the most enthralling vacation attractions in the province. If you want to see the country side as the early explorers saw it, Quetico is the place to visit. This unspoiled area can be reached by car, but no cars are allowed through it". Gentlemen, I ask you, will the timber operators leave the park as the early explorers saw it? I'd like to quote another one. "The history of Quetico cannot be separated from that of the lakehead and the west. It was through the Quetico country that the main canoe route linked Montreal with the fur riches of the west and northwest. Today the canoe tripper captures a little of its history as he paddles the canoe waters of Quetico and treads the canoe portages of Quetico portages." Gentlemen, I ask you again, will you condone the eradication of history in Quetico? Part of it has already been eradicated. The French Lake portage is gone. There's a highway across it. Mr. Chairman, when I decided to stand up and fight for Quetico, many concerned citizens sympathized with me but warned that I could not fight the powerful lumber interests. I was reminded of this again when the full paged add appeared in the newspapers advocating logging in the park. Others



warned me that there would be an election before the Committee's report is made public and it would be a lost cause. Gentlemen, my answer to them was I have too much faith in our democratic system. The wishes of the majority will prevail. I also have faith in advisory committees feeling the same way.

Mr. Hancock:

Thank you.

Applause.

Mr. Hancock:

Are there any questions? Thank you sir. Is Mr. Thompson here? of Kekubeka Timber? Is Mr. Thompson here? Is Terry Peet here?

Voice:

Right here.

Mr. Hancock:

Mr. Peet.

Mr. Peet:

Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee. I come here as a concerned individual. I am not an expert. I have no expert knowledge in the field. I know nothing about forestry or forestry management. I am a high school teacher by trade and I'd like to state that as a teacher I pay considerable taxes. As a bachelor, I pay very considerable taxes.

(Laughter)

And I'm not a member of the Chamber of Commerce. But over the past six months I have spent considerable time and money talking listening and reading. I have spent considerable money of my own and I have also spent the money of yours stocking the school library on both sides of the subject, because we have a group of concerned students in the school and I would like to read sections of the brief which I had submitted earlier and comment on various passages. I'd like to emphasize once again that I am not an expert. This is a statement more of feeling.

"As a young boy growing up in Northern Ontario, in the middle of the bush, so to speak, I do not remember having very much awareness of the virtues of wilderness. The bush was there and we used it. Some days it was cowboys and Indians. Other days it was building a treehouse or a raft or some other little boys game. As I grew older the games changed to more mature pursuits like hunting and canoeing. None of us, I don't suppose, ever thought about

our environment in philisophic terms. We accepted our surroundings and never doubted for a moment that yet the bush would always be there. Then when I was eighteen I moved to southern Ontario for a year. Only then did I begin to appreciate the background I had grown up with. However, once back in my natural habitat again, my appreciation again waned to the point where I gave little thought to my surroundings. Five years later I left northern Ontario to spend four years at the University at London Ontario. There, for really the first time in my life, I began to contemplate the meaning of wilderness and what it had meant of myself and my boyhood friends. Coming to Atikokan directly after university was one of the happiest occasions in my life and the eighteen months I spent there were pure bliss. I would like to add here that it was during my stay in Atikokan that I discovered Quetico Park. To say that I was impressed is pure understatement. It is without doubt, one of the most beautiful areas in Ontario. To stand all alone on a summer evening with nobody else around for miles on the shore of one of its lakes is an experience that all Canadians should have. To stand there, to listen to the loons and to realize that the early voyageurs heard the same sounds on the same lake is pure poetry. Therefore, this fall, when I became aware of the developing situation in Quetico Park, I was filled with dismay. As my awareness increased, so did my concern to the point where, for the past three months I have felt the greatest alarm. Mr. P.G. Rennington has stated, " what is required in this emotion charged situation is a very real attempt by all those concerned about the management of our natural resources to understand and to tolerate the needs of others. Inflexible attitudes must be modified and new ideas permitted to alter our traditional approaches to the management of our natural resources. Only in this way can we hope to maintain our economic prosperity while protecting the quality of our environment for future generations". I agree. Mr. Rennington deserves to be listened to. Tolerance and understanding are very much needed. Six months ago, even four months ago, I was not so receptive. I was not so prepared to listen to the voices of moderation. However, the last five months have been extremely educational for me. I have read extensively on the subject and I have met scores of concerned people. The final solution must satisfy the needs and desires of future generations too. And this I feel, may be the crux of the whole dilemma. It is the needs and desires of the future that are really at stake here. It may be that we are sacrificing our future well-being for present considerations. These present considerations may be economic in nature or they may be the result of shortsightedness. Mr. R. York Edwards, in an article entitled,

" The Future of Recreation on Wildland," states," The urban exodists out in the rural landscape in search of recreation will increase several hundred percent in the next three decades." He goes on to say," In the face of this increasing demand for wildness, the supply of wildness is decreasing faster and faster as man and his bulldozers overrun more and more of the North American landscape. Mushrooming demands for a shrinking supply obviously the supply is in for a popular time." Put in these terms, it really is a question of supply and demand and to verify this fact, one has only to scan the Department of Lands and Forest's figures for users of the park by nationality over the past ten years. Americans, using the park, outnumber Canadians about 25 to 1. There are several observations which should be made here. As their own supply has diminished, Americans have come more and more to look northward. The second point to be made is that the need for wildness, wilderness has far outstripped the gain in population. We can see this in our own society. As we have become more urbanized, more industrialized our need to escape from it all has grown at an alarming rate. Allied with this need is the increasing capability of society to get away from it all, i. e. leisure time seems to grow in direct proportion to the length and width of our expressways. But, many people argue, we can have our wildness. The extraction of natural resources, need not conflict with the preservation of true wilderness. The answer according to many is the concept of multiple use. It seems to offer the best of all worlds. Basically, it is a means of integrating land uses so as to maximize utilization of land resources. However, as Mr. Rennington states, multiple use never was intended to be applied everywhere. I quite agree with Mr. Rennington. It never was intended to be applied everywhere. As a practical concept it is applicable to most of Ontario. But it is not applicable in Quetico Park. Multiple use, by definition, is an economic concept. It is maximum utilization of the resource at hand. As such, economic necessity in good sense, dictates that it be applied wherever possible in Ontario. But I maintain that economically speaking, we as a society, can afford to preserve areas like Quetico as primitive wilderness areas. If we cannot afford to do this, then we are indeed a poor society. The forest industry itself has stated many times that it believes in wilderness protection and preservation. This is qualified however by the assertion that the preservation of such wilderness should be in proportion to the need. Now the question is, what are these needs? In 1970 there was thirty-one thousand, six-hundred and fifteen interior users of Quetico Park out of the total of one-hundred and thirteen thousand and four-hundred and thirty-six. Surely



this indicates that the need is here now, for that kind of recreation which only an area like the primitive interior of Quetico Park can provide. These people are getting away from it all. The French Lake type of park does not satisfy their needs. They desire an environment relatively untouched by man, certainly untouched by commercial logging operations. It matters not that most of these interior users are Americans. These figures, and I'd like to emphasize this, these figures are a forecast of future Canadian needs and it may be that the future Canadian needs will arise sooner than we can predict. So let us safeguard our future wilderness needs by protecting Quetico now. There are many reasons of course for safeguarding Quetico, not the least of which is the cultural legacy that the park represents. It seems incredible to me that we as a society should decide to spend five to fifteen million dollars to restore old Fort William and at the same time do so little for preserving a part of Canada that is just as much a part of our pioneer heritage as Old Fort William. And I'd like to elaborate on this particular point. What are we going to do with Old Fort William once we restore it? There are going to be thousands and thousands of kids trooping through the old fort and for what purpose? To acquaint them, to educate them to our, their cultural historical background? Why cannot the same concept be done with Quetico Park as a whole? Why can't you have perhaps not thousands, I wouldn't venture to guess on the numbers; why can't you have a programme initiated by the government in which the same sort of educational experience would be affording as Old Fort William? It seems incredible also that there is this terrible apathy on the part of the public towards the history that Quetico represents. How many times in the last few months have I heard individuals say, "I don't care", or "they should open up the whole park-mines resorts the whole bit". I have heard forest managers say they see nothing wrong with the logging camp inside a park or say, "you can't stop progress, you know". Answers like this sustain my belief that here in the north at least there is still a feeling of competition between man and nature. We are still at war with our environment and to these people, Quetico Park simply represents part of the battlefield. These attitudes must be laid to rest and the public must be educated to the environmental facts of life. They must realize what Quetico stands for, what it represents for the future and how we as a society should preserve it. Therefore I would like to make the following recommendation to the Quetico Advisory Committee regarding Quetico

Provincial Park. All of the present park be reclassified immediately as primitive park as defined in the classification of provincial parks in Ontario. All commercial logging operations be removed from the park henceforth and for all time. Present logging roads and trails must be replanted as soon as possible. All mining claims and patented lands be transferred to outside the limits of the park. A study be made of existing trap lines to determine the feasibility of allowing these trap lines to remain in the park. The French Lake camp site be retained within the limits of the park. It should be designated as having particular status within the new primitive park so as to maintain certain facilities. Motor boats would not be allowed on the narrows between French and Pickeral Lake. The present buffer zone around the park be widened. Additional park such as the French Lake composite should be established around the perimeter of the park within the buffer zone. Facilities such as picnic grounds and boat launching sites should be provided at these parks. An immediate study be made on pollution of boundary waters and their tributaries. A department be set up within the Department of Lands and Forests with the responsibility of taking measures to control fire insect and disease within the park. These measures would not include the building of roads, or right of ways, temporary or otherwise within the boundaries of the park. This department would also have the responsibility of maintaining portages and trails. The number of park stations within the park be substantially increased, and the number of park rangers be increased to a sufficient level so as to ensure adequate protection. Number 12, that an ecology division be set up within the department of Lands and Forests. Part of the duties of this division would be to conduct continuous studies on all facets of the ecology of the park. In addition, this department might consider the following questions.

- a) What are the effects of logging on the flora and fauna of an area?
- b) What effect will utilization of lakes and streams have on the ecology of an area?
- c) What are the long range effects of extensive clear-cutting on the natural succession of an area?
- d) What are the long term effects on soils and hence the regeneration period of substantial nutrient loss resulting from logging?

Number 13. Study should be made on the carrying capacity of all canoe routes within the park. Seasonal quotas for each route should be established and these quotas

should be strictly enforced. These quotas would be filled by either a lottery selection or a similar scheme. It is conceivable that through overuse, some routes would have to be withdrawn from use from one or more seasons. Perhaps the ecology department would be responsible for these studies. The Department, Number 14, the Department of Lands and Forests launch an educational programme devised to help people become more attuned to their environment. This programme could perhaps be co-ordinated with the Department of Education Programmes. In conjunction with this programme, assistance should be given to present and future outward Bounder Outers Clubs in the school and I'd just like to add a footnote to this particular recommendation. One of the major problems that this society faces is the question of pollution and everybody in society is becoming more concerned with this question. Some, such as Paul Ehrlich contend that we are an endangered species. Now, where does one, where does one learn respect for one's environment? Where is the best place to learn this. Where does one learn not to drop this and not to dispose of indisposable items in the environment? Perhaps the best place to learn this would be in - on a wilderness trip. Number 15 all permit fees both resident and non-resident be very substantially increased. Quetico Park must pay its own way. The people who use it should pay. Number 16, the Committee consider the establishment of other parks, both primitive and otherwise throughout Northern Ontario. Primitive parks should be, should not be less than five hundred square miles in area. Number 17, an immediate study be made of the American use of the park through access points on the American side of the border. And number 18, all park regulations should be strictly enforced. Thank you.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you, Mr. Peet. Are there any questions? Mr. Jessiman

Mr. Jessiman: I missed you on the last - primitive parks - and you said five hundred miles. I missed it.

Mr. Peet: Primitive parks, I---- recommended that additional primitive parks should be established with a minimum acreage of five hundred square miles.

Mr. Jessiman: Thank you very much.



Mr. Hancock:

Thank you Mr. Peet.

Applause.

Mr. Hancock:

Is Mr. Thompson of Kekubeka Timber here, come in by any chance? Nope. Miss Roxanne Merits?

Miss Merits:

I'd like to say that I am probably one of those iceberg people that Dr. Clark referred to and am rather reticent to express my opinions but I'm here and I put my name on a piece of paper. So I'm going to try. This is a personal brief but it has been approved by the members of our committee and it contains the original ideas of the group I represent. It was written about last February so don't worry about it. Today I have broken out, only for an afternoon, but still I may be caught - caught and punished for walking in the sunshine - forty degrees above in February - for letting it be on my face and warming me to the core - for letting it scour my mind and letting the wind scramble my hair - for listening to chickadee - for getting a sunburn - punished for ignoring our cities and texts and novels and teachers and parents and homework - for running, perhaps fleeing to the comparative peace a few blocks away. Just for an afternoon I walked through the woods. To my right the trees had been cleared away and a chain saw still roaring through the silence. It was a muskeg bog with useless scrub growth and in its place new housing. My tracks followed the snowmobiles, a snowshoes trail lay beside that and a rabbit's prints crossed all three. Are they compatible? The question didn't occur to me until I met a snowmobile head-long. It left a ghastly smell behind it, noise and more tracks. The smell was like that of a large crematorial afforest crouching along side the trail. A diesel pipe skims the horizon of pines and a stripped smoke stack tried to blend in. Strings of telephone wires stabbed in at my little pocket of wilderness and red stakes, to mark the cutting limits for the housing project, probed through at long regular intervals. True, there were trees behind the stakes, but in three days would they still be there? This is a city. Will my children be able to enjoy even the fogged beauty that has satisfied me today? How can people continue to ignore the fact that industries and cities are chewing away at our country bit by bit. It's happening in their own backyards. It's happening at Quetico. When will we be allowed to stop running from the cancer, always making our camps just a little further on, and when we never know for sure that beyond the very last street and the very last block of our fair city that there isn't just another and another following them? All these reasons, questions and impressions

and thoughts prompted the establishment of a group of students in November, 1970 from Thunder Bay High School. We became concerned about the fate of one tiny part of Canada, Quetico Provincial Park. We, the students for the Preservation of Quetico, request that Quetico be reclassified under the classification of provincial parks in Ontario as primitive and until this is done a complete moratorium be called in all logging operations be transferred to other Ontario limits outside the park. It is the government's responsibility to subsidize this move since it was they who made the financial commitment. Five purposes for reserving representative areas and natural landscapes under the classification are:

- 1) for posterity,
- 2) to increase and extend our knowledge , and
- 3) recreational experience,
- 4) for scientific study , and
- 5) for the psychological need of many people to know that unspoiled wilderness still exists.

Quetico should be preserved for all of the above purposes and more. It is geographically unique because it represents the Canadian shield and historically unique because of its Indian rock paintings and fur-trade routes. By the five reasons stated in a primitive classification, the one that everyone can relate to, whether they love wilderness or are able to use it, whether they are blind, crippled, old, or sick is the need to know that wilderness exists. It is simply there. The Federal Government is willing to accept Quetico into the national park system but that would not necessarily preserve it. Both the provincial and the national parks policies look good in print but like all laws they need to be enforced to be effective. Wood Buffalo National Park in B. C. is a prime example of lack of enforcement. The question of how to manage the park after it has been declared primitive with no roads, no vehicles and no resource extraction has been thrown at us again and again by the Department of Lands and Forests. It was even suggested by them that the whole area would burn or die of disease if the logging roads were not there. Management is not the immediate problem. It man wants to preserve that park it will be done. He would not let it burn nor would it be allowed to become a pathological hot-bed of disease. Man has resources and the ingenuity to control fires in northern Ontario without roads so why not in Quetico? Plans for environmental management conducted by a unit of the parks branch, not the forest industries, and reviewed by the citizen scientists committee, do not have to be made overnight. If the logging is not halted it is obvious that there will be very little left to manage. Since changes in



a forest eco-system occur at a relatively slow pace, then the most important first steps would be to establish the principle that some areas must be reserved from exploitation, to designate areas all over the province where this would be done, and three, to undertake research programmes and begin to develop methods of environmental management which are compatible with parks and wilderness values. The ecological statement may mean limiting the number of people - Americans and Canadians using certain parts of the park at certain times of the year. The idea of making a reservation to use Quetico frightens many people. But the fact that it has already become polluted through misuse and overuse is just frightening. While the government has advertised the park drawing more people to it every year, nothing has been done to police them. Perhaps the people of Lac LaCroix, Indians whose livelihood, we were told, would be threatened if Quetico became primitive, would be employed to police the area. They know more about it than any white man. They could also be employed in forest operating committees, a process prevented twenty years ago in the Kennedy Commission by which all logging would be done by the government on a contract basis and then guaranteed amounts distributed to various companies. One last problem presented by the government is the established camp grounds at French Lake. This area, within the park could not exist under a primitive classification. However, instead of phasing it out completely, it could be made a separate park because of its small size and location at the edge of Quetico. Recently, some members of the SPQ were taking on the tour of logging in the park by Domtar officials and the strangest thing we learned was not that the destruction of wilderness but rather the belief that our guide had, that logging was actually good for wilderness. He saw no purpose or use for a piece of land that just sat. An example of his comments follows. "If we don't log it, it will be wasted. This way, hunters, fishermen and tourists can use the road, we can perpetuate the forest or it will rot otherwise. What good is it if we don't put it to some use?" This man, unlike the ordinary lumberman, who didn't care where he worked truly believed he was right. Wilderness perpetuated itself for millions of years before man ever came on the scene. But now that he has, all life must revolve around him. This greed is astounding and how dare he believe that the only use for resources is to be his use. The land was here before him infinitely more beautiful. In conclusion, we believe that there are enough places like French Lake, but only one Quetico. We appeal to you to save one small piece of our natural wild heritage that is truly Canadian. Thank you.



Extensive Applause.

- Mr. Hancock: Thank you, Miss Merits. Before the Committee asks questions, I just noticed on page two in your brief you said the Federal Government was willing to accept Quetico in the national park system. I don't believe that they have been given the opportunity to accept it yet.
- Miss Merits: Well, they can't-----
- Mr. Hancock: You mean you would like them to, is that what you really mean?
- Mr. Merits: Well they said that they would be willing to, but they can't because it's a provincial park.
- Mr. Hancock: Oh, I see. Who is "they". Is there anybody we can pin beside they?
- Miss Merits: The Northern Affairs Minister, Jean Chretien.
- Mr. Hancock: Thank, you. Any questions for Miss Merits? Mr. Lovink.
- Mr. Lovink: I would like to put a question to this young lady, who put things so very nicely in her own words. Of course your activity and your organization is known by the other programme in the schools and in the schools surrounding. It is known and discussed by many that ask you questions and you do not do it secretly. They do all know about it.
- Miss Merits: Yes.
- Mr. Lovink: They all know about it. What are their reactions - those who are not active like you are. What is their reactions. What is the centre of your topic ? Is it proved doubtful? Is it laughed at? Is it, in a sense, talked about as things which you should do. How is the reaction of your friends?
- Miss Merits: The reaction amongst my friends is very apathetic. They don't really care.
- Mr. Lovink: They don't really care?
- Miss Merits: No.
- Mr. Lovink: So you are a very small minority?
- Miss Merits: Right.

Mr. Lovink: And you don't get through to them?

Miss Merits: Not in a big way, no.

Mr. Lovink: Thank you very much.

Mr. Hancock: Any other questions? Thank you Miss Merits.  
Roger Mowbray?

Mr. Mowbray: Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee. I'm speaking on behalf of myself, and also as a teacher representative of the Lakeview Outers. We heard a few minutes ago that possibly wilderness is needed to be preserved for students or for the young people in Canada. We also just heard that the great majority perhaps or a lot of students have not been vocal and there is some degree of apathy, both in young people and adults of our age. And I would like to say to the Committee that I think it's critical that we preserve areas of Ontario, areas of Canada, in particular, that we preserve areas such as Quetico to which is attached a great deal of historical importance, at least for the young people in our school group. Last year we canoed extensively along the border following the voyageur route. We have a four week wilderness trip again this summer. I would hate to think that were I in physical conditions fifty years from now to be able to take these young people out that I would not have anywhere that I could take them, and I would hope that this committee would do all in its power to preserve Quetico as a wilderness area. Thank you.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you, Mr. Mowbray. I think that there will be----  
Mr. McIntosh has a question.

Mr. McIntosh: Mr. Mowbray, yesterday at Atikokan we heard from Alan Kerr, whom you probably know, about the Outers programme in Atikokan and how they make use of the park as a place for their outdoor education programmes and now again you are saying that you are using it. Is this kind of use of the park for outdoor education programmes increasing and what would be your predication about this kind of education as a part of our regular offerings in school?

Mr. Mowbray: I would say that this type of programme in the school, which is currently offered in Atikokan as part of the regular school programme, and is offered throughout Ontario as an extra curricular activity, such as ours is, that is on Saturdays and after school and during the month of July and August, is certainly on the increase. The impetus

of the whole movement perhaps is from the Atikokan Outers which of course was picked up from the Outward Bound Movement. We, probably the largest problem is one of money. From that point of view there are people in the educational system throughout Ontario that are quite capable of conducting these programmes given two things - money in order to do them and secondly, the wilderness region that we can take the students to. We here in Atikokan and the surrounding territory, particularly here in Thunder Bay are very fortunate that we do have these regions. Our only hope is that we'll have them twenty years from now and they will be relatively untouched, not that the trees have necessarily been chopped out of the way but that we don't find roads and bridges and that type of thing in the wilderness region.

Mr. McIntosh:

Is this kind of outdoor education becoming an increasingly an important part of the educational experience of people in school as seen as being on a par with Latin and Math and that kind of thing? Would you-----

Mr. Mowbray:

Well, as a Mathematics teacher I don't know whether I would put it on a par with Mathematics for its economic importance in the student's future life. But as to which would give the student more benefit in his later life, I would tend to the outers programme of the type that you have no doubt heard is conducted in Atikokan. It's not just a--well let's go for a Sunday afternoon stroll. We go on thirty, thirty-five mile overnight snowshoe hikes to see what the students are made of, or to let them see what they are made of. And I think that this is just as important as teaching them that two plus two is four.

Mr. Hancock:

Any other questions?

Mr. Stokes:

I have one question.

Mr. Hancock:

Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes;

I'd like to ask Mr. Mowbray if he feels, it might be unfair to ask him, to speak on behalf of others but if--does he feel that the ultimate decision in regard to a matter such as Quetico should be made by people in the area inasmuch as maybe we haven't had as much control over the decision making processes as we might have liked. Do you see this as a strictly a Northern problem, that should be settled by Northerners and the ultimate decision made by Northerners?

Mr. Mowbray:

No sir.



Mr. Mowbray: I feel this is a problem - it's perhaps localized here and that we are of course around Quetico - I think it's a problem which is going to be particularly important right across Canada. Looking at the Ontario scene, I see no reason why a teacher or a group of students in an educational system in Southern Ontario should not be listened to as much as we are up here. Perhaps we have more at stake because we can utilize Quetico Park or our surrounding territories here to a greater advantage than can somebody from Southern Ontario. But I think everybody should be able to partake in this discussion.

Mr. Hancock: Any further questions?

Mr. Stokes: Mr. Mowbray, would you support Mr. Peet in his suggestion to us that we possibly recommend a series of wilderness parks across the whole north a minimum of five-hundred square miles?

Mr. Mowbray: I certainly would.

Mr. Stokes: It would be of great use to all of these various areas if they were located within the proximity of each centre?

Mr. Mowbray: Yes certainly, they have to be accessible for us to be able to use them with our limited economic means. It would be tragic, if, for example, all of the voyageur routes were dammed up or hydro-dammed, cut out for ---and so on it goes. I think we have to act very quickly if we hope to retain some of these voyageur routes.

Mr. Stokes: Thank you.

Mr. Hancock: You may have a little trouble getting a wilderness park as such near Toronto yeh?

Laughter.

Any other questions?      Mr. Phillips?

Mr. Phillips: Yes, just one. You have mentioned about the additional or the more concentrated interests and that in an area like ours toward Quetico and this was localized even more at our hearings in Fort Frances, when the people of that area, some of the spokesmen indicated that the Quetico area is for them the Rainy River district, an area that historically has lagged far behind the rest of the province economically and if a quarter to a third of their territory is to be excluded from the economic support, let us say of Rainy River District, what would you suggest to take

its place so far as putting bread on the table for the people of the Fort Frances area concerned? Because surely with the natural resource economy --the children themselves---

(some of the transcript missing on the tape)

It becomes a real problem does it not? -then. Do you have an observation in that regard sir?

Mr. Mowbray:

-----uh

Mr. Hancock:

I don't blame you for hesitating.

Mr. Mowbray:

I wouldn't like to jump into it with both feet but I'll put one in. Before I---I would like to see some facts and figures on the number--that is how the economy of Fort Frances is affected directly by this Quetico area of which we are speaking. If it is to the extent that you have implied or to the--people of Fort Frances imply at least, that I think a great deal of the people that are currently working in Quetico and deriving economic benefit from that region can be utilized in the park as other people before me have said, either in the --to assist the Department of Lands and Forests in the control or the upkeep, the maintenance of this wilderness park. But I question the initial supposition. There are certainly forest regions on three other sides of Fort Frances, at least on the west, north and so on that are just as accessible as Quetico.

Applause.

Mr. Hancock:

Further questions? Thank you Mr. Mowbray. Mr. Antoniak? Has Mr. Thompson returned by any chance? Mr. Gareau? or Mr. McKillop? Mr. McIntosh would like to ask one more question of Mr. Hearnden. Are you still in the audience, Mr. Hearnden.

Mr. Hearnden:

Yes.

Mr. Hancock:

Well, maybe you can answer it from back there, I don't know.

Mr. Hearnden:

I'll do my utmost.

Mr. McIntosh:

In your opinion, is the Department of Lands and Forests equipped to do a proper management job, I don't mean in terms of the competence of the people there, but in terms of the numbers of personnel and the application of their

staff resources to the Quetico Park? I want to ask another question depending on the answer. What do you think would be required then?

Mr. Hearnden: My answer to that is I don't know.

Mr. McIntosh: What would you think would be required there?

Mr. Hearnden: The acquisition of more professional and technical people, cooperating within realistically sized times and units.

Mr. McIntosh: What does that mean?

Mr. Hearnden: It's impossible for you to consider one unit forester with the management of lands and the rest of the silvicultural programme to undertake such operations in an area of the size of Quetico Park, eight-hundred thousand acres or more in size. They should be reduced very substantially of course to perhaps fifty thousand acres or fifty-five thousand if we're going to, in any serious way, undertake the kinds of solutions that we think are needed.

Mr. McIntosh: Could you do the arithmetic. You're saying that there's one man and if there is one man what's required is --- what?

Mr. Hearnden: I don't understand your question entirely.

Mr. McIntosh: Well, supposing there is one man who has this one management - one forester managing this area. What would you see as being the requirement if this was going to be done properly? Yeah, approximately, just so we have a fix on-----

Mr. Hearnden: I'm going rather far out on a limb here, if I can use that expression.

Mr. McIntosh: There are no saws present.

Laughter.

Mr. Hearnden: I am going to suggest that the emphasis which I consider as a matter of policy, the stands in Quetico Park should be seeded silviculturally at this rate a desirable stand and--- what we might be considering as many as from 6 to 10 unit foresters each in Class B---

Mr. McIntosh: Um-hum



Mr. Hearnden: -and I would envision the cost of this perhaps to be about a quarter of a million dollars a year or more. Now this is perhaps one of the dilemmas which will stump the Committee ultimately. The highly desirable proposals have quite an expense attached to them. The cost of that is a rough estimation alone but they're very high costs, that is to be managed very often. For instance, where the users attempt to bear this, the person there affected, would be well beyond the capability of the user of Quetico Park to carry fully the costs of the kind of management we're considering.

Mr. McIntosh: Thank you Ken. If Quetico Park was going to be managed properly what kind of staff would be required to do it?

Mr. Hearnden: I would envision that the park would of necessity be divided into management units probably of the order of fifty-thousand acres and that there should be assigned to each of these units a unit forester with three technicians to plan and direct the kinds of cultural measures that we deem to be essential for the perpetuation of appropriate stand mixtures and stand conditions throughout of the park.

Mr. McIntosh: So that would be - how many -if there were one now, how many would that be?

Mr. Hearnden: I would think that you would need at least 6 to 10 unit foresters and probably 30 forest technicians operating there on a permanent year round basis.

Mr. McIntosh: You mentioned something about the cost of that. What was that?

Mr. Hearnden: These are very rough empirical, out of the hat figures but I would estimate that the salary and wage costs might be of the order of a quarter of a million, perhaps as high as half a million dollars a year to provide this kind of direction.

Mr. McIntosh: Thanks.

#### ADJOURN FOR DINNER

7:00 P. M.

#### - EVENING SESSION -

Mr. Hancock: The Quetico Park Public Hearing of Thunder Bay - and this may be a little unusual but the Committee did decide to go along with this. The Students of William Churchill school have prepared, as you can see a T. V. tape recording which will take about 15 minutes, Sir Winston Churchill, sorry. That's why you have a Vice-Chairman. He corrects you whenever you have an incorrect.

name. They have about a 15 or 20 minute presentation of a film that they took in Quetico. They've gone to a great deal of work to prepare this for us and the Committee is most happy to see this and you in the audience will have the same opportunity as we do. Now I think Sandy Stewart is in charge of it and Sandy, if you would like to start now, we are ready to hear you. Do you want some lights out or does that affect this. Can you see it alright in the audience? O. K. Sandy you have the floor.

Mr. Stewart:

This is a film on Quetico Park which we made when we were up there a couple of weekends ago.

Mr. Hancock:

Can you hear Sandy? A little closer to the mike, I think Sandy, unless it's not working.

Mr. Stewart:

It's working.

Mr. Hancock:

It's working? Yeah, just a little closer. Now you've got it.

Mr. Stewart:

This is a film we made at Quetico Park about three weeks ago. You'll have to excuse all the little mistakes as this is the first film we've ever made and we got our training for this and the equipment that we are using right now just to make this film and a few words might be a little inaudible and a few pictures might be a little unbearable but I hope you won't mind too much. I'd just like to mention to the board about one statement before. They asked about the general attitude of students to Quetico. At our school, like I'm not from Sir Winston Churchill, the students supported the idea that the park as a natural area, you know like maybe only on petitions but they supported the idea. Like, as an active body quite a few people showed up. There isn't too much apathy and, but the interest doesn't always make the people activists. O. K. I think the film will illustrate the things I want to say. If you have any problem, like hearing the film, put up a hand or something.

Mr. Hancock:

Sandy, will you move the mike back a little bit.

Videotape. - musical introduction with film.

Narration inaudible.

Mr. Hancock:

It could be a little louder, Sandy.

Videotape continues

\* Narration of the film garbled.

Mr. Steward:

We're going to try some individual commentary on this, so you can understand what's happening.

It's just a logging area, a logging camp in Quetico - near French Lake Park

The cutting area in Quetico Provincial Park.

This is some of the logging equipment used at Quetico.

This is highway 17. On the other side is another cutting area. They cut on the other area 9 months of the year and on the Quetico side they cut for three months of the year. We are now going to the other side, of the--we're going now into the Domtar area at the south end of the park. These cuts are carrying away our natural heritage. -----  
Here is logging on the other side of the park from the highway. It's been cleaned. The multiple use experience is a compromise on a wilderness experience and it's a compromise from what I thought the park was set out to do for the people.

#### Film ends

I guess it seems obvious to a few people that we have a few problems. This is, besides being the first film that we tried to make, this is the first time we have tried to put it on in front of people, especially a large group of people where you have to worry about the volume levels and things like that. So I guess a lot of the commentary was unheard. I think one of the things that I should bring out that wasn't supposed to be missed is that if the park becomes a natural area or a multiple use area or whatever it does become in the park, we feel that a full-time commission should be set up to study the park and a lot of extra - not extra work but a lot of research done inside the park to see what effects that people have, what logging practices have, cutting roads have, maybe soil erosion problems and things like that. O. K. ?

Mr. Hancock:

Thank you very much Sandy. Now I don't suppose you'll get an academy award for the actual picture but I think that you'll win an academy award for the effort you put into it.

Extensive Applause.



Mr. Hancock: As a matter of fact, I thought the pictures were pretty good. Probably for the benefit of some of the audience who have never been in the Quetico Park or through that particular area, which I happen to be rather familiar with, I recognize most of the places they were showing here. No matter where you go in Northern Ontario, if you are preparing a propaganda film you couldn't pick a better time than the winter time because it looks terrible, whether you cut it or not in the winter time down there in that particular area, but I would suggest that how about it you equalize things Sandy and this time, for practice, go down there in the fall when the leaves are on, it will look a little better anyway, but well----

Mr. Stewart: Well, we would have liked to go down in the fall but, you know, it's not the fall now.

Mr. Hancock: Well, I hope you're not discouraged by this effort because I didn't hear a single boo from the audience anyway and that's more than you can say for a lot of these films that they show in the local theatres. Some of the Committee I'm sure will want to ask a few questions. Dr. Braun.

Mr. Braun: Could I ask if the buildings we saw were portable buildings?

Mr. Stewart: Well, he says they are, I'm not involved----

Mr. Hancock: I would say that they are semi-portable, Dr. Braun, anyway. Well when I was in them five or six years ago they were there then anyway, heavy, I know.

Mr. Stewart: We were told that they've been there for about ten or fifteen years.

Mr. Hancock: Right. That's probably about right. Any other questions from the Committee? Mr. Jessiman?

Mr. Jessiman: Not a question, Mr. Chairman, but I'd like to compliment Sandy and the group from Sir Winston Churchill on their dedication and their unique presentation.

Mr. Hancock: I thought you might want to know where that vacuum cleaner was, Jim, that you saw on there.

Laughter.

Sandy we thank you very much indeed and it's been a worthwhile contribution to the hearing. The next presentation on our list is by Mr. Williams who has a personal brief I believe. I would like to remind again the rules of the hearing of a ten minute presentation

and it's usually followed by additional minutes for questioning but we do have considerable lengthy agenda tonight and if you use too much of your time, all you're doing is really cutting some other poor fellow that follows you out of the time that he also should have. So, Mr. Williams? Will you use that microphone there please?

Mr. Williams:

Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee and Ladies and Gentlemen. It is indeed in gratitude that I'm exercising my privilege to present this brief to this important Committee. Note that I say with deep gratitude. I say this in the realization that there are many countries on earth where the ordinary citizen could not possibly express his views or have his views being seriously considered. Also I use the word gratitude in the realization that there are few countries on earth that are blessed with such magnificent wonders of nature as we have here in Ontario with Quetico Park, for example. I came originally from Holland a nice country, but unfortunately with few remaining stands of trees. Having thus lived in a country that is very crowded and lacking the magnificent rugged beauty of virgin Canadian wilderness, I'm tremendously grateful living in this great land. It also made me very anxious about maintaining some of this magnificent virgin wilderness. Having been subjected to the tremendous pressures of civilization, by living in a real crowded country, also had made me appreciate the genuine human need for wilderness. To appreciate anything real deeply one has to have been without it. A canoe trip through an area like Quetico Park makes one realize clearly that man cannot live for the dollar alone. Just like many other struggles in the field of human relations are being fought for other reasons than plain economics, the present struggle to preserve our park in the natural state has indeed moral significance. In my written brief to the Committee I have listed logical reasons for maintaining Quetico in its natural state and for the benefit of those present, I would like to repeat and expand the points brought forward.

Point 1. Good management of our lands surely should allow us to set aside a very small percentage as a preserve. The very basic concept behind any park is to preserve the area as much as possible in its original state of existing. What sort of management have you got in the Department of Lands and Forests if you cannot make the living on 97% of the land. Why does it have to be 100%?

Point 2 . Only 50% of Ontario's total forest reserve is presently committed to commercial exploitation.

Surely you should exploit the remaining 46% before entering our parks, whose true wilderness area is at present around the 1% mark only. With a total of all the one-hundred parks in the province, now standing at 4.14% Looking at it this way, 99% of our total forest area is already available for multiple use.

Point 3. The present emphasis in society is a deeper appreciation and understanding of emotional human needs. With all our present material wealth, we have more psychiatric problems than ever before. Surely we have to readjust our head-long flight towards pure materialism and look to the side where we can see a balanced relationship between the real natural human need and the supposed needs. Nothing brings inner peace like the deep appreciation of the beauty of nature. Witness the tremendous surge of interest in the outdoors.

Point 4. In a democracy, the country's resources should be managed according to the best interests of the citizens and determined by the citizens. On a privately conducted public opinion poll by yours truly, the great majority of the ordinary citizens who were presented with the facts, the plain facts was strongly in favour of preserving at least 5% of the land in its natural state - a true park without commercial exploitation other than tourism. I think this issue probably should be tested in the public opinion poll.

Point 5. For all practical purposes, virgin wilderness is an non-renewable resource, due to the tremendous rate of population growth. Within one-hundred years Canada's population will go far to the 200 million mark, according to some. And most will be crowded along the southern frontier. We must set aside a reasonably accessible park now and maintain it in its natural state for the benefit of our future generations. Mechanical harvesting of trees upsets the mixed forest which we can find in Quetico due to its location in the St. Lawrence forest region. In large fields, mechanical harvesting results in a large monotonous single species of regrowth. This is ideal from a log farming aspect but this is incompatible with the concept of park. We have already enough of this in this park. Within twenty-five years and this is an important point, I feel, within twenty-five years, the tourist industry will equal the forest industry in total revenues in Canada, and this is predicted by experts. Just think of that. The majority of these tourists that come to Northern Ontario will be attracted here because of our wilderness appeal.



This is our main attraction. It is very very important not to destroy the true wilderness image of Quetico that help attract these tourists because wilderness is the biggest single tourist attraction for this part of the country. Another interesting point is this. The money available to the average American for leisure spending will increase by 30% of his total income from the present 10% according to the experts, within the next twenty-five years. We must be ready for this tremendous opportunity by enhancing those features which attract tourists. Like I said, true wilderness is a really powerful attraction for this part of the country.

Point 6. Although I am a naturalist, I'm certainly no authority on the evolution of forests. So I've sought and found a real authority in this field, I believe. As a forestry lecturer at Lakehead University, I contacted the lecturer who is a real forestry scientist and who was a researcher with one of our largest pulp and paper companies for twenty years. I asked this learned gentlemen two simple questions. Question A. "Will our natural forests turn into a hot-bed of disease, if left alone?" Question B. "Are fires necessary to maintain a healthy forest and will the forest degenerate, if left alone?" These are the points that are mainly brought up by the people who want to move into the parks. His comments were the following: Question A. "The natural forest will not turn into a hot-bed of disease." In all cases that he knew of, it was mainly the imbalance of nature that had caused the epidemic. This is the case with the dutch elm disease down east as well as the spruce bud worm disease we have right here. According to this gentlemen, spruce bud worm epidemics always start in mature balsam stands which resulted from clear cutting and not from fires. Usually jack pine stands resulted from fires. There we have it gentlemen. Excessive interference with Mother Nature backfired once more and created the very problem that we don't want. Question B. "Mother Nature tolerates fires but certainly does not need them. It is true that where fires have happened the new forest takes on different characteristics than the previous forest and that certain species, notably jack pine predominate." It is precisely these cases that most of writing has been done about. Most writers have assumed that because fires have happened and because the forest recovered, they assumed that these fires were necessary for the normal evolutionary course of the forest. But just because fires have happened does not mean that they were necessary in the

first place. Fires now may seem desirable to kill spruce bud worm epidemics which resulted from bad practices. But just because they are desirable now to correct man's own mistakes, does not mean that a natural forest needs them. The natural forest will do just fine without man's interference. Now remember, these are the words of a real authority in this field. These are not just my own opinions.

Point 7. Setting a commercial value of one-hundred and ninety-two million dollars on the trees of Quetico as done by the opponents of the true park concept is a misleading figure. What about the value of the trees in the 46% of our forests which are not committed for commercial exploitation? We have one-hundred billions dollars worth of trees in these yet uncommitted areas of the province which are all rotting according to our opposition. The simple economic fact is that Quetico is the handiest and nearest source but it's only a drop in the bucket of what is available.

Point 8. According to my previous source of information, the slash left behind by modern mechanical harvesting methods drives out very fast and is a great fire hazard. So much so that in B. C. it is customary to burn slash to prevent forest fires. Untouched mixed forests are usually very damp unless there's a fire hazard from a cut-over area, this is according to the lecturer again from Lakehead University.

Point 9. I don't believe that anybody needs to lose his job permanently if harvesting in our parks is stopped. Good management of our parks should absorb most of our workers displaced. It is quite obvious however that extra cost of having to obtain good supplies further away should not have to be born by the companies involved. If it is true that these companies were given the understanding that wood from Quetico would be available I believe that close studies should be made of the extra costs involved and these costs should somehow be born by the government and should be passed on to the users and supporters of the park. Anything, I don't believe is fair. And as a logging equipment designer, I have been closely associated with the logging industry for many years and I have realized the tremendous problems inherent in meeting the pressures of our times. However, this may be our last chance to save some of this beautiful land in its natural state. And I think it would be real sad if our future generations would have to look back and wished that we in this generation had destroyed

the last greed and had equaled the wisdom of our own forefathers who set aside such magnificent parks as Jasper and Banff for example. Gentlemen, I do hope that our future generations will be able to remember the members of this Committee as the men who saved the magnificent park. Thank you.

Applause.

Mr. Hancock:

(In regard to problems with the microphones)  
I'd better turn this one up too. Are there any questions from the Committee for Mr. Williams?

Mr. Phillips:

Just one brief one, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Hancock:

Mr. Phillips.

Mr. Phillips:

As I understood you, Mr. Williams, your contention was that disease infestation, specifically spruce bud worm results from logging, from man-made operations in the woods. How, then, do you relate that contention with the fact that there actually is bud worm infestation in the deep interior of Quetico where there is no logging?

Mr. Williams:

Like I said, sir, I am no expert on the evolution of the forest. I did in all sincerity contact a real authority in the field, with twenty years experience as the chief research scientist from one of our major companies. He was a lecturer at Lakehead University giving this forestry course and this is what the gentleman told me.

Mr. Phillips:

Because the information that has come to the Committee is to the effect that when a tree really gets old, then it gets weak. It is then subject to the onslaught of disease and that is when the spruce bud worm is really able to take over---

Mr. Williams:

Well, according to the professor's research, his research has clearly shown that spruce bud worm epidemics must start in mature balsam stands. It will not originate in other stands.

Mr. Hancock:

Could you tell us the name of your authority please?

Mr. Williams:

I'm afraid I didn't ask the professor for his name, sir and I didn't ask him for authority to quote him. But he was one of the lecturers of this course. I'm sure his name would be available if he is---you would like to receive it.



Mr. Hancock: Thank you very much.

Mr. Phillips: Thank you, Mr. Williams.

Mr. Williams: Thank you, sir.

Mr. Hancock: No other questions? Thank you Mr. Williams. William Sault, who is Vice-President of the Union of Ontario Indians. Mr. Sault .

Mr. Sault: Mr. Sault (as in salt)

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Sault. Oh I'm sorry. I'll let you mispronounce mine.

Mr. Sault: Thank you very much for the opportunity to come before this Committee and the people here. I'm here in support of the presentation as presented by the Amik Association in Fort Frances and Kenora which is the continuation of multiple use of Quetico Park. There are some things ~~tha~~t must be said and that have not been said, I suppose. I could probably stand here for the ten minutes and tell you reasons why Quetico Park should continue in its multiple use. I could also probably stand here for another ten minutes and tell you why it shouldn't be. But I think that it might be of interest to know that we Indian people in Ontario, not only in Ontario but all across Canada, at the present time are faced with some pretty big decisions that we have to make ourselves that will in all probability affect our families and our future. We have made some decisions in the past. Some of those decisions were probably right, and a whole lot of them were probably wrong. We sympathize, if that is the word, or maybe we should say that we understand the problem that the people in the white society is facing on the Quetico Park question. You have an area of land that something needs to be done with and we all don't know what's to be done with it. These are some of the same people that are feeling with the reserves that I come from, that my people come from. To make Quetico Park a one-line type of operation is going to harm my people. We have, if you know, facing before us today from the Federal Government, which was presented by the Honourable Jean Chretien, Minister of Northern Development and Indian Affairs, on June the 25th, 1969, a white paper that was proposing a new policy on Indian affairs. The Indian people are presently opposing that particular document because it does not give us some of things that have been guaranteed us by the treaty that was signed one-hundred and fifty years ago.

I don't want to bore you with that but that is our problem. But we do want to say that the Indian people in the last four or five years are becoming more and more aware of what is going on around them and are making a strong bid towards self determination and guiding of our own future destiny and the people in that area that are going to be directly affected by Quetico Park are making a very strong bid for this particular self destiny. They have formed corporations. They are now, in many cases, self employed. And they could be further employed if multiple use of Quetico is considered. The park itself - there are many things as I said I could stand here and give you many many reasons which may be right or may be wrong and I will not know because I'm not an economist but I will -I should think that at a place like Quetico Park if it was given over to multiple use, the Indian people could take a very good advantage of that possibility in their strife for self determination. They would probably become very much involved with some of the operations of the park. There could be areas of patrol that the Indian people who live right there would be very much at home in doing and there would be guiding for them and there would be hunting and fishing which is their main revenue. But they are now, as I say making a great stride towards self determination, by forming corporations to cut wood, which has been their main source of income over the last few years and fishing industry of course is very big with them and if you close that park and make it only a primitive wilderness, all of these things will be denied to these people. And once again, they will have to be stopped and start over again. I don't think that the Indian people or any people who are trying to rise up and become self determining should be forced to stand back and take another look and start over again. As a matter of fact it should be encouraged and the only way you can encourage it is by proposing that Quetico Park become a multiple use thing. I don't want to take all your time up. I thank you very much for this opportunity. Thank you.

Applause.

Mr. Hancock:

Thank you Mr. Sault. For the benefit of the audience, I'm sure Mr. Phillips has mentioned several times but the Amik presentation was made in Fort Frances by Leonard Cadieux and assisted by Willy Wilson from the Manitou reserve. It is unfortunate that you didn't have an opportunity to hear that or you probably would be able to follow Mr. Sault's remarks more clearly. However, I'm sure Lucky Phillips has something to say about it.

Mr. Phillips:

Mr. Sault, at Fort Frances, Willy Wilson whom I presume you know and is the manager of LaCroix for the corporation that's in the process of being under the umbrella of the Amik Association.

Mr. Sault:

That's right.

Mr. Phillips:

And he made a point to this effect that his people in that area on the periphery or tributary to the Quetico area are very desirous of remaining in their own and their natural environment - that is the soil and the countryside that they love. They want to remain there. They do not seek urbanization. It's not that it's separation in that sense. This is where they feel useful and productive and happy except for this one thing They would like to be economically emancipated a bit more so as you say they can be more self sustaining be economically independent and feel the strength of their own nation in that sense. Now you have mentioned in a general way that they would participate a bit more Mr. Sault in this process. Is it possible for you at this time to specify some of the activities that the Ojibway might be able to participate in to their own and to the regional advantage? -in that area? - apart from patrolling and some pulp wood cutting and so on. Are there any other occupations that you can see opening up for them.?

Mr. Sault:

Well, I mentioned of course briefly the fishing which is a main staple of their way of life and one of their freedoms that has been guaranteed by the treaties and I think that the type of participation that they would want to go into in such a thing would be sort of like a partnership type of thing with either the Provincial Government or the Federal Government in the operation and maybe total management of the park, if they would be welcomed to do such a thing.

Mr. Phillips:

One of the other briefs, Mr. Sault, proposed that Indians within Quetico be entitled to no other rights than those enjoyed by the visitors, that the trap lines should be restricted entirely to treaty Indians, first those that are living in the area and that they cannot be passed on to non-treaty Indians and the indication would be that by attrition alone there might be a decrease at least in trap lines. Would you agree to restrictions of this nature being imposed or enforced on our Indians of Quetico?

Mr. Sault:

In my own personal opinion now?

Mr. Phillips:

Yes.



Mr. Sault: I think I would have to give it a heck of a lot more thought than I can give it this time, but I do want to say of course that the rights that would be guaranteed them by the treaties should never never be violated or restricted without the prior consultation and total agreement of all of the people involved.

Mr. Phillips: It seems to me, Mr. Sault that an integral part of the Quetico story and its historic background and its fascination for the present generation is the living presense of the native peoples there from time immemorial.

Mr. Sault: Yes.

Mr. Phillips: I vaguely feel some how that there should be a place in this entire concept for the full participation of our Ojibway. Have you any thoughts to express in that regard?

Mr. Sault: I have very many of--besides being Vice -President for the Union of Ontario Indians, by the way I'm really that title tonight, I'm speaking as William Sault, interested citizen, if you wish. I'm also president of a corporation that we formed here in Thunder Bay which is dedicated to the preservation and the dissemination of the native culture. One of the many aspects that we see towards this end of course is an audio-tape library by which we are working on now. But a projected project or experiment would be a complete and realistic native villiage with all the phases of historical native life as sort of an exhibit and a living exhibit. People would live in that particular area. I'd like to point out that for what it's worth in 1491, this was all wilderness and yet we were getting multiple use out of it without too much trouble.

Applause.

Mr. Phillips: Just one last question, Mr. Sault,

Mr. Hancock: That's probably why you were doing so well. There was no government, Mr. Sault.

Laughter and applause.

Mr. Phillips: In whatever recommendations might ensue from this Committee would you agree that this is a wonderful opportunity, a classical opportunity to involve our Indian people?

Mr. Sault: Oh yes.

Mr. Phillips: In whatever the future of that part of Ontario is?

Mr. Sault: Very much so, very much so.

Mr. Phillips: Thank you Mr. Sault.

Mr. Sault: Thank you very much.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. McIntosh has one quick question for you Mr. Sault.

Mr. McIntosh: Who is the president of the Amik Association?

Mr. Sault: I'm afraid I don't know sir, the name.

Mr. McIntosh: Thank you.

Mr. Hancock: He just can't read the writing is what he means, Mr. Sault.  
Thank you very much indeed.

Applause.

Mr. Louis Peltier?

Mr. Peltier: Thank you Mr. Chairman and thank you very much Advisory Committee for this chance and opportunity to speak to these wonderful people here tonight. I'm very well gratified and pleased to see the young people here. This meeting is really called, I think more for their benefit than for people my age because these young people will be taking over the management of these forests in a few years. The only unfortunate part about it we should have about three times more young people here. But getting down to brass tacks, ladies and gentlemen, I wasn't going to come here tonight and speak for the simple reason that I've been told by my friends that I speak at too many meetings and that I should stay home and keep quiet. So I thought well, I guess I should do that but you know the old old story when the horses in the old days heard the fire bells go, they were kicking around the stable wanting to go to the fire, well this is more or less a fire here tonight and I want to put this fire out. What I mean by that is that I want to put these big paper companies and lumber companies out of business in Quetico. That's what I mean by the fire. Put the fire out.

Applause.

Mr. Peltier:

Another point I'd like to mention to you which I would like to draw to your attention . Twenty years ago I was in a committee that fought to keep a great big industry in operation here, the Pigeon River Timber Company under Mr. Johnson. He had a big saw mill on the island, right over the border here on number one and number two. He had a tremendous industry - two-thousand five-hundred people was employed and that industry was shut down. It was shut down and all those people was put out of work and Fort William and Port Arthur about twenty years ago and I was on the Committee that made a terrific effort to keep that industry going but we failed. You know why we failed. I think you can guess. Well, I'll tell you very simply. It failed because we didn't get the support of the general public. That's why it failed and it will fail here tonight also if you do not get more support at your show here tonight. Right? You got to face the bitter truth. There shouldn't be even standing room at this meeting tonight, and you've got a lot of empty seats. But getting down to brass tacks, why do I advocate Quetico Park be taken out of the control of the paper companies? Why do I advocate that no logging permitted in that. Well I can tell you let's be fair about it. If the paper companies are going to log in this park and exploit the park, this is a private free enterprise system, I say then, that a mining company should have the same right to go in there as timber companies. Therefore, why not play fair. But of course, to tell you the truth, I don't want the mining companies in there either. But the sixty-four dollar question is ladies and gentlemen, your Committee knows this and up to the present I have not seen a statement issued from your Committee up in the front on that particular point. Don't you think they have a weakness there? If I was a mining millionaire, I'd raise Cain about that - discrimination under our free enterprise system, free enterprise system, how is it free this enterprise system when one big cooperation or two big cooperations are allowed to exploit the resources in our park then why is the mining companies not given the same privilege. That's beside the point. Why do we want this park kept open for recreational centre, if you want a recreational area and keep the timber companies out of there. Now I'll let you in on a little secret. I've got a secret about my background. It's something that you might be interested in. I worked for one of the biggest paper companies in this town and I was a camp clerk in this particular camp and I know what went on out there. I know what went on out there.



So they can't fool me, about these timber companies. Let me tell you this much. It's true they've improved their cutting methods. It's improved in many ways. They improve their methods of trying to preserve the forests but the sixty-four dollar question is - a tiger never changes his stripes, right, ladies and gentlemen?

Laughter.

All right, that's a point. Put that down in the press. But you won't find the press will put that down, I'll tell you that right now. They won't put that down and they should put it down. Now let's look at it from another angle. This is another important point. I hear the cry everywhere I go that you must preserve this economy and the natural resources for the young people but we have to have full employment. We have to have industries going twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. That's a pretty good argument, but that's economics and it's time we got rid of this economics fable. Because that argument might hold five years ago but the people are smart and clever and know right now that doesn't hold common sense to a certain extent and I'll tell you why. It's very simple to figure out these paper companies have one big object. And they want to exploit the natural resources regardless of the environment. And the point is for you people to remember this. If you let those timber companies go in there and take over 70% of exploiting this park and right now they exploit about 30%, well good-bye Quetico in five to ten years. I don't care what the Department of Lands and Forests say, because I know what the Department of Lands and Forests are like from past experience. I've dealt with them before. This Quetico Park should be taken out of their hands, out of the control of the Department of Lands and Forests and put under separate crown corporations - something like that there which would be an improvement on the present system. Now here's another very important point I want the young people to remember and this is very very very dear to my heart. I hear an awful lot of young people say, well I can make suggestions to my teacher, I can make suggestions to my parents but they don't listen. Right? Well, O. K. then. You have alot of politicians in these two cities and you tell them that if you politicians don't listen to us, don't come around and ask us for support at the next election. That's all there is to it. Just lay the law down to them. We want Quetico Park for primitive forest. Ban everything in there, snowmobiles, motor boats, everything - a real primitive area and kick the loggers out of there.

What about the loggers? They should be looked after by the government and actually taken care of but I want you to remember this one point again, this very important point, I'm trying to put it across. Do you people that's got the power and authority, there's a lot of you people in this room have got more power and authority than me. You have more influence than me and this is your last chance. If this park is not saved for a primitive park I'll tell you what's going to happen. You know what's going to happen. The timber companies will say with those people at the Lakehead and those others conservation authorities and those other groups were a bunch of weak-kneed people. They did a heck of a lot of talk but when it came to direct action that's not the point. Here's something else. A ladies group asked me the other day on which is the best way to present a petition. I'm not going to tell you where. They said, "Mr. Peltier, you've had a lot of experience with petitions." I said, "What do you want to do with your petition?" Well, we want some agreements settled. I said, "Throw away your petition!" "Well," they said, "that's the most stupid thing I ever heard - throw away a petition. Why, we've worked weeks on this." I said, "Just go up to that meeting and take the rolling pins in your hands and wave those rolling pins at those men and you'll get your rights rather than from a petition." That's all I've got to say.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you Mr. Peltier.

Audience: Applause.

Mr. Hancock: That just took you nine minutes and I would like to compliment you on it. It's one of the first speakers within the time limit.

Audience: Laughter.

Mr. Hancock: They're making these rolling pins out of plastic now, I understand so that should help the Quetico Park situation.

Audience: Laughter.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Moore, representing the Northwestern Ontario Timber Association.

Mr. Moore: Thank you Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman, and members of the Advisory Committee. I'd like to thank you for the invitation to speak here tonight. My name is Warren Moore and I'm a professional forester and I'm manager

of forestry and planning for the Woodlands Division of Great Lakes Paper Company. I've been engaged in the practice of industrial forest management for the past twenty-three years - one half of my life, practically all of it in Northwestern Ontario. I've been involved in utilization and feasibility studies in other places. I have seen a lot of wilderness by canoe and on foot and I appreciate the beauty of our Northern landscape and I'm interested in preservation of our ecological systems but I am a forest manager. My remarks are addressed to you in support of the brief presented by the Northwestern Ontario Timber Operators Association, a group of twenty-four forestry firms working in this area, in the forest products industry. Quetico is unique in Ontario because of its size, characteristics, history prestige and most particularly because it is located on the international boundary within reach of nearly twenty million people. Its use by people has been growing rapidly and it is estimated that within the next twenty years demand on the park will triple although the contiguous population should only about double in the same period. Whether this burgeoning demand on the park can be satisfactorily met or not will depend on major additions to park facilities and access routes and will be limited by the absolute carrying capacity of the park. The primary purpose as I understand it, of Quetico Park, is to provide the means for wilderness recreational experience for visitors who will travel within the park. A wilderness experience requires that the visitors should be able to reach attractive areas within the park where density does not destroy the feeling of a back-to-earth interlude. In essence Quetico should become an average man's wilderness, accessible where he can escape for awhile from the increasing pressures of urban living. Another important purpose of Quetico as I understand it is the establishment of nature reserves such as unique geological phenomena forest stands etc. for scientific and educational purposes. These areas need not be any larger than need to protect the uniqueness of the area involved. Other uses of the park must be compatible with these primary objectives. In 1913, the Ontario legislature established Quetico as a public park and forest reserve, fish and game preserve and pleasure ground for the benefit, advantage and enjoyment of the people of the province. Prior to that time, the logging industry had given little, if any thought to proper forest management. Over the years, however, the picture has changed. Under the direction and



supervision of the Department of Lands and Forests, and the co-operation of industry, the Mathieu area of the park as in fact the rest of the province is being managed on a sustained yield basis. Foresters within the department and industry are trying to ensure that not only is the present crop harvested to the maximum benefit and advantage of the people of the province, but also that a healthy and more productive crop takes its place. Selective cutting, modified cuts, seed tree cutting, other crucial cuts, close utilization, supervision planting seedlings, scarifying - all of these are measures being used to these ends. Industry subscribes to the multiple use concept of forest land. It realizes that with the increasing affluence of our society, both in money and leisure time, more and more public use of all the forest land is inevitable and desirable. It is especially so since 1968 amendments to the public lands act. It believes that there is more than sufficient area to fill the needs of all users of the forest. It might be noted here that the area of any year's cutting rarely exceeds one percent of the total licenced area. This means that there is a remaining 99% is free of logging activity at any one time. To preserve the aesthetic values necessary for enjoyment of nature by the recreationists, canoe trippers, fishermen and other people, industry has operated under restrictions imposed by the department. These include wide areas reserved from cutting along water-ways and roads, building of roads and bridges in more costly locations to make them less conspicuous, the building of roads within rigid specifications concerning width of travelled portion and right-of-way etc. As a result, it is possible to travel for many miles within cut-over areas by water road or water without seeing evidence of past activity. Much criticism is directed against the presence of a road system in the park. A road system, however, is a fundamental need for forest management. When timber stands age and mature, become progressively weaker and eventually die. They become prime target when over-mature for fire and breeding grounds for insects. Access by road is necessary for control measures against fire, insects and disease as well as for other purposes. The experience in the Adirondack Park in New York State, where a huge blow-down occurred in a wilderness park is often quoted by foresters as the classic example of what can happen when harvesting is not allowed. The alternative to proper forest management is often wilderness slum. One of the significant differences of the managed forest of today as compared to unmanaged forests of the past, is the

harvesting of this forest at maturity rather than nature's eventual destruction of it by lightning fires or wind storms when it has reached the final stage. The removal of only mature wood under forest management practice today, is accompanied by well-developed fire protection system and suitable measures for establishment of new young vigorous forest. An examination of the benefits created by these young forests is the strong beneficial influence on the environment in comparison to unfavorable conditions generated by dying forests which demonstrates the need for proper management. In managed forests, harvesting is required to keep them healthy and vibrant. There is criticism of cutting as wanton destruction of our environment. Such allegations I think are based on a lack of understanding for though the harvested or cut areas admittedly are unsightly for a time, it is not destructive to our environment, nor detrimental to man or wildlife in the long run. What about the specifics of harvesting in the park on the Mathieu licence? Crown stumpage charges from 1961 to 70 have amounted to four-hundred and fifty three thousand dollars in forest management charges to ninety-five thousand dollars for total of five-hundred and forty seven thousand dollars. Whereas expenditures have been approximately sixty-thousand dollars for scaling, one-hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars for planting, a total of one-hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars. The surplus of over three-hundred and sixty thousand dollars while not large, is significant when one considers that the resource has been protected and hopefully improved at the same time. Company officials of Mathieu Lumber have repeatedly stated that if the Quetico portion of the licence is lost to them, it must be replaced with a source of equivalent timber of comparable cost or the company cannot survive. Since timber births outside Quetico and adjacent to those of the Mathieu Lumber are under long-term licence to other companies, which are either expanding or considering expansion, the question of continuing timber supply becomes vital. Long term planning in respect to capital expenditures limit development and now modernization is almost impossible until the question is resolved. It is therefore pertinent to remember the economic value of the Mathieu Lumber operation to the community. In 1969, the goods produced amounted to twenty-two million, two-hundred and fifty-thousand board feet approximately, seventy-three thousand bone-dry tons of chips and employment was provided for two-hundred and twenty-five people. Allowable cut calculations for Quetico indicate that one-hundred and thirty-four

thousand cords of wood excluding birch and poplar could be harvested annually in perpetuity, and that forty-thousand cords of this total could be taken from the Mathieu licence. The tenure average cut, however taken out since, 1960-61 amounts to only 54% of that calculated allowable cut and 16% of the calculated allowable cut for the whole of the park. Small wonder that Lands and Forests Minister Brunelle in his statement on Quetico dated, November the 12th, 1970 said with respect to logging, the park is not now being desecrated or destroyed, nor will it be for that matter. The fact of the matter is that the vast majority of the timber resource in the park is not being utilized and will necessarily burn or fall prey to insects or disease. Despite his knowledge and understanding of these facts, the Minister, at least temporarily prohibited logging in an additional four-hundred and twenty square miles of the park leaving only the Mathieu licence available. This pattern is consistent within the park with regard to logging fish and game and commercial outfitting, there is under utilization of the park resources. How about public recreation? Long term planning by the Department of Lands and Forests projects a total population of fifty-five million who by 1986 will be within reasonable distance of the park and can therefore be considered a recreational market. This basic projection has been interpreted by some to mean that more emphasis must be placed on the reservation of primitive or semi-primitive areas for future needs with resultant limitations on access and increasingly restrictive regulation in respect to present day use. This interpretation when valuated in terms of results to date becomes controversial. The number of campers using the Dawson Trail Camp Ground has increased by 450% from 1960 to 1970 as compared to an increase of 187% for all Ontario users during the same period. To what extent can we afford to become preoccupied with primitive use or low intensity use at the expense of the majority seeking general recreation? There may already be a need to ration certain areas in the park in respect to low intensity use. Does this mean that larger primitive areas should be established to provide for those 55 million recreationists in 1986 as some American speakers have suggested? Or does it mean that this recreational concept requires better access to disseminate the user and possibly a realization that these people must to some extent learn to coexist. Canadian use of the Dawson trail camp ground has dropped from 56% in 1960 to 46% in 1970. Interior use by Canadians dropped from 11% to 3.8% in the same period. Possibly, this means that we have been restricted in Canadian access and



outfitting to a larger degree than has been the case in Minnesota. This association supports the Department of Lands and Forests classification of Quetico Park as a natural environment park in which recreation is recognized as the primary use but under which classification controlled logging should be permitted under conditions which recognize primary recreational values. The association believes that commercial logging is compatible with other uses within different areas of the seventeen-hundred and ninety square miles of the park. It further recommends that cutting when carried out in the different areas should be as follows: In the Mathieu Lumber licence, it should continue commercially as at present. Restrictions imposed on cutting off operations should not be more stringent than at present. Increasing restrictions would undoubtedly result in it becoming uneconomical. In the Jean unit cutting should be planned and carried out under Department of Lands and Forests regulation in a manner consistent with joint satisfaction of recreation and timber management objectives. In the Hunter Island area, cutting and subsequent treatment to be limited to that required to ensure continued existence of desirable species and removal of decadent trees. In that there is not an area of timber land within economic distance of the Mathieu sawmill presently available as a substitute for park portion of the licence, and in that the total allowable cut, annual allowable cut on the whole licence both inside and out the park is required to maintain the sawmill operation in an economically viable condition, this association recommends continued commercial logging in the Mathieu licence on the basis of its significant contribution - economic contribution to Ontario. The association suggests that some consideration be given to the recreationist whose equipment expertise, time and finances prevent him from enjoying the inner recesses of the park and therefore further recommends that appropriate access and facilities be provided to accommodate this category of recreationist. Thank you gentlemen.

Applause:

- Mr. Hancock: Thank you Mr. Moore. Are there any questions from the Committee members?
- Mr. Stokes: I have one Mr. Chairman.
- Mr. Hancock: Mr. Stokes.
- Mr. Stokes: Mr. Moore, having regard for the comments that have

been made and the obvious implication that the ultimate use for Quetico Park has unemployment in the area and in view of most recent layoffs in the pulp and paper industry within the last week, to what extent, what trend do you see developing in the employment possibilities in the pulp and paper industry having regard for the automation and technological advances in the forest industry?

Mr. Moore: I'm sorry, are you referring to operations within Quetico Park?

Mr. Stokes: No, I'm talking about the impact of automation and the shrinking of job opportunity in a highly capital intensified industry. I'm wondering, what are the prospects for employment in the industry generally in the future?

Mr. Moore: Well, I think in order to have people work in the woods section of the industry, we've got to be able to cut wood. That's the first requirement. I don't think I can speak on the matter of employment and full employment in the industry, I'm not really capable of doing so but certainly the efforts being made within the industry to mechanize harvesting operations and so on are not only being made in an economic sense to increase mandate productivity but also to provide better working conditions, more suitable working conditions for people.

Mr. Stokes: The point I was trying to make, do you see the effect of exploitation of our forest resources having a much lesser significance with regard to employment opportunities in the future than in the past?

Mr. Moore: I'm still not sure that I understand the ----

Mr. Stokes: What are the prospects for employment in the forest industries in the foreseeable future? Are they going to continue to decline as they have over the past ten years?

Mr. Moore: Well, Mr. Stokes, I think that in light of the efforts being made to mechanize and automate, such as you've mentioned, in other words, to increase mandate productivity with the point of trying to keep costs in control, this does mean fewer jobs but better jobs for people but also, it provides the scope for expansion.

Mr. Stokes: That's all I have, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Hancock: Any other question? Thank you Mr. Moore.

Mr. Moore: Thank you.

Mr. Hancock: Frank B. Moran? Is Mr. Moran here? We're going to have to lower that mike a little for you, I think, Mr. Moran.

Laughter.

This won't be 95% reforestation, I can assure you, with these fellows growing them.

Mr. Moran: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen. This microphone kind of terrifies me. I'm a retired watchman. For the last twenty years I was cruiser and layout man for the Newaygo Timber Company. But my hobbies are a tree farm in the country and the main joy in the summertime is when my grandchildren, when my daughter brings her family up to visit and the young boys say, "Take us to the bush, grandfather", and we go and explore all Quetico Park. Now I might say what they found in Quetico Park, that it's as beautiful and clean and in tact and fresh and new as it was when it first was created. I know, I'll come to this cut hereafter. But we didn't see this cut. We never heard of it because it only covers about two square miles of the area, that is the annual cut. Well, the park itself is seventeen hundred and fifty square miles. So if you didn't know where it was you'd have to hunt like hunting for a needle in a haystack to find it. The other point is about the park, about this cut anyway, a new cut certainly does look dreadful. But the more the ground is turned up, the better. It's better for little trees to grow and another thing, the last ten years cutting, I understand has all been planted by the women of Atikokan and according to Phil Saudeau, a little article I read, the little trees now are about six feet high. There's a new forest coming all the time. Now, I- Quetico Park, actually is one of the hardest working old forests in the country. They started logging it back in 1900. They removed all the white pine that was there mostly and drove it down all the big lakes and rivers to Fort Frances. This was about the turn of the century. And the forest has come back beautiful. Besides that, it's been burned quite frequently. In 1936 there was a big burn in the east end and there's been other big burns in the west end. Keith Denny says in his book



the soils of Quetico like are just recovering, jack pine is growing there covering up the scars of big fires but why doesn't all this alter our pleasure when we go there? The lakes and waters are our home. We don't care very much what's going on behind the mountains anyway. But anyway, I can assure everybody that the forests are all right. In the time I have to speak, I just wanted to clear up one question that nobody seems to understand in this audience. How did nature look after our forests before men came here? Well, it so happened back fifty years ago, in 1921 I hired out as a packer and canoe man for Phillips and Benner, Ontario land surveyors. We covered the country west of Lake Nipigon pretty near to Sioux Lookout and then north to Lake St. Joseph and the Albany river. Now in those days, except for the railroad tracks the map was all blank, the country was practically unknown and the airplane had not come into civilian use and so the country was, I suppose, natural forest. Well, we young lumberjacks in the country, we cut ties---railroad ties and cut pulp in the winter. So we expected we'd find the most glorious unspoiled primitive primeval wilderness untouched by man, I forget what you conservationists call it. But anyway, we expected that we'd find in the swamps would be about thirty or forty cords of spruce to the acre and all the ridges would be just loaded with saw logs and heavy timber. But to our utter amazement and disgust and despair, everywhere we went was fire. We decided we must have come a little late. The whole country seemed to be - you could see the effect of fire from one end to the other. But first to describe it you come to a trash burn - everything's black. All the original charred trees are still standing and you think it's a hopeless case. But come back about five or ten years later. The little spruce and pine are about up as high as your waist growing about a foot a year and the whole floor of the forest is covered with blueberries. If you happen to be there in the season it's a sight that you'll never forget - to see blueberries stretching all over the hearth and all these little trees coming up so fast. Well that's about twenty five years or so - these dead trees, we used to call them chicots - I haven't heard the word for a long time chicots - I think it's spelled. They fall down into this mass of growing young trees when they get about that high and we quit calling it a burn then and we start calling it second growth. Well, for awhile this second growth has an awful fight for existence, the stronger trees manage to get their heads above the struggling mass of the others and take off.

And finally this second growth may be till its fifty or sixty years old and then it starts we call it at fifty mature -and mature, we only found small blocks of mature timber, maybe one-fifth or maybe only as low as one-tenth of the country. The funny thing is this. The minute that forest gets mature, even before that it starts to collapse. Now pretty near everybody here, you might think that this is just propaganda, but the poplar trees - a big shell fungus occurs on them. Very often the tops snap off them and fall down. The birch trees get die backs. The tops start to die and they end up as a pile of birch bark full of punk. The jack pine, about seventy years old, he gets red hearts and after awhile it turns to what they call buttermilk and red heart is found but buttermilk you call it and after the buttermilk it gets to clear rot. And these half-dead jack pines for along time they can tell you even growing and flourishing but when a lumberman is going to cut some logs he looks at the top. And if those top limbs are dead, why he won't cut that tree, cause it's hollow. Anyway they die. Then the spruce trees. Although they are long lived and disease resistant they have very, very shallow roots and they start to blow over as soon as the stand loosens up so that blowdown practices start appearing and finally the whole works goes down. And this is not-doesn't take a long time either - about well, in a summer afternoon, if you happen to be in a Northern Ontario forest, you can watch the process going on. Well, at that stage we have what we call the over-aged or decaying forest and then the next step usually is that heavy brush comes up and gets thickets of balsam - if you get too much balsam the bud worm takes that. Anyway this is a real firecracker and a new forest fire comes in and cleans them all up and starts a brand new stand. Now why I wanted to show you these jack pine cones - you'll notice the little bracks on the outside is heavily armoured. And they look as if they're welded together to protect the little winged seeds inside. And they don't grow - they don't open up under trees as you'd suspect. A few do but not very many. They accumulate under the tree for years. And when a forest fire goes through, then about four days after the fire, they all open up and set to seed on a perfect seed bed - there's no competing vegetation and it's fertilized by the fire ash and it's usually a rain comes after these fire winds that blow and carry the fire so far. The way fires work most people don't see any nowadays. We've kept them out for along time. But boy, there were lots

when I was a boy. I'll have to tell about the Haileybury fires just one example. It was October, 1922. A few settlers run together by a brisk wind and then it got — into a real holocaust or fire storm like they — if there wasn't a gale blowing. It burned eighteen townships, six-thousand homes and killed forty people all in the course of one afternoon and the curious thing about it was the big snow storm the next morning after everybody's misery. But anyway, another point about these jack pine cones I wanted to make, they are found in fossel form in the rocks in South Carolina which is very extraordinary. It's strange to imagine that at one time our boyhood forest was all standing back at that latitude and back in the edges waiting for the glaciers to leave this centre and gradually crept north. And it was conducted by thunder and lightening, you might say because there have been forest fires long before white people came around. Well, all the other trees are connected with that fire cycle. Fire is almost woven in there like it's part of the warp and woof of our forests. And when you want to preserve Quetico in an unspoiled wilderness primitive condition, you have to, first you have to look how nature did it. It couldn't possibly be a fully mature stand standing all over the park. Because that would be like a town with nobody in it except grandmothers and grandfathers but - no children. It would be and it would suddenly collapse into what we call out forest slum and it would soon have to be burned from one end to the other. You have to - the kind of a forest you have to expect that here is a ten year stand, here is a twenty year stand thirty year stand. It's got to go in steps and that's another wise provision of nature in northern lands. Every tree has got to have its head in the sun. There is very little growth in the shade. There may be forests where you have small trees growing up under the old ones and taking their place but not here except in spruce swamps where nothing else will grow where the growth is slow smaller trees will come up there. But there's one more point I'd like to make about forest fires. A lot of people seem to assume that they've got some mistake that happened you know. But Charles Darwin in his book, "The Voyage of the Beagle", that I remember reading when I was in - or high school supplementary reading, I hope you fellas have to read that now, he was talking about the forests in South America in the jungles on the Amazon River, he says



great storms ripped the branches off the trees and threw them to the ground. What he says in a matter of days or even hours that tree - decay organisms eat that up and reduce it back to plant food and away she goes again. Whereas, he says, down in the south tip of South America in those cold coniferous forests, where there's snow on the ground a good deal of the year why they get so piled high with wind fall they just won't rot - it hasn't got time to rot and it's very slow rotting so that he says, they even threaten the growing forest, so he says fires down there correct that condition. And it's quite conceivable here that if we didn't have forest fires we've gradually amass of - woody - not humus, humus has plant food in it but just woody particles that won't rot, would form all over and hold the water and the forest would - there would be no forest in tact. You'd have bog like in Ireland.

Mr. Hancock:

Mr. Moran, I hate to interrupt a most interesting lecture by somebody who knows what he's talking about too, particularly as you were with Phillips and Benner and I used to work for them too. Do you think you could in the next couple of minutes conclude your discussion please?

Mr. Moran:

Yes. Down at Quetico now you're up against the proposition there the forest will drop and stuff like that and come to a point where they're going to collapse and that takes about - I'd say that it'd take about ten or fifteen years from a beautiful stand to turn into a blowdown. Well, you've got a choice now if you want to keep it in a primitive condition. You've got to do something with this mature stand. You've got to go along and burn it or burn it off or something. But I would suggest that instead of burning it, you might as well log it. And the amount of money that's tied up nobody mentioned it-- I seem to think of Quetico Park as a whole as one-hundred and thirty thousand cords of spruce. Well now there's that much spruce doesn't run into money but so much of the forest is spruce. But in Vogue, I was reading somewhere in the classics add that the agriculture is the mother of industry because it's the natural resources that starts the cash ball going. And if this hundred and thirty thousand cords was turned into newsprint, it means about twenty million dollars worth of business a year for Canada, twenty million dollars

of good clean money, not money that we have to ask the government to kindly advance because the money the government advances -that's got to come out of our pockets anyway but this is fresh new money. And the other point is who are these queer canoe men that they're queer canoe men that they're talking about

Audience

Laughter.

I, at Quetico there I----

Mr. Hancock:

Mr. Moran, do you think that you can describe them in thirty seconds?

Mr. Moran:

Yes sir.

Audience:

Laughter.

Mr. Moran:

They've all got their - they all travel on wheels. They have their house with them. They have a big power boat behind and all they want is access, access to the lake. The canoe men - there's hardly any of them left, except a few die-hards like me and my grandson.

Mr. Hancock:

Mr. Moran, I believe you. Thank you very much indeed.

Audience:

Extensive applause.

Mr. Phillips:

Mr. Chairman, at the risk of taking just a moment of time I would immediately like to say this - that hearings of this nature would seem to me have provided an opportunity for the emergence on the public scene of one of the great noblemen of Northwestern Ontario in the person of Frank B. Moran. You might think that he's young enough looking to be my son but I assure you that we were barefoot boys together. He has been a great athlete. He has been a great nature lover and he has been really the Paul Bunyon of the Northwest. But more than that. He has had a great affection for the tree. This I know to my own personal knowledge. They are his brothers and his children. That is his attitude towards the tree. Mr. Moran is a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College and yet the forests cling. And while he is retired now he has had a dedicated interest in our forests as long as I have known him. And it would seem to me particularly

inappropriate if we were unable to at least hear Frank and that my fellow citizens and neighbours and friends couldn't see the gentleman who has really been one of the very, very fine citizens of our part of Ontario - modest and obscure.

Applause.

Mr. Moran:

One more minute of your time. When I was young after the war- I was trying to get multiple use in that country. It was never heard of. Everywhere you went on a highway the land was all taken up in big timber limits against our environment. Why shouldn't we use those limits. And finally we got multiple use and now to my astonishment, the people that we fought so hard to get multiple use say they want to take - they want to do what the companies had done before, keep the companies out and I don't think that's right.

Mr. Hancock:

Thank you Frank

Mr. Phillips:

Frank, Dr. Lovink who is a celebrated canoeist has offered in my decreped old age to push me in a canoe for a second time across Quetico. I see now that you are on the scene and you can carry Dr. Lovink and myself across the tough portages.

Applause and Laughter.

Mr. Hancock:

Thank you very much. Is Keith Denis with us yet. Did Mr. Denis arrive yet? Keith where are you going to speak from there? Keith I can't help but let the audience know your connection with Quetico. But you remember the last time I saw you, you just got dumped out of a canoe and you lost the necessities of life and you came all the way to Atikokan to get another one.

Laughter.

Mr. Denis:

Which proves what a wonderful place Atikokan is. Mr. Chairman, gentlemen of the Advisory Committee for Quetico Park, Ladies and Gentlemen. Quetico Provincial Park administered as an investment can yield a good profit for Canadians in the foreseeable future. Achievement of this goal is judged possible only by the reclassification of Quetico Provincial Park as a primitive park. This is the only category in the classification of provincial parks in Ontario, 1967 that provides the necessary protection.



The primary objective is to preserve the wilderness values. Contraindicated is the destruction of the long term appreciation by short term profit-taking. Take a close look at the potential value of Quetico Park. Almost at the centre of the North American continent it is readily accessible to the people who enjoy the highest standards of living east, north and west, areas practically at least, underdeveloped are awaiting utilization, and under a multiple use concept. There are thousands of square miles suitable for many types of activities including hunting, fishing, motor-boating, water skiing, summer camping, snowmobiling and mechanized logging immediately outside the park. The population explosion, urbanization and the shortening of the work week are always putting heavy pressures on recreational land. At the same time, many recreational lands are being eliminated by industrial development. Most governments have been slow to recognize the fact that more and more people have increasing amounts of money and time to spend in fewer and fewer places. The proportion of the population seeking and enjoying outdoor activities has multiplied greatly since 1945. Sales of outdoor sports equipment is a clear indication of this trend. The ratio of those who appreciate wilderness values such as are obtainable in Quetico Provincial Park is likewise on the increase. The desire to get away from the technological jungle is perhaps stronger today than ever before. Wilderness is becoming more desirable every year. Commercial logging operations, the use of mechanized equipment including bulldozers, snowmobiles, outboard motors, power saws and hunting, mining and roads must be banned within the boundaries of the park, if an attractive wilderness area is to be preserved. Outside this core of prime importance careful planning and management could ensure full enjoyment of the vacation attractions not allowed within the park. And timber operations as well, to the ultimate profit of nearby communities and the province. Everyone will not want to canoe, hike or snowshoe in Quetico. But the knowledge that the true wilderness area exists will attract people to its periphery. Northwestern Ontario can be developed profitably and still maintain a pleasant productive environment truly suited to satisfy all the needs of society. Wilderness is a saleable asset. The present controversy regarding the purpose of the park has resulted in widespread advertising of its desirable features. Now designation of Quetico Provincial Park as a primitive park would establish

it in the minds of North Americans as a major attraction. I'd like to make some observations on the park. Wilderness park has been defined as an area that takes a man at least two days to cross without using mechanized equipment. Quetico meets this standard. Quetico is a living museum of Canadian history. The Canadian West was first opened to development by the fur traders who used the main canoe trail. Later, thousands of settlers went across the Dawson route. The Northern Light Lake management area should not be added to the Quetico. Already the wilderness concept has been voided there by the construction of cottages and outfitters camps. However, this type of park is needed in the development of Northwestern Ontario and in the area around Quetico Park. There's been mention of the shore line reserve, and this four-hundred foot area has been regarded as something that protects the canoe routes and the lakeshores but reliance on this has been shaken lately by the therapeutic logging which is now underway at Lake Timogami along the shore line reserve. This is described in the log book published by the Northwestern Ontario Timbers Association. This interesting experiment is being conducted in a developed cottage area quite different from the Quetico. But the thought arises, it could happen here. There is also a lot being said about the tree dying. Strangely enough, everything that lives dies. They even tell us this earth is dying. But in dying trees provide areas for woodpeckers, wood ducks and other creatures to live. If you have a forest as I hope all the other forests in the area will be where there are going to continued logging operation, you have evenly aged trees in considerable areas which are cut before these creatures that some of us like and admire have a chance to find a home. This is just a thought. But very true, and in a forest outside the park I think it is wise to have it planted in nice straight rows, but it sure looks like the devil if you're trying to imagine it being nature's way of doing things. Thank you.

Mr. Hancock:

Thank you Keith.

Applause.

Are there any questions from the Committee?

Mr. Stokes:

I have one, Jim.

Mr. Hancock:

Jack Stokes.

Mr. Stokes:

I'd like to ask Mr. Denis if he would subscribe to the notion that there would be a road completely through the park to provide later access to those who might want to feast upon its beauties?

Mr. Denis:

I don't think that a road has a place in a wilderness park. I think it is the antithesis of the very idea of wilderness. There are plenty of places in North-western Ontario where one can see sights which are equal to any that are in Quetico. There are no Niagara Falls or Kekubeka Falls in Quetico. It is the nature of the place having a wilderness area where you can get away from the noise of cities, telephones and enumerable crowds of people. I see the days when it will have to be rationed, one might say, so only so many people can go in it and I think people will pay to do this.

Mr. Hancock:

Any further questions? Thank you very much, Mr. Denis. Bruce Littlejohn.

Applause.

This is a personal brief, Mr. Littlejohn? You've spoken before for some organization, is this a personal brief?

Mr. Littlejohn:

That's correct, Mr. Chairman, yes. Gentlemen, I'm speaking here tonight in support of my own brief because I have rather deep feelings about Quetico Provincial Park, and the issue of wilderness preservation in general. These feelings are rooted, I guess in a considerable amount of direct experience in the park. - considerable amount of good fortune, I guess I might say. It's a little over a decade since I was able to come up here and do a little bit of park ranging and I enjoy doing portage crew work in there for four seasons. I enjoyed working with the Department of Lands and Forests and turning my attention to some historical research on that park and I've enjoyed every year since that time coming up here and being a recreational user of the park. Now this experience has, I hope, informed me a little bit and it certainly has bred a very great affection for Quetico in me. Now, it's been interesting for me to follow the, and exhausting, I might say, to follow the course of these hearings for the last few days. I've heard a great many things debated. One thing strikes me though and that is that it's rather important I think to keep perspective on this issue and try to fit it into



the broad context of this province and fit it into the broad context of this nation, I suppose. One very important point which I think we should recall is that by order-in-council, Quetico is quite clearly for the people of Ontario. I appreciate the tendency for people who live close to the park to feel that it has some special significance for them. But I submit really that this park is so important, is so rich, is so unique that we must consider it as an asset for the people of Ontario at large. I would also say, when we're thinking about this question of perspective and where Quetico fits in the province, that it's extremely important to recall that despite the existence of the parks classification scheme which was drawn up in 67, there is not a single reasonably accessible primitive park in this rather large and very wealthy province. That's the context that I consider Quetico in. I'd add one other thing that despite the order-in-council, by custom and usage there is no doubt whatsoever in my mind is Quetico Park is not just of significance to us in Ontario, it's certainly not just of significance to Canadian people even. People travel to that park to get a certain kind of experience from all over this continent. It's an important place. Now I'd like to turn from trying to sketch this context to consider very briefly a few points and I would like to suggest some ways of thinking about the economic question which is important to the people of Northwestern Ontario and specifically the people at Sapawe and Atikokan. I'm certainly not prepared on the basis of the evidence that I have been able to see to suggest any final solution to this question. I am going to suggest however, that there are a number of possibilities or probabilities that we might consider. It seems clear to me, for starters, that the Jim Matthew-Domtar operation is not a particularly healthy operation. We have seen the interesting recent history of the operation. We know that Ontario and Minnesota was interested in it. We now know that Ontario and Minnesota has ceased to negotiate for those limits and that mill. The implication, and it's strengthened by O. & M. statements, is that the wood is certainly not necessary for their operation in Fort Frances. I also suggest to you that it's pretty clear that Domtar would be delighted to be rid of that operation if it could get rid of it in a satisfactory way in economic terms. Domtar has stated that materials are available to its Red Rock Mill from other locations closer at hand. So really

we are considering the viability and future of this one rather small but important to the locality operation of Jimmy Matthew. I'm going to consider for a moment too just what the future might be for that operation. It has been suggested that it has a rather black future without any pressure being exerted from conservationists at all. I'm not sure of that. But it may be possible certainly. This Committee, I suggest should consider very carefully, whether there is not the possibility of a trade-off perhaps with -for some other limits, whether there is not the possibility of using some of that very large volume of unexploited wood in the general area, whether there is not the possibility of the Government of Ontario and to a large degree, the recreational users of Quetico perhaps, the possibility of those people subsidizing that operation so that it could continue based on wood that might be more expensive to get to that mill, but so that it could continue without carrying on with the degradation of Quetico Park. I know of no final solution. I think those possibilities should be very carefully considered. I'd like to turn for a moment to what we might call the conventional wisdom of the forest industry in terms of forest management, not wilderness management. My interest is wilderness management and I think that it must be the interest of everyone here. We hear the arguments that trees if not cut will fall and will have disease and all the rest of it. I think that there's one very basic point and it has been suggested by a lot of people in a lot of different ways that we want to call to mind, that is the Quetico eco system is a fire dependent one. There is no doubt whatsoever that if you remove fire indefinitely from that kind of environment, peculiar and to some degree unnatural, I suppose conditions will eventually obtain. Fire has been rather successfully removed for a considerable period of time. Those who feel that that park should be a wilderness who feel it must be a primitive park will have to give some very careful consideration to re-introduction of fire as a tool of management, prescribed fire, controlled fire. I am not an ecologist. I'm not about to recommend any final solution, but I think we should look at this problem in this context and I would recommend very strongly that this Committee avail itself of some of the recent thought in the field of forest ecology, not only within the department, but from people in Canada and in the United States, name leap to mind. I think of Dr. Bud Heinzel in St. Paul

who is an acknowledged authority on this question, and it must be considered. It must be considered. At any rate I am not about to accept with my particular desires these of Quetico, the idea that either commercial logging or therapeutic logging which I think has very serious inherent dangers, are going to provide the answers if we want to manage that park as a wilderness. Now when we talk about management really we're talking about a technical issue. And technical issues are going to have to be considered no doubt. I'm convinced myself that such technical problems are soluble if we have the will and we make the effort to go after solutions to these problems. We have the expertise. I think it's a great mistake to inflate these technical matters into basic adversary arguments which tends to be done, I think here. In fact I think there's a great danger that if you take that tact, that you lose sight of the basic issue that certainly I came up to this part of Ontario to talk about. The basic issue surely is whether we, the people of Ontario, have the desire and perhaps, indeed, the duty to preserve Quetico as a wilderness, as a primitive park. We are surely here debating policy, rather than specific technical questions. The expertise is available to implement a management plan based on whatever basic policy decision you make. And this policy must be framed on the basis of serious public opinion which represents fundamental public needs. I find it very hard to talk about this park without perhaps at the risk of boring you, providing to you some ideas about my whole perspective on the wilderness preservation problem. And very briefly, I would like to say and I'm sure every person in this room has been thinking about this, that it's awfully important to recognize those aspects of environmental degradation which we see around us, such degradation which clearly attends a good many of our actions and our attitudes. An awareness of this problem, I think has lead a lot of people to re-examine the values of essentially nonhuman environment. To take a look at wilderness in short, to seek out wilderness, to see what it has to offer. I believe it has a good deal to offer. I think it has a great many values. I don't think those values just accrue to the people who hop in a canoe and paddle through that park. And if I may very very briefly push ahead with this line of thought. We see in wilderness, of course, an absolutely amazing



complexity - kind of complexity which certainly transcends the most complex kind of thing that we men human beings can evolve. We find in it a beauty without doubt, an aesthetic satisfaction, an aesthetic influence, which I submit to you, has touched and conditioned and made distinctive much which we find in our arts and letters; a basic beauty, a basic wilderness environment which surely has something to do with the development of our character as a people here. Some people find in wilderness a source of spiritual satisfaction, no doubt. They find in it challenges which provide to them a link with those who have travelled such areas in the past. And here of course the historical perspective come to bear. People like Mr. Denny have written a great deal about the history of that park. That park in a wilderness condition provides you and I with an opportunity to get some sense of history, some sense of what it was like. I think that sense, incidently, is very important to pass on to other people. We know that wilderness has a scientific value. We know that stands as a bench mark against which to measure the effects of our manipulation elsewhere. There are many of us who believe that the preservation of wilderness is an ethical act because we believe that the preservation of life, in all its forms is important and proper and right. It's very ironic to me at a time when you people here are debating the future of Quetico Provincial Park and the retention of its wilderness qualities that the Chief of our Fish and Wildlife branch in Toronto should announce that the common loon and what bird is more symbolic of this part of the world, the common loon is threatened with extinction because of the abuse of the D. D. T. I find it very very hard to imagine Northwestern Ontario or Northern Ontario without that bird and it's important to me that if I have grandchildren, and they come up here that they can hear a loon. That's important and it has a bearing on the preservation of wilderness. I think wilderness must be a part of the legacy that we hand on to the generation that follows us. I think too that many of the values that I spoke about very briefly are of a nature that accrue to people who may never see the inside of that park. Think of those places which I'm sure many of you value. I have never seen the Nahane Valley. But I am offended at the idea that that valley's going to be dammed. I want that the way it should be. I want it natural. Really this is what

this exercise is all about, I think. I submit to you really that economic considerations have their valid level of priority. But that we are engaged in the consideration of something very, very much more important. We are talking about a vital element in our environment which is called wilderness. We are deciding whether or not our generation will, in recognition of its many values, pass on the option to future generations to experience such a thing. To date, our record is not good. We have not provided for a single accessible wilderness or primitive park in this large and wealthy province. Is this going to be our final answer? Are people, someday in the future, going to damn us for failing to curb the appetites of our society to even provide one - one sample of this kind of environment, this wilderness environment? That is surely the magnitude of this question. It is not a small question. And the nature of your answer will certainly become a matter of historical record. It will be found in the collective memory of Canadians long after the economic problems have been solved and the economic arguments that we have heard so often before this Committee have faded somewhere into oblivion. Really, this is my appeal to you, that you keep this historical perspective, that you look at this problem in the broadest way, that you really access the values which can accrue to us from the preservation of this great park. That's the context that I talk to Quetico in. I've had alot of experience in that park. I guess I paddled on most of the lakes. And while the basic policy is of greatest importance, it may be that I can offer a few specific recommendations which are worth consideration. My first recommendation is of course is that Quetico Provincial Park be designated as a primitive park. I would also say that prior to this the park boundary should be readjusted to exclude the Dawson Trail camp grounds and French Lake so that that area may remain as a separate intensive use park and fulfill the very useful function it has for the local people for many years. I suggest that it's impossible to consider Quetico in complete isolation and that really a serious programme should be launched to locate and develop additional intensive use camp grounds with motor boat access to water both east and west of Quetico and adjacent to highway 11, these parks to provide alternatives for mechanized forms of recreation, once Quetico is closed to mechanized travel. I think it important that the Ontario Governme nt make a very serious attempt to provide

alternative timber limits for the present Domtar Matthew limits within Quetico Park and failing that the government take whatever alternative action is reasonable and necessary in order to make proper restitution to the companies and the workers who might be affected by primitive designation. I think in terms of the interior use of that park, that it's most important that additional canoe entries to Quetico be developed in order to distribute interior use more evenly throughout the park. I think the Committee should give very careful consideration to the imposition of quotas on entry from the south and that in fact if this might very well, although I do not consider this the reason for being, for park, it might very well help the local economy by having more people enter from the north. I suggest that it is important that the portage crew be enlarged and trained to serve a variety of purposes including interior observation, education and law enforcement and that this might very well provide some all be it limited, but some additional employment opportunities in this region. I think it absolutely vital that a serious programme of research and experimentation concerning controlled burning as a tool of wilderness management, wilderness management be established in Quetico. I think it is equally important that a sustained and serious programme of ecological investigation be established in that park. It's apparent now, I think, to everyone who has thought seriously about Quetico, that we must direct research toward the question of maximum allowable use of the park on the part of canoe trippers and wilderness campers. Finally, I think we should give some thought to raising the fee for interior use in order to further defray the operating expenses of the park. I think I would just like to say with your permission Mr. Chairman that there are lots of other things that a fellow would like to talk about but I realize time is limited. If you people have questions I'd be very pleased to try my best to answer them. Thank you.

Mr. Hancock:

Thank you Mr. Littlejohn.

Audience:

Extensive Applause

Mr. Hancock:

I'm sure you will appreciate the fact that we are a little strapped for time as they say and it certainly was a fine presentation and a lot of thought has been given to your brief which the Committee has read of considerable pages and Mr. Littlejohn has only touched on the highlights of it tonight.



Mr. Hancock: Are there any questions from the Committee?

Mr. Phillips: Just one Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Hancock: Lucky?

Mr. Phillips: Mr. Littlejohn, I wonder if you would be good enough to clear up one little problem I have?

Mr. Littlejohn: I'll try.

Mr. Phillips: You have mentioned that Quetico really transcends regional factors and considerations and is indeed a - of a national and international significance.

Mr. Littlejohn: I believe that.

Mr. Phillips: Yet today, a relative trickle of perhaps twenty-five hundred Canadians are traversing that park by canoe and we are told that even with this relatively small movement there is overuse of certain sections of that park. How then, do you reconcile the increasing availability of the wilderness experience to more and more Canadians when we're confronted with this sort of situation or are we to look forward to it being perhaps more important as a scientific laboratory? Could you perhaps clear that up for us?

Mr. Littlejohn: Do I have to answer that all in one breath?

Mr. Phillips: Yes.

Audience: Laughter.

Mr. Littlejohn: I have to fly home tomorrow. You raised a number of points which demand serious consideration I think, yes. First of all I believe that there is overuse in specific parts of that park. I think that is not simply due to too many people trying to get in. I think it is very largely owing to the fact that use is not spread rationally within the park. I feel that Quetico can absorb a considerable larger amount of use but that it must be intelligently routed. People must be encouraged in other words, to use portions of that park which are , at the moment, underused. Of course, we must recognize that the absolute limit on use will be rather low because even the wilderness traveller will destroy the environment if too many of them go in there. That's a problem. We're coming to a crunch problem here which will not be popular but at least the solution will not be popular, but

we must consider quotas and so on in that park before long. I suppose really this indicates more than anything else that there is a very great need for these places and because people are going to turn to Quetico, it demonstrates that it has a very, very high value for this particular kind of recreation.

Mr. Phillips: Thank you very much.

Mr. Hancock: Does that answer your question?

Mr. Phillips: Yes.

Mr. Hancock: Any further questions? For the benefit of those who prefer a hockey arena to a canoe, the second period of the Toronto Maple Leafs are leading the Rangers, four goals to two, and in Boston, in the second period, Boston and Montreal are tied one all. I'm going to declare a recess for fifteen minutes to stretch out legs. The hearing will resume at 9:40 P. M.

— RECESS —

Mr. Hancock: Ladies and Gentlemen. As you are aware there has been a flood of people coming up here and requesting to be heard before the Committee, but we have had really no opportunity in advance to know that these people were coming. We're going to have to confine your remarks to much briefer than we have up to now. There will certainly be a limit of not more than five minutes. Most of the people that are appearing from now on have not sent in briefs ahead of time. They are merely wishing to express an opinion. And we are perfectly willing to hear these opinions but we're going to have to cut down on the time allotted to you. As you can see our Committee is getting smaller and our indication prior to this meeting was of a certain number of people wishing to appear. It's enlarged maybe I suppose because of the interest in it of those who have attended tonight. However, I hope you will co-operate with us and realize the position we are in, so if you get a little rougher treatment from the Chairman from now on, you can start thinking up nasty words for him and you'll have to think hard because I've heard them all before.

Audience: Laughter.

Mr. Hancock: And it will be a pretty ingenious person that can think

of something new to call me. Being a Reeve of a town you learn all the nasty words in short order. We are going to ask a couple of gentlemen to appear now who should be in bed very shortly. I don't suppose they think so but a couple of boy scouts, we're putting them ahead of some of the more adult people. My secretary has left me so I haven't got their names. Yes, I have too. Chris Marlat, I think is going to represent them, the Westminster Boy Scouts from Thunder Bay - Chris, if you can find a mike of the right height. You have to stand here. There you are. Who's Chris? Are you twins or something? No, O.K. Away you go.

Master Soren: Mr. Chairman, My name is James Soren and I represent the 17th Westminster Boy Scouts Troup. We as Boy Scouts recognize the value of Quetico Park for canoeing and outdoor experience and therefore we are in favour of keeping the park as a wilderness area.

Thank you.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you very much.

Audience: Applause.

Mr. Hancock: We want to ask you something, I can tell you. I just hope the other speakers take a leaf out of your book there.

Audience: Laughter.

Mr. Hancock: That's one of the best speeches I've heard all night.

Audience: Further Applause.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. McIntosh, were you going to ask----

Mr. Stokes: I think we should ask them one question, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Hancock: Were you going to ask them if they'd ever been in the park, Jack, I was.

Mr. Stokes: I'm sure they have. I'm going to ask them what they enjoyed most in the park?

Mr. Hancock: O.K. Can you tell Mr. Stokes what you enjoyed most in the park?



Master Soren: Well, I like the animals and the trees and everything that you see around. I like it.

Mr. Hancock: Does that satisfy you?

Mr. Stokes: Fine.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you very much.

Master Soren: Thank you.

Audience: Applause.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Richard Martin.

Mr. Martin: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen. When I first read about the constitution of that Committee I was somewhat disturbed to learn that there was no member on it from the F.O.N. I'm a member of the F.O.N. by the way, but I'm speaking as an individual. I also found out that the gentleman who represented the National and Provincial Parks Association had resigned from the Committee because of a disagreement with it. I'm now even more concerned that the interests of park users in this and future generations may not be adequately represented. Something gave me even further cause of concern. I wrote to Mr. Thompson last month on the 24th of March, asking whether the briefs submitted to the Committee and the proceedings of the hearings would be made available after the conclusion of the hearings and his reply, dated March 30th led me to believe that this would not be the case. Now, in view of the composition of the Committee, as it's presently constituted, I think that this would be a very grave error that the briefs and the proceedings of the hearings should not be made a matter of a public document. And I would like to suggest at this point that if there is no provision for printing or duplicating these proceedings and these briefs that the copies of the briefs that have already been submitted to the Committee be deposited with the public libraries in the towns at which the Committee has held its hearings and also at Lakehead University.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Martin, of course we can't answer your question immediately but we certainly will take recognition of it.

Mr. Martin: Right. That's all I have to say really, except that I fully endorse the brief of the Save Quetico Committee fire and all and if you have any questions to put to me about my brief, I'll answer them.

Mr. Hancock: Are there any questions from the Committee?

Dr. Braun: If I may make just one comment , Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Braun.

Dr. Braun: I have already indicated that I plan to ask permission to turn all my briefs over to Lakehead University, in the Forestry section of the Library to be available to everyone.

Mr. Martin: Wonderful, sir.

Mr. Hancock: One correction I think we should make, Mr. Martin. I believe you were referring to Mr. Henderson when you said he had resigned from this Committee.

Mr. Martin: Someone told me that he had.

Mr. Hancock: To get the records straight, Mr. Henderson was never a member of this Committee so--Mind you, there are about twelve on this Committee who would probably like to resign but Mr. Henderson was not one of them.

Audience: Laughter

Mr. Hancock: Thank you very much.

Mr. Martin: Thank you

Audience: Applause.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Gareau, Henry Gareau, the International Steel Workers?

Mr. Gareau: Thank you Mr. Chairman. I wish to take this opportunity to thank the Commission to give us this opportunity of address, to address the group here and express our views. The question of commercial logging in the Quetico Provincial Park has become quite an important issue in Northwestern Ontario. The United Steelworkers of America which represents approximately two-thousand workers in Northwestern Ontario is naturally greatly concerned with the issues that claim. Due to the fact that this Committee has been presented with a voluminous number of briefs which made references to the history of the establishment of the park and the reason for such a public park we think is unnecessary to be repetitious. However, we do subscribe to briefs setting out the necessity of

keeping this park a wilderness area, available for the use of the general public now and for the future generation which was the original intent when that park was established. This Committee who may suggest that the important responsibility to point out to the government the facts presented to them in these hearings and we hope the Committee will accept our content that the economic aspect of commercial logging is the sole criterion to be considered but the social aspects should be given maximum consideration. In the Rainey River area and the local Emile Patrine, who is a member of the Quetico Advisory Committee, and I understand he's absent here tonight, conducted a personal survey and according to his own report to the press, a large majority of the people do not want commercial logging to be carried out in the park and I suggest that the majority of our members are in the Atikokan area and I would say that a great deal of our members in that area have made use of the park and they are quite converse and quite well aware of the situation in the park. It appears to us that commercial logging in the park is not necessary and we believe there are sufficient timber cuts in the adjacent area to more than meet the requirements of the industry. We base this contention more or less on the fact that last year, last June when MacLeod Coster was in the process of closing down, Mr. Jack Stokes, N. D. P. elect for Thunder Bay and other people in the jurisdiction made approaches to the local companies to find work for the people being laid off. It was observed and it was established at that time that most of the timber companies were not cutting, they were cutting about 50% of their allowable cuts and taking this into consideration we assume that the same situation exists in our area. And also, some of the permits that exist might belong to some of the other companies other than Domtar and Matthew and Boise-Cascade. It is quite evident to us that the possibility does lie where a raise could be made through the Department of Lands and Forests where re-accessing and re-allocating these permits to the appropriate companies would settle some of our problems. We wish to make our position very clear and I want no misunderstanding on this, that we are not suggesting under any circumstances that the workers involved in the park now be done out of their work. This we want made very clear. What we aren't suggesting that commercial logging



be terminated immediately but we are suggesting that it be terminated on a phasing out basis whereby while they are phasing out the operation in Quetico Park, they will be setting up similar operations adjacent to the park and we understand again from the information that we have been able to gather that the timber cuts are available. It has been suggested by the companies that we could even subsidize the move of these companies. We certainly do not condone the subsidizing of these companies because we feel Domtar Boise-Cascade and the likes of them can well take care of their own expenses. But on the other hand if this is what is needed to prod these companies into transferring their logging operations to the adjacent areas - to keep the park a wilderness area, then such a move should be supported, would be supported by our union. We have many times over and again Northwestern Ontario is a wilderness area and we agree. There is no question that we live in a wilderness area. Northwestern Ontario makes up about 53.8% of the entire province of Ontario and we only have about 3.5% of the population of the province of Ontario. So wilderness, we have plenty of and there's no argument. Therefore, why allow commercial logging in this particular location? This is the argument and this we want to point out to this Committee. Here we live in a wilderness area. We contend that there is allowable timber cuts, there's plenty of timber cuts available for these companies and why should they be allowed to take this specific area? And this is our argument. We feel that if proper legislation was passed, if the proper planning was put into effect, that this transition can be put into effect and no one would be losing their jobs and we could maintain the required timber for these companies. I don't think there is any question about that. We understand also from some of the information that has been passed on to us that the Ontario Government for forest management is much greater, or the cost of the Ontario Government for the forest management is much greater than direct and income derived from the government from the forestry operation in Quetico. In other words it seems from the information at hand that it's costing the provincial government more money to manage the offer they are receiving from these companies and this in other words is more or less a way of subsidizing the companies and there is certainly no need for this. And therefore there should be appropriate action taken to remedy this particular problem. An old argument

which has been put forward by the proponents of commercial logging is that such activities improve the quality of the forests and all I'm doing here would be repeating more or less what Mr. Littlejohn has said about how come these forests did maintain a good lively, healthy attitude prior to the logging industry coming into being and we believe that this is still the situation and by moving them out of the provincial park in my estimation would not harm the park whatsoever. We suggest the building of roads, logging camps, the use of mechanized vehicles and chain saws cause a great deal more environmental destruction than is caused by the normal degenerative process of time. We respectfully recommend to this Committee that in reporting its findings to the Minister of Lands and Forests entrances should be made on the social aspect that can now be enjoyed by the general public if commercial logging is allowed to continue may not be enjoyed by future generations and therefore we understand timber necessary to continue economic logging operations is available and readily accessible in other areas. It would appear that there is no logical reason why this small area should not be kept in the state when established in 1913 and commercial logging be discontinued as practicable. There is one other point I'd like to point out at this particular time in regard to the park is that I think the Chairman and Mr. McIntosh are aware of the course that was inaugurated in the Atikokan high school - The Outers Program. This was a group of students that were given the opportunity to go to the park and build some kind of stamina and learn how to live by themselves and how to fend for themselves and we feel that just this alone justifies in keeping this a wilderness area. And again in closing I want to make it very clear that we do not advocate that people be put out of work. But we do advocate that there can be a transition period whereby the logging, the commercial logging can be removed from the park into adjacent areas and therefore no one would be hurt, no workers would be losing their jobs.

Mr. Hancock:

Thank you Mr. Gareau.

Applause.

Mr. Hancock:

Are there any questions?

Mr. Hancock: For Mister Gareau? Thank you Henry. The next two speakers listed are both shown as representing the Thunder Bay Field Naturalists, Mrs. Lyle Bocking and Mr. Chapple. One of you should represent the organization. We can only have one speaker for that. But maybe the other one prefers to speak as a personal brief. Mrs. Bocking?

Mrs. Bocking: Mr. Keith Denis has already spoken for the organization.

Mr. Hancock: I see. I am sorry, Yes. Mrs. Bocking.

Mrs. Bocking: With that last speaker, I agree heartily as I'm sure the rest of you do too. Members of the Advisory Council and concerned friends. Everything has been said today and I'm going to say mine very, very briefly. My brief as already presented is only a description of aesthetic values as found in Quetico Park. It may be argued that beauty won't fill the pantry. But my belief is that the human race cannot survive without the beauty of wilderness. Thank-you. Having read sections of briefs compiled by the commercial interests, as given by the news media, I am convinced that these gentlemen see leaves on trees as dollar bills. One--

Audience: Applause.

Mrs. Bocking: One resort owner in an area near the park told me if we can make a buck let's make a buck. But I am convinced that this person is quite happy that the bucks are not being made by cutting the trees on his lake. Also, the concern expressed for the workers leaves me mystified when we all know the type of mechanical devices now in operation and that workers are being already displaced by these machines. I submit that more men could be employed by the Lands and Forests in the maintenance of Quetico as a primitive wilderness park than are now employed there by commercial interests. I have reason to believe that some of Lands and Forests personnel as well as many knowledgeable people in other fields are having grave doubts about the present methods of managing the park with the resultant disregard to the natural sequences. There is no quarrel with commercial logging. For the survival of their own business they are exploring and will continue to explore better methods of maintaining and managing forests. We ask that some spots be left where nature is allowed to be paramount and where mining, logging and other commercial interests are precluded. I also wish to commend to the Committee the statement made this a. m. by Mr. Hardy, Audubon Society on the stand that honorable men took regarding



the Northwest Ontario Minnesota territory. Let us hope that pressure is not brought to bear to reinstate the O. M. Company in this area. And I'll go no further. Thank You.

Audience:

Applause.

Mr. Hancock:

Thank you very much Mrs. Bocking. Have the Committee any questions? Mr. Chapple ----- You'd think in this modern age they'd figure some way to fix microphones better, wouldn't you.

Mr. Chapple:

Mr. Chairman, members of the Advisory Committee Ladies and Gentlemen. I have a very short brief to read to you. I am in complete accord with the principles laid down in the brief presented by the Thunder Bay Field Naturalists Club. For many years now I have been interested in nature and my sympathies are with those who understand and promote the preservation of our fast disappearing woodlands and wildlife. I do not have anything of real value to add to this brief. My purpose is to emphasis basic stands and to concur with all the sentiments which it so ably presents. One of the main difficulties which seems to blur our vision in determining the use of parks is the relationship of park use for recreational purposes as opposed to aesthetic values. Many people do not see nor do they appreciate the difference. Those who see a park as a thing of man-made beauty; those who want a place to hunt and fish or have boating and swimming in mind; these people have no real interest in the kind of park advocated in this brief. Because of ever increasing population demands for recreational parks of all kinds are being made on our governments. Because of the demands of logs and pulp, areas of woodlands in their original state are becoming a scarce commodity even in the vast territory of Northwestern Ontario. With these pressures in mind, there is little wonder that those of us concerned with the preservation of nature in its purest forms should seek protection for the Quetico reserve. However, I would like to take exception to one sentence in the brief which you will find at the beginning of the second paragraph, page 6. I quote, "The dangers of insect and fungi infestation and disease are problems that must not be ignored." Man's desire to eliminate disease of all kinds is a mania which he has applied to himself for his own protection. However, a forest lives and breathes on the deterioration of plants, inse

and animals. This is one of nature's laws, the law of the survival of the fittest. Why should we strive to eliminate insects and fungi? If we do this we no longer have the natural or the primitive forests and woodlands. As a forest grows, the larger trees shade out the smaller and weaker. These die and serve as food for other forms of forest life. Trees also die for lack of proper nutrients in the soil, drought and/or flooding. This is also nature's way of creating food and housing for animals and birds. Not being able to appreciate or understand the messy appearance of an unclear woodland, man wants to clean it up and so, by making it presentable or to his acceptable standards, he ruins its utility. The third resolution recommends that logging roads be eradicated. This suggests to me that some movement of soil is to be undertaken. My contention is that any movement of soil, for whatever purpose will not serve as an improvement. If soil is moved, it will bare one area and cover another. It would be better to leave the present sill or gravel on the road and let it be gradually obliterated by nature in her own way. I question the policy of allowing animals to be trapped within the limits of the park as suggested in the fourth resolution. Trapping will tend to interfere with the natural development of animal wildlife. I know beaver may be troublesome but they are part of nature and serve a purpose which helps to guarantee the ever-changing face of the land. There was a time in our history when our government was inclined to accept, at least to some degree, the attitude of laissez-faire towards allowing democratic rights for all citizens. The emergence of a mixed economy has mainly dispensed with the worthwhile, this worthwhile capitalistic idea. Regardless, this should not prevent the laissez-faire approach being made to the basic principles on which the management of the park is founded. Why not have management reverted to the simple procedures of policing and protective administration? This particular park must be set aside as an unspoilt phenomena of nature. Thank you.

Audience:

Applause.

Mr. Hancock:

I have this corrected on page six. You agree, you are supporting the Naturalists brief but on page six you disagree with the second paragraph and you also disagree with the resolution that roads be eradicated?

Mr. Chapple:

I agree basically with the principles.

Mr. Hancock:

But you do not agree with the resolution regarding

the roads being eradicated.

Mr. Chapple.

I don't agree in the way of doing this - be done. It's a matter of methods rather than anything else, I think. Is there anything else?

Mr. Hancock:

Any other questions from the Committee?  
Thank you Mr. Chapple.

Mr. Chapple:

Basically I believe that nature should take a chance on this and that government and other people should give as little interference as possible.

Audience:

Applause.

Mr. Hancock:

Thank you. That ought to apply to more than forests too come to think of it. Mr. Norman Richards, Thunder Bay Trade and Labour Council. Thank you Norman.

Mr. Richards:

Mr. Chairman, I wish to thank you for the opportunity of bringing this presentation before you tonight. I might say that over the past year there have been a number of committees and commissions and what not in the city of Thunder Bay trying from Coastal trading to the Transport Commission, the Constitution and everything else. But I might say at this time that it is nice to see northerners on this committee and I want to congratulate you Mr. Chairman for your position on it. By the way, I have worked with Sid on other committees so I know what he can do.

Mr. Hancock:

I know what you can do too, Norman.

Audience:

Laughter.

Mr. Hancock:

That makes us even.

Mr. Richards:

Thunder Bay and district Labour Council is representing some ten-thousand affiliated members in the city of Thunder Bay and at a recent meeting adopted a policy statement on Quetico Park. The policy statement places this labour council on record for the following recommendations.

One, that Quetico be conserved as a wilderness area as provided when the area was first set aside and that every effort be made to restore the park to its original condition in regard to the level of land and water pollution.



Two, that all visitors entering Quetico Park be required to do so from points of entry within the province of Ontario, and that additional points of entry be established that are convenient to the residents of Ontario.

Three, that all cutting by private companies in Quetico Park be stopped.

Four, that any cutting of trees in Quetico be confined to diseased, over-mature or mature trees of all species and that such cutting be carried out by either a crown corporation or the Department of Lands and Forests in line with some forest management and conservation policies.

Five, that wages paid cutters by the agency named be in line with those established under the present bargaining agents and that workers who may be displaced from their jobs with companies now cutting in Quetico be given preferential hiring. That any commercial cutting within the boundaries of Quetico Park that is considered an economic necessity is an inditement of our present forest policy.

Seven, that the Department of Lands and Forests implement the Brodie Report as soon as possible so that there would be no need for tree cutting by commercial interests in any provincial park.

The Thunder Bay and District Labour Council urges that the Quetico Park Advisory Committee give serious consideration to this policy statement on Quetico.

Unless prompt action is taken to limit cutting in this park and every effort taken to lower the level of industrial and human pollution within its limits, the residents of Ontario may be faced with a desert rather than the Quetico Park we once knew. Thank you Mr. Chairman.

Audience:

Applause.

Mr. Hancock:

Thank you Mr. Richards. Are there any questions from the Committee? Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes:

I have one brief question. I was just wondering in reference to recommendation number two that all access be from Canadian points, I'm just wondering what kind of sanctions might you envisage from people south of the border as a result of such action?

Mr. Richards:

Well, Mr. Stokes, I would say this. I think as other speakers have stated there has to be control. The numbers entering that park must be controlled,

eventually. It's getting too high now and unless we know that others are sneaking in with high speed boat and into the park because we have had members of our council and delegates to our council that have worked in the area that have been rangers in the area and have seen it. And I know that there may be problems with the International Joint Commission near our boundary waters but the International Joint Commission has got on record of cleaning up the pollution in these boundary waters and I don't think that there would be too much of a problem to bring this about.

Audience:

Applause.

Mr. Hancock:

Any other questions? Thank you very much Norm. Jack Antoniak? I'm beginning to sound a little like the Poderti Clinic when I was there last week, calling these names out. Pardon that Doctor's tone of voice Mr. Antoniak.

Mr. Antoniak:

Mr. Chairman, Honoured Members of the Commission Ladies and Gentlemen. I'm here speaking as a very concerned citizen and also as a strongly influenced proponent of the primitive park for Quetico. My main concern as a citizen and I'm sure that having been in conversation with a number of friends and neighbours and fellow workmen is the fear that Quetico will in perhaps slow but nevertheless sure stages become smaller and smaller and smaller. This is a real possibility because it has already happened over the past perhaps forty years. When I was a young lad the boundary of, the northern boundary of Quetico was right up against the C. N. R. line between here and Atikokan. As a matter of fact, I can relate the somewhat humorous incident that happened in a cabin that my Dad lived in in a place called Hemite about ten miles east of Atikokan. He was employed with the C. N. there. The shack as it happens lay straddling the boundary line between Quetico Park and the C. N. right of way and one of the park rangers came there one day and observed a gun hanging on the wall, on the wrong side of the building, and forced my Dad to move the gun from the south wall to the north wall.

Audience:

Laughter.

Mr. Antoniak:

And now find that a considerably vaster and greater offence is occurring in the nature of an industrial operation right into the park. It's very hard for me

to justify it, in my own mind. I'm afraid that if this kind of industrial activity takes place there, sooner or later some fellow is going to come along and say, "well, look I know there's gold around Tilly Lake just let me have just one half a mile west of Tilly Lake to set up a mine." Then a few days or a little while later some other guy is going to come along and say, "You know these people living down there in this mining operation at Tilly Lake and also the people logging should really have a store, not very much of a store just a few of the more pertinent things that they might need." So they'll get a store. And then we'll get an A. & P. and Save Way who knows. This is an exaggeration I'm sure but when you consider what kind of exaggeration it is from the movement of my Dad's gun from one wall to the other, to the present condition of the logging operation right into the interior of the park, it no longer seems such an unlikely eventuality. This is briefly what my concern is and I'm also completely mystified and baffled by the argument that the people in favour of industrial usage present, this business about what it pays. One of the speakers that preceded me made some statistical references to how many dollars were netted as after the gross take and minus the operating expenses and this came up with some three-hundred thousand dollars. It's almost like trying to justify an immoral act. Just a little wee bit, you know. 99%, I'm O. K. But once a year, maybe I just jump the traces a little. It's adultery, but it's only a little bit and besides I got paid.

Audience:                      Laughter and applause.

Mr. Antoniak:                      And then some of our people in Toronto---

Mr. Hancock:                      We'll have to clean this programme up.

Audience:                      Laughter.

Mr. Antoniak:                      And the other argument is even larger. They say well look. It's only 30% of the park that we're going to log. We're going to leave you the other 70. And I have three sons, all of whom are ardent outdoors men and canoeists. By the time their children are hopefully outdoors men and canoeist, they are going to say, well, let's take, you know you've got this 70%, if we just take another twenty, you still got



half of the park. It's like saying a glass of water one person will say it's half empty and the other will say it's half full. I prefer to have it entirely full. Thank you.

Audience: Extensive Applause.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you Mr. Antoniak. Miss Ellen Chambers, and Miss Elaine Schell. I'm not sure which one is speaking for the Lakeview Outers. One is going to speak for the Outers and the other one for herself. Miss Chambers

Miss Chambers: Mr. Mowbray has already spoken representing the Lakeview Outers and the two of us are going to speak as Outers as individuals.

Mr. Hancock: Fine.

Miss Chambers: My personal stand on the Quetico situation is that this park is something that I love. It is, I can't even conceive of going into Quetico and hearing the loon cry and then right after it hearing a car rush by some highway or hearing a buzz saw cut down a tree. What will ever happen to the animals and the birds and everything in there if loggers come in and cut it all down and ruin the natural environment? I'm very nervous. I've been waiting for this all evening.

Audience: Laughter and applause.

Mr. Hancock: Well you don't look a bit nervous so don't let that bother you.

Miss Chambers: As an Outer I've been in Quetico Park on two canoe trips and what I saw was utterly fantastic and I was canoeing down rivers, you'd be on a river that you knew a voyageur had travelled two-hundred years before and you could see the hills where, you know, that their songs had rung through and you think that the Indians paddled here and then you come home and you hear about they're going to log through Quetico and it makes you want to cry. So you can't do this. All these people here this evening have spoken for the saving of Quetico and you must take into consideration how much we want it. Thank you very much

Audience: Extensive Applause.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you Miss Chambers. Any questions? Miss Schell?

Miss Schell: As Ellen has already said, I'm also a Lakeview Outer so I've experienced all the things that she has. What bothers me most is our generation will be growing up and having kids of our own but what will be left for them? The loggers come in and cut what we see as something beautiful. I don't know how it looks to them - money in their pockets or what, but just it is beautiful and something that we hope our children will see too. I'm just nervous as Elly is

Audience: Laughter

Miss Schell: I've have experienced being in the wilderness quite a lot. People from the larger cities that we know friends of ours have come through the wilderness with us and they are quite shocked at how beautiful it is because they don't see it like we do. Well, all we can do is say that I wish it to remain as it is and if it comes to begging, I think we would. Thank you.

Mr. Hancock: Miss Schell, when were you last in Quetico? Was it recent and what part of the park were you canoeing in?

Miss Schell: I myself didn't go on the same one as Ellen did. We canoed along the borders of it.

Mr. Hancock: Along the boundary waters?

Miss Schell: Um-hum.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you very much.

Audience: Applause.

Mr. Phillips: Mr. Chairman, I'm afraid if Miss Schell goes into Quetico Park again there certainly is going to be over-crowding of canoeists from the opposite sex.

Audience: Laughter.

Mr. Hancock: I thought you were joking about going in a canoe, but I see you were serious after all.

Audience: Extensive Laughter.

Mr. Hancock: Dave McNaughton.

Mr. Hancock:

Don't tell me somebody deserted us. Oh, I'm sorry Dave.

Mr. McNaughton:

Ladies and Gentlemen. My name is Dave McNaughton and I'm a student from Selkirk High School and a member of the S. P. Q. , the Students for Preservation of Quetico. Now our group has been fighting for the preservation of Quetico for the past six months. We have encountered the foresters psychology. We have dealt with wood merchants who call themselves foresters; these people who say that they - the forest is dependent upon them for its continued perpetuation. I have listened with disgust to a man who has described a part of a forest as being a forest slum. Now, how you could apply the word slum to any part of any forest is absolutely beyond me. I have heard a gentleman say that well, what the heck, you know, why not cut. You know it's going to be burned over anyway because the forest fires will take it and when I was a lad I travelled through the forest areas of Northwestern Ontario and all I found was burnt over areas second growth areas like this. In my studies for a history essay I have read an account by Father Pierre Viard, a Jesuit, who had travelled throughout much of New France and he had said, in 1610 that the forests of New France were luxurious, far surpassing anything that he had ever encountered in Europe. They were beautiful were his exact words. Now, we don't want very much. We want this small piece of land for our use. We want this small piece of land for future use for people who will be our descendents, for people who will live in this area and for people who will have to live with our mistakes. Now, it seems to me that this Committee is running backwards. It's looked at things we have done in the past and has said, well we did this in the past, this has happened here, this has happened there, therefore we must do this. You are forgetting one important part about the human race and that it is expanding constantly. People in the future will have needs by the year two-thousand, to use a much over-used cliché. Much of Southern Ontario will become one massive super-city and that human density will be to a number that has never been reached before and these people are going to have needs of forests, they are going to have needs of natural parks. They are going to have needs of places to go. They are our descendents and we have a responsibility to them to



provide them with a wilderness area. If we do not we are sadly mistaken. We are betraying our descendents. By the year 2000, I hope that we will have much more primitive parks. Here we have a situation where we are dealing entirely with, on one hand, the rights of industry, of the powerful money makers, of the wood merchants against the powers of the individual. Early in November, this Ontario Advisory Committee came to Selkirk High School and they said, you have the power of the individual. You have the right to speak up. You have the right to present your brief, or your speech to the Ontario Advisory Committee and something will be done about it. And I'm asking you now. What are you doing about it. Because you have met for the past six months or so and personally, I'm getting tired of waiting. Like, we have worked long and we have worked hard and I'm sure much of the people in Northwestern Ontario want primitive park classification. Is the industry so strong now that it rules out all the rights of the individual? Have we no rights left? Is this area too large of a park to save one small area, one half of one percent of all the forested land in Ontario? 95% of the forested lands in Ontario are under timber licence, 95% . Now if we don't set aside some area of Ontario for use of the individual, what's the point in having park at all. I'm mean what's the point in having a park system? In Southern Ontario and further to the east of us we have parks like Lake Superior Park and we have parks like Algonquin Park where over 90% of the park area is under use of the timber companies or under licence to the timber companies. Why don't you just, you know, to use a quote, why don't you just simply eliminate all the boundaries of all the parks and eliminate parks and just call them provincial forests where the wood industries have to compete with the individual and the individual has to compete with the wood industries. Now is this too much to ask, to have just this one-half of this one percent for the use of our descendents, for the use of ourselves? I know I don't want to go into a forest and I don't want to go over a cut-over section and say, well in fifty years or so this forest is going to be okay again, like this is just, you know, another fifty years, I'll be about seventy-five, close to eighty years old, so you know I don't want to walk through a forest of half developed trees. I don't want to walk through a forest of human waste. I want to go into a wilderness. I want to

have the impression that I'm a visitor there. Now we have a responsibility to our descendents and we have a responsibility to ourselves right now. I don't want to sit back and I don't want to let the industries take over Quetico Park. Thank you.

Audience: Extensive Applause.

Mr. Hancock: Any questions?

Mr. Hancock: Have you been in the park Dave, I assume you have?

Mr. McNaughton: Yes I have. I haven't travelled too much throughout Quetico Park but I have been through some of it. I have been with the group which travels through there in, during the Christmas break. I have been told by the Ontario Provincial Police that you cannot travel into the park area because you would be trampling on the lumber companies licence area, and you can't go into this district. And they found out the C. B. C. was with us they changed their minds.

Mr. Hancock: I'm glad the C. B. C. finally changed somebody's mind. That's news too. Thanks Dave.  
Fred McIntosh.

Mr. McIntosh: Mr. Chairman, I would like to add my voice to those who have spoken tonight for the reclassification of Quetico as a wilderness area. Prior to coming up to Northwestern Ontario I lived in Toronto, and while living there I had occasion to go up and use Algonquin Park and when the first times I went up there, I enjoyed the clear lakes, but as the years passed it seemed particularly on Canoe Lake that more and more we were running into water skiers, power boats, campers and so on. One of the reasons that I came to Northwestern Ontario, one of them, was to find this kind of wilderness area and when I first went to Quetico, I found everything that I had heard it to be and I have been back several times. It seems to me in the decision that you have to make on Quetico that there are implications that I think that are even greater than whether the park should be classified as a primitive area or not. And one of them is this. I think that one of the implications is that, is the factors that decide our policy going to be strictly economic? Or are we going to in the future take into account things like the preservation of wilderness area I think that we have to. I think this is a responsibility that we have to generations coming on. And also,

I think another thing that this Committee should consider is that a number of people feel that Committees such as this provide a test of how much government is going to listen to the individual. So often, rightly or wrongly, we have felt that corporations, large organized bodies have had a much more powerful voice in establishing government policy. And it's only that in the last year or two, on issues such as this, that individuals, people who don't normally become involved in things like this, have started to make themselves felt. And I think that this is the kind of issue that people are looking for a decision on. Thank you Mr. Chairman.

Audience:

Applause.

Mr. Hancock:

Thank you Mr. McIntosh. James Galbraith.

Mr. Galbraith:

My name is James Galbraith and I'm really here tonight. I've been quite interested in- oh I should say that I introduce myself to the Chairman and the Advisory Committee. I had during my growing up an opportunity, unique maybe, to spend a couple of my teenage years in Quetico Park and my father had operated a boat line in Fort Frances. During the winter months he scaled and measured timber and he had during this time, worked for J. A. Mathieu Lumber Company in the Park and I had heard lots of stories of the logging in those days. And I thought that maybe having spent this time in the park and I guess we all maybe as we grow up find one spot that may be just a little nicer, just a-skies a little bluer, water's a little clearer, trees a little greener. And we always remember it. To me there's a lake by the name of Beaver House. That's it. But today I haven't been back. I was back a year ago last May. I went in there. I flew in. I took-there's a couple of neighbours' children and my two nephews and a friend of mine and we flew in from Practor Lake. There was twenty-two aircraft landed in that lake that Saturday afternoon. There was one Canadian aircraft and it had Joanne and Jimmy and my two nephews. The rest were Americans. It wouldn't have been too bad if they had come in and they had come in by canoe, paddled up a river, portaged, like I did when I was a kid and got in there. But no. They flew in with an airplane. One chap came in with a grummin goose. It's a pretty big aircraft. It carries about twelve passengers, came in. He didn't make one trip. He made five trips.



The boats and the motors were already there on the beach. When I was there we used to clean up that beach, with Mr. Horace Carnen, an old foreman for Chevel and Clark. He'd been one of the first Deputy Chief Rangers & the original builder of the ranger station at Beaver House Lake, and he'd cleaned up the beach and so on and took very good care of this beach. In fact, he planted a lawn, planted the trees that are growing there today. I think there's a patch of strawberries that's under one of those trees. It was still there two years ago and the strawberries were just as good as they were when I was a boy. These things, I'm only pointing out. That this country, that I'm referring to was logged for eight years. All the white pine was cut off it. You go back there today and you find it's all about twenty five, thirty feet high and the second growth or original trees were too small for the loggers to take at that time. They are still there. They've grown up. They're now a foot and a half, two foot through and the country is just beautiful. South of there the park was burnt, 1936, I believe it was and the whole of the centre of Hunter's Island. This part of the park that I am referring to is pretty well inaccessible to Canadians. There is no place to get in to it. It's sixteen miles overland from Flanders in the south. There is a road partially in and the Lands and Forests a few years back attempted to re-open this road. I believe it was about the works programme about the time that we were having a bit of a recession so they attempted to re-open this road. But as Mr. Littlejohn illustrated, that the use of the park, it's only in little groups. Like French Lake, when I was in the park, French Lake didn't even belong in the park. That was outside the park. The park didn't include this section. And Hunter's Island is really something that you can only get into through the American side. And this is all the clear water, spring lakes of this park. And there's no danger from logging in this area. It's been all logged and there'll be another fifty or sixty years and by that time, it's been pointed out that technicians and so on will probably develop other ways of making paper and our plastic will probably be taking over our lumber industry. So why worry about this? And the section where they are logging, I believe, if I remember correctly, another summer I was up there in the park I cooked for J. A. Mathieu for old greasy Paul down the Meline River and at that time Mr. Mathieu was busy flying in equipment for his camps on Yum Yum Lake and but

they never did log that, even after he got the camp set up because when they got back in there they discovered the timber was too over-aged, was past being harvested and it has to be left. So he pulled out, left the camps; they're still there to this day. I think they are probably all over grown and moved on. Now this is the old timber baron. This is the guy that really everybody is kicking about. He is hygrading the park and doing this -things that it needs, in those days. Now today we find that they're cutting the jack pines some of the spruce up in different areas. I understand that it's pretty over-aged. It's the same areas that was uneconomical a few years ago. But I can't see the point in limiting cutting operations and decide to control and burn it. After all, that's waste. If you're going to log, control the logging, control it according to the crown timber act. Go in there and make sure that these operators are doing such a thing; if they're unable to do it properly well then get somebody that will. But why burn it? That's just waste. And as it was pointed out by any forester and it will be admitted that a growing forest is a living forest. A dead forest is a slum. I believe a young fella asked what a forest slum is. I can take you out around here anyplace in the bush and show you a forest slum. All it is is old poplar stands, old birch, - all dead on top. The brush, you can't even walk through it. You don't find any animals living in that. Go up the Spruce River Road. You don't see a deer. If you go around Quetico park and you go around Beaver House, you see lots of deer out in places where it was logged. The deer will come back over a burned out or over a logging. This is their natural cycle and the animals always follow the natural cycle. But I'm still saying that I agree with Mr. Littlejohn and all his statements except for the one fact - controlled burning. I figure we could have controlled logging. I hope I haven't taken up too much of your time and besides that - I love that park too.

Audience:

Applause.

Mr. Hancock:

Thank you Mr. Galbraith. Why do they always call cooks Greasy Paul, I wonder. Miss McGregor.

Miss McGregor:

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Quetico Advisory Committee, Ladies and Gentlemen. I have submitted a brief and this is just a very, very brief utterance in support. We've had so many eloquent talks in favour

of preserving our primitive Quetico that there's really nothing left to say - just to add one more voice and say that people who are for logging and multiple use are very old fashioned; that we can't separate the pollution and environmental problems from the setting aside of primitive areas . It all falls in line with preventive thinking and --I'm sorry. Am I touching it?

Mr. Hancock:

Yes you're touching it.

Miss McGregor:

Sorry - in this matter . I feel that the Ontario Government through the Department of Lands and Forests can do nothing else but be in vanguard of this progressive thinking and conserve our wilderness area for our future generations as well as for ourselves. A wilderness experience is something, as Mr. Littlejohn has said, we should all be able to experience. It's something that perhaps Canadians, although we have been battling the wilderness for so many years we take the wilderness for granted. It won't always be there and besides Quetico I should like to put in a vouch for some of the other provincial parks . Surely we can have more than 5% of them for our recreational use and at least have primitive area in every provincial park - at least one primitive area. That's all I have to say, ladies and gentlemen. I'm particularly pleased that the young people have come forth and have been so eloquent about their heritage. Thank you.

Audience:

Applause.

Mr. Hancock:

Thank you Miss McGregor. Mr. Tolvanen. I hope that's how you pronounce it Mr. Tolvanen.

Mr. Stokes:

While he's coming up you wouldn't suggest that all young people are old fashioned would you?

Mr. Hancock:

We're going to have to do something with that mike.

Mr. Tolvanen:

Well, like some of the other speakers that have spoken tonight I must admit that I do feel a little nervous. Mainly, I've been listening to a lot of the public agitation that's been going on about the logging in Quetico Park and I've been listening to a lot of the representations that have been made here tonight and then I think about what's still going on in this park and sometimes I wonder how long we're all going to survive. The brief that I'm presenting, is on behalf



of a political action group from Lakehead University known as the Student for Arbitration Committee. This was ratified at a meeting recently. The Students for Arbitration Committee is a Committee primarily composed of University students. We have associate members representing many sectors in the community including the labour, housewives, people from all branches of the community. The Quetico issue isn't one which we are primarily involved in now but this is something that- we felt that because it was of such ultimate survival concern, we should do something about it. We spent a considerable amount of effort debating on whether or not it would be worthwhile to come and appear before this committee. We decided to do so and we thank you very much for giving us this time. As citizens concerned with the development of a society which serves the true needs of people at all levels of the social order, the Students for Arbitration Committee of Lakehead University urges the immediate cessation of all commercial logging in Quetico Park. Most immediately, we urge the Ontario Government that measures be taken at once to revoke all logging rights which have been planted in the park to date. We understand that such rights which have been granted in nine-hundred and seven square miles of a total of one-thousand seven-hundred and fifty. The companies involved are the Ontario Minnesota Paper Company, a subsidiary of Boise-Cascade and Jim Mathieu Lumber Company, a subsidiary of Domtar Limited. We also support the resolution by naturalists and interested persons at a summit meeting on Quetico Park on October 3rd, 1970, held by the Algonquin Wild Lands League. We request that Quetico Provincial Park be reclassified under the classification of provincial parks in Ontario as a primitive park and until this is done, the Department of Lands and Forests, immediately declare a moratorium on logging operations within this park, thereby preventing any further deterioration of the wilderness environment. Now we realize that the logging for the season is terminated in the park, but this is in anticipation of a late decision by this Committee. The granting of logging rights, the present construction of roads and clear-cutting operations are a direct violation of legislation intended to secure parks as wilderness areas and of plain reason, this is also true of existing mining claims. We are aware of several letters from the Minister

of Lands and Forests to citizens, including myself, stating that the government has certain commitments to keep with the Ontario-Minnesota Paper Company at Fort Frances, the development of which the government heavily subsidized. He has stated these involve the continuance of logging in Quetico Park. Since the cutting now done in Quetico is, by the Minister's own admission, a relatively small amount and as Lands and Forests Deputy Minister J. H. Bay has stated, the wood supply problems of Ontario-Minnesota Paper Company could be met outside the park, we are led to ponder the nature of the government commitment. From existing evidence, we are led to conclude that it is the Ontario Government's intention to bring strip cutting by commercial logging companies and to fully one-half of the park. We are led to conclude that the small operation, presently in Quetico is being carried out mainly to custom people to cutting in the park and that there are much bigger things to come. It has been revealed in fact that direct income to the Ontario Government to enforce the operations is exceeded by government expenditure including reforestation of cut-over areas. The people of Ontario are paying for the time and propaganda required to persuade them that strip cutting is the best way to preserve a wilderness environment. Added to this is the cruel blackmail engaged in by the government and timber operators that two-hundred persons will lose their jobs if the public forces them to cease cutting operations in Quetico Park. This is particularly callous when we realize that other forest areas are available and the public money spent in Quetico could be used for road construction and relocation. We are shocked that the government of Ontario has made any commitments on behalf of the people to even contemplate commercial logging in an area legally set aside to be preserved as wilderness. When it was suggested to the Minister of Lands and Forests that Quetico become a federal park, where commercial logging is not permitted, he said that this would not be in the best interests of the people of Ontario. Then what exactly are the interests of Ontario? In the case of Quetico Park these apparently include the granting of logging rights and sanction of logging operations within its boundaries. We are ultimately shocked that these have been granted to two companies notorious as devastators of the environment

throughout North America. These are Domtar, Domtar's destruction of the pickeral fisheries in Nipigon Bay by effluence from its paper mill at Red Rock is well known. The Ontario Water Resources Commission recently brought a successful suit against the company which was a historic decision involving anti-pollution legislation and I'm sure that you're all familiar with that. More notorious is Boise-Cascade owner of Ontario Minnesota and holder of four-hundred square miles of timber interests in the park. It has expressed interest in gaining rights to the other four-hundred and fifty square miles of logging limits and now pushes most of the wood cut in Quetico Park. The Boise-Cascade Corporation with sales totalling one point seven billion in 1969, was rated the fifty-fifth largest United States Corporation by sales with an average annual gross rate of 33% over the previous five years. Its rise from a small Idaho Lumber company in 1957 has been phenomenal. We propose to this committee that Boise-Cascade credentials as environmental developers merit examination, since they undoubtedly have a direct bearing on what we can expect in Quetico Park. The company has holdings of six million acres in Canada, the United States the Philippines and Latin America. It is interesting that it has these thirteen countries around the globe and is rapidly extending its international interests. It is extremely important to examine the company's environmental principles before allowing it to commence activities involving resource exploitation and most particularly the cutting of trees within a publicly owned provincial park. California is the area in which the company has been most active recently and some aspects of their activity there should be looked into. In California, the company is very active in recreational land development. The once scenic and natural Sierra Foothills country is the site of intensive development activity. In one section, Nevada County, there are enough subdivisions to house three times the population of the entire area. Boise-Cascade reportedly has a recreational development in the county on a very shallow artificial lake of pines. Lots sold to the public are being repossessed by the company as buyers realize, the scale of development would turn the lake into a cesspool. The company can then sell the land again. In the meantime, water and land resources are destroyed, agriculture is



curtailed and trees and natural cover are wiped out. Natural assets are obviously expendable to most large American land developers and Boise-Cascade is one of the largest. Boise has not thrived on principles of conservation but the ruthless practice of environmental exploitation. By squeezing a maximum number of lots on an area, Boise maximizes its profits but also maximizes the destruction of the area and makes no adequate provision for sewage. Lakes within the area of California die and the environment is mutilated. At Lake Ebbs in California, Boise is taking thousands of acres of public land out of use and at lake Cowie Boise is moving with a core of engineers to build two lakes for the company's eight-thousand acre development there, and the areas at the entrance of Sequoia National Park. In Quetico, the development has also begun, also the resources being exploited there presently is trees rather than real estate, but the process has begun. It's still a long way from the urban chaos and environmental devastation of Southern California and other large urban areas in America to Quetico Park. The government has, however, and we stress this, committed us to a direction. Boise-Cascade is now in production at Fort Frances with plans for expansion under Canadian public subsidies to facilitate the company's business interests; an international tunnel has been constructed for the company's personnel to eliminate difficulties which may have been caused by the existence of a Canadian border. The invasion of Quetico Park by logging machines, downing trees by an American company, demonstrates our government's inability to draw hard and fast lines where development becomes contrary to the people. The people demand that the lines be drawn and held. We demand that logging in Quetico Park be stopped now.

Audience:

Applause.

Mr. McIntosh:

Do any of the Committee members have any questions to ask of Mr. Tolvanen?

Mr. Stokes:

I would like to ask Mr. Tolvanen if he'd elaborate a little bit more on that tunnel.

Mr. Tolvanen:

Well, I received the information from a person who worked at the paper mill and he had gone through it personally. Apparently it's connected with the dam.

structure there and it's used quite regularly by the company officials. There was some kind of difficulty some of the company officials had about being allowed to cross the border, but I'm not too clear on the details, and apparently this was one way they bypassed it. But I have this on direct witness testimony, if I may say.

Mr. Stokes: You're suggesting that moving from the United States to Canada and back without going through customs? - without passing inspection?

Mr. Tolvanen: Well, I'm suggesting that this is very likely the case. However, this is not the main point of my brief, which is - what are they doing once they get here, especially in Quetico Park.

Audience: Applause.

Mr. Tolvanen: They're not smuggling rum or something.

Mr. Phillips: Oh I think we've heard, Mr. Chairman, we've heard references tonight about companies in the forest products field.

Mr. Tolvanen: Is this a question?

Mr. Phillips: Yes I'm coming to it.

Audience: Laughter, and applause.

Mr. Phillips: Not specifically zeroing in on the problem in Quetico but there is an implication that an industrial operation is a dirty word today and they are nothing but piratical and grasping enterprises, when actually our entire economy is pretty well underpinned by forest products. An earlier speaker mentioned that it isn't going to be too long before southern Ontario is one vast megalopoli and why are people going there? They are not going there particularly for the cultural or other attractions, but simply to earn a livelihood and how are our people and particularly our young people some remarkable examples of which we have heard these past several days; how are they to find opportunities in our own region, unless and until there is this gradual expansion of whatever processing and industrial development we can achieve? Now, what observations might you have as to how that might be attained?

Mr. Tolvanen:

Well, first of all I think it would be really great if this was the terms of reference of this Committee and then we could have some really meaningful discussion on the whole industrial complex and the economy on which this country depends.

Audience:

Applause:

Mr. Tolvanen:

Unfortunately, we're just discussing logging in one very small area of a provincial park. I realize this problem and I feel as worried probably more worried than you about it. But I think that this would be one positive step if we were able to, as a people, to make our opinion felt that this was something that we thought was regressive - that there was legislation which the government was bypassing by other legislation and so on and I think that the people if their voices were really listened to, would go very far if the alternative was really put to them, the choice was either to make profit or to survive. I think that the choice would be very obvious and I think that in a small way this is the choice that has to be made by you people as well, when you're deciding about the issue of Quetico, what direction you're going to take, because you are not going to solve the whole problem, which is the question of survival, as I see it anyway.

Mr. Hancock:

Does that answer your question?

Mr. Phillips:

Yes.

Mr. Hancock:

One of the Committee members has asked if we may have a copy of your submissions, Mr. Tolvanen. Thank you very much.

Mr. Tolvanen:

Thank you.

Audience:

Applause.

Mr. Hancock:

Mr. MacLeod? Please have copies made of your presentation, Mr. Tolvanen and Mr. MacLeod's. Can you reach up?

Mr. MacLeod:

I'll try to be very brief and to the point. Time's running out in a lot of ways. I'm speaking on behalf of the Canadian Liberation Movement and Quetico Park exists to serve the people of Ontario even under its present classification as a multiple use park. The rape of Quetico's forests by giant U.S. imperialist corporation for profit and to the detriment of the usability to the pa



by others is certainly no service to us. Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper and Domtar hold timber limits to over half of the park. These limits are situated strangely enough in the northern area of the park including the only access routes to the interior of the park, which is available to Canadians. The Hunter Island area of the Park however is protected from all cutting. The fact that the only direct access to Hunter Island area of the park is from American points makes one wonder whom the Ontario Government is really working for. Ontario-Minnesota is a wholly owned subsidiary of Boise-Cascade Corporation and is notorious for the lack of concern for the ecology of the colonial regions in which they work, including Canada. Domtar is controlled by Argus Corporation which recently appears to have fallen out of the control of Canadian capitalists like E.P. Taylor and into the hands of American imperialists concern. These things being known the reasons for stopping the cutting in the park becomes clear.

A. For ecological reasons and because Quetico Park is unique in Canada and the world, it must be preserved.

B. Considering the fact that Canada's colonial status is becoming increasingly clear in that American imperialist corporations already control the vast majority of Canadian industry and are acquiring more control daily. It is time to strike a blow for the Canadian people and to drive the imperialists from Quetico. Therefore, the Canadian Liberation Movement demands: One, that Quetico Park be reclassified immediately as a primitive park, thus eliminating the rip-off of Canadian resources by imperialist forces and so that this unique area of Canada can be reserved for future generations.

Two, that the jobs of all Canadian workers presently employed in the park and dependent on cutting in Quetico be guaranteed through a swap in timber limits.

Three, that the Government of Ontario reverse its practice of serving the interests of U.S. imperialists and start serving the people of Ontario. Also that they stop exporting jobs to the States and start creating jobs in Ontario by a) either nationalization of the pulp and paper industry or limiting the export of pulp and pulp wood thereby creating a fine paper industry in Ontario and b) forbidding Boise-Cascade to purchase additional hydro from Ontario Hydro, since the export of Hydro means the export of jobs. Thank you.

Audience:

Applause:



Mr. Hancock:

Have you got something that we could make copies of? O.K. that's not bad typing. You should see mine. Carl Rose.

Mr. Rose:

My purpose is essentially just to be one more voice on the side of the people who spoke in favour of preservation of the park. And so I'll be quite brief, I hope. I would like to first of all endorse all of Mr. John Littlejohn's recommendations. In my brief, which I have given two copies to the Secretary, I made reference to the fact that I did not want the park to become designated either primitive or multiple use. I thought there should be room for campers as there is now as well as for canoeists and Mr. Littlejohn solved that problem by suggesting that they remove the French Lake part from the present park boundary and designate that as a different park, so that would solve my part of the brief there. Secondly, just a little personal story, the first time that I was aware of logging in any provincial park or any park in Canada for that matter was last 24th of May weekend and I was canoeing just a very short distance of the French Lake camp ground I would say less than half an hour and all of a sudden I came upon a lumber company in operation and the river I was on was blocked by a small bridge and the people we were with, we all had to get out and portage our canoes across because this bridge was only about a foot clearance between the bridge and the water so you couldn't go underneath. At that time, I thought we were out of the park because, I said to these other people, "we must be out of the park, because here's a logging company", and since that time I have found that we were indeed not out of the park but we were still in the park boundary and somebody then mentioned that they thought we were still in the park and I said, "well that can't be true because parks don't have logging - that's what they mean." And they said, "No, there is logging in the park." And I just couldn't believe it and then of course since then we have had all the publicity. And I wondered how many other people in the province knew at that time that there was logging in the parks all the time because as I have visited many parks in my youth, I had never known that there was logging allowed. There was just a couple more comments. One of the foresters earlier mentioned about one of the benefits of allowing controlled forestry would be that they could control insect pests and presumably that



would mean by the use of insecticides which to me is most frightful thing, to think that you'd have to go through a park and - that's been exposed to insecticides especially if it's supposed to be a wilderness area. We've got enough of insecticides everywhere else that we shouldn't have to have them in a wilderness area as well. The forest industry has also stated on several occasions that there is only a very small used by them for logging and the thing that immediately springs to my mind is that if there is such a small amount of land then why use it at all? If this is such a very small amount, surely they could get the same small outside the park boundary. Also, along with Mr. Littlejohn, if it's necessary to increase the fees for maintenance of the park for the government or whatever, I think there could be consideration made to raising the fees for the users of the park. I for one, certainly would be willing to pay a higher price if I knew that the park was going to be preserved as a wilderness area. One final thought, is that reading in the newspaper there apparently seems to be a large number of briefs from the United States as well as from Canada and it rather frightens me to think that in this day and age when you hear about Canadian Nationalism we're getting briefs on a Canadian Park from Americans, which apparently are going to have some effect on the Committee and I would suggest that possibly the Committee would reject all briefs from the Americans, including not only private ones but also ones from American-owned companies. Because, after all, it is a Canadian park. Thank you.

Audience:

Applause.

Mr. Hancock:

I might say in reply to your remarks on the briefs, Canadian versus American, the Americans are far, far outnumbered - there are a few American briefs all right. I grant you. One effect they have on the Committee members is up to the individuals, I suppose. Any questions? Thank you very much. Ray Kotanen.

Mr. Kotanen:

Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee, Ladies and Gentlemen. I represent the Thunder Bay District Fish and Game Association. I have no brief to present except that I would like to say that our organization has supported the Save Quetico Committee in their brief and also we endorse the brief presented by Mr. Littlejohn. Some of the thinking that our members have been doing in connection with Quetico and there

been some mixed feelings, our group are anglers or fisherman or hunters. We don't advocate that we should be able to hunt in the park. Fishing of course is permitted but I think the thing that persuaded us most was the fact that here was a little area of Northwestern Ontario and there are thousands of acres of timber limits that - uncut, but no, for some reason sees fit to go and cut in this particular area. It almost kind of reaches the point where it's almost suspicious that there might be other motives than just the timber there that there could be a move afoot to get the foot in the door, so to speak, where you establish a precedent - you're cutting in the park now and maybe in the future, you'll cut in other parks as well. Some of the arguments that are put forth regarding loss of jobs where the timber company would have to cease operations in the park, well, there have been many other areas cut-over - like the Black Sturgeon area I think lots of the members here, the board members are familiar where they've cut in there for years and years. Suddenly the timber was gone but the men didn't lose their jobs. They just moved into another area. So why the big hullabaloo about having to suddenly move out of Quetico Park and move the operation elsewhere. I think, I haven't got any figures to back it up but I would suggest that perhaps it's a little cheaper to cut the wood because it's closer at present but ultimately they'll have to go far and wide and they'll be further and further and further pumping in the mills and the cost will go up and in spite of this they'll cut. Just to make it very brief, Mr. Chairman. I have only one other thing that I would like to say and that's on behalf of the club and that is that we'll go along with cutting in the park but only after we've cut every other tree down in Northwestern Ontario and there is nothing else left to cut.

Audience:

Extensive Applause.

Mr. Hancock:

Any questions? That's a bare looking picture you just painted there Ray. Ed Essex. You have the distinction Mr. Essex of being the last on the list, but not necessarily the least.

Mr. Essex:

I'd like to go a little farther than the gentleman before me. When every tree in Ontario is cut, I still want to see Quetico there. Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, Ladies and Gentlemen. I've canoed a lot in Quetico and to me it is the most beautiful place in all of Canada maybe in all of the world. And to

think that people are in there today cutting it down, sort of does something to me. Quetico means a lot to me and I think that myself and my friends and my children need a place like this to get away from the city, to have somewhere where they can go where there are animals, and birds and trees and not just wide open areas where there used to be trees because somebody needed a dollar. Ontario to me is a very rich land and if it needs the money from Quetico so badly that it has to cut down all the trees, then I think it's time that the people of Ontario gave up and moved somewhere else. Thank you--I'd like to say one thing more. Parks are for people. A lot of people say a lot of things. But basically, parks are for people, not for lumber companies.

Audience:

Applause.

Mr. Hancock:

Thank you Mr. Essex.

We've reached the end of the schedule of appearance at this hearing and we certainly appreciate and thank the many people who today have appeared from Thunder Bay and other areas, and we also thank those who throughout the day listened even though they have not spoken and who no doubt got a lot out of this particular hearing. I hope the Committee has got as much out of it as I have and again we thank you and at this time we adjourn the hearing until we move into the next particular area which happens to be Toronto, one of the more intellectual parts of the province, I am told.

Audience:

Laughter

Mr. Hancock:

They've got scrolls I understand though.

-MEETING ADJOURNED-



# QUETICO PARK PUBLIC HEARING - TORONTO

April 14, 1971

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## - MORNING SESSION -

Introductory remarks by Mr. Hancock, Chairman

Gentlemen we would like to welcome you to the Toronto hearing of the Quetico Park Advisory Committee. I see a lot of familiar faces in front of me; it is a little bit like a pack of wolves following a deer. I'm sure they are friendly but I am not just sure whether those teeth are meant for me or for somebody else.

First thing we've done in previous hearings is introduce the Committee and I am happy to report that in honour of Toronto we have the full Committee here at this particular meeting, so I as the Chairman, Reeve Hancock from Atikokan, my Vice-Chairman is Cliff McIntosh, the Quetico Centre; he's not here at the moment but Cliff is upholding his reputation by always being a few minutes late, so that's all right. We have with us Dr. Berry and I've asked the gentlemen just to hold their hand up so we'll know who they are. Dr. Berry, Chairman of the Conservation Council of Ontario from Toronto and Dr. Braun from the Dean of the University Schools, Lakehead University and Mr. Jessiman, the M.P.P. for Fort William. I have it right this time. It is the fourth hearing and I finally got him located where his constituency is. And Andy Jourdain from the La Croix Indian Reserve, Mr. Tony Lovink from Ottawa, and Lackie Phillips from Thunder Bay, Mr. Patrick Reid, M.P.P. for Rainy River, Jean B. Ridley, Chairman of the Quetico Foundation from Toronto and Mr. Stokes, M.P.P. who represents Thunder Bay from Schreiber, and Mr. Al Tibbetts from Fort Frances and our Secretary who bears all the brunt of all the grief that happens to this Committee, Mr. Thomson on my right here, commonly called "Bob"; we call him that in order to get him to do things for us because we certainly treat him shamefully.

I have also usually read the rules of procedure and I think I'll repeat them for the benefit of those who are at a hearing for the first time. We received approximately 235 briefs, and they may have increased by this time, but at least that many and all of these have been made available to the Committee members to read. These public hearings are designed for the purpose of providing the public with the opportunity to express their views and opinions to the Committee, prior to the preparation of management guidelines for Quetico Provincial Park. To that end the hearing will provide opportunity for people to speak in support

of a brief previously presented and read by the Committee, or to speak in lieu of a brief as a presentation on behalf of an individual or a group. In either case the time limit will be ten minutes. The same speaker or organization may speak at one hearing only unless invited by the Committee to appear again. The members of the Committee only have the privilege of asking questions of those appearing before the Committee and the Chairman may, at his discretion, restrict and consequently determine the time allowed for this purpose. The members of the Committee will address the Chair for permission to speak and answers will be referred to the Chair who receives the information requested on behalf of the Committee. In the order of appearance before the Committee, we have tried to give it some semblance of order by asking people ahead of time to register and as you can well imagine, we were almost completely swamped on the first day and we had about fourteen people who wished to appear in the morning alone. We are usually lucky if we get through four or five and they would of course be referred to the afternoon and it is quite possible that those who thought they might speak today will find that they have to speak tomorrow. For that we apologize but there is a limit to the time that is available. The microphones are in strategic places in the three aisles and there is also a lectern and microphone on the Committee platform, if anybody cares to use that. I don't think it necessary to have any kind of demonstration or prolonged applause; as you can imagine, with the number of people we have to hear, the longer it takes to express one's feelings, the less time there is to hear what people have to say, and primarily, that is the objective of this hearing, in order that we can hear people, hear their views and from that come to some decision.

Now I believe that the Secretary did put some forms at the back for people to fill out and I am sure some of them filled out hoping they would appear today. I doubt very much if that is possible, so the forms that were filled out today quite likely will be referred to tomorrow. I would suggest that you come to the Secretary at the close of each session and find out, roughly anyway, when you will appear. Let's hope it is in 1971.

Mr. McIntosh, the Vice- Chairman, has arrived. He's the gentleman on my left. We now have the full Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen, the first name on our list to appear this morning is Robert Campbell, representing the Prospectors and Developers' Association. Mr. Campbell:

Robert Campbell - To the Chairman and members of the Quetico Park Advisory Committee this a brief of the Prospectors' and Developers' Association to the public hearing of the Quetico Provincial Park master plan.

It is the contention of the Prospectors' and Developers' Association that the important issue regarding Quetico Provincial Park and all other Provincial Parks, is to think of the land in terms of multiple use, mainly recreation, lumbering and mining. The land belongs

to the people of Ontario, all the people. This brief is broken down to discuss the main issues. It appears that the Department of Lands and Forests is mainly interested in tourism. In giving statistics it should be made clear by that Department that campers using the roadside parks do not really utilize the parks or travel the bush. Most people do not go more than half a mile from their camp site, primarily on travelled roads. We agree there should be park areas, but it must be recognized that hardly any camper ever goes in the bush travelled by foot or canoe. I understand, just on the side, about 2% of the people so-called tourists that really do.

2. LUMBERING: It is obvious that lumbering is an important source of income for the Province of Ontario. New wealth is created and large taxes and payrolls are paid. The trees are not cut; they just die of old age and all the money is lost. Loss usually results from large, uncontrollable forest fires and great portions of this timber should have been harvested previously.

3. MINING: A modern mining plant would hardly be noticed in any of the Provincial Parks if a prospector were lucky enough to find a mine and mines are hard to locate. If a mine were found a smelter would not be permitted to be constructed in a park area; therefore, noxious gases or poisonous tailings would not pollute the air or fresh water in lakes or streams. All mining can be controlled by good housekeeping. Mines do pour out new wealth and in so doing provide wages and pay impressive taxes. Minerals have to be mined where they are found. Mines do not exist forever and few new ones have been found across Canada during the past five years. After mines are exhausted buildings would be removed, or they can even become a tourist attraction. This Province just cannot afford to leave a mineral deposit unmined any more than the land between Winnipeg and the foothills could have been left unfarmed, or the potash beds and petroleum and natural gas resources left untapped below the prairies. Roads could be diverted so that a mine could be hidden during its operation. Much of the opposition to mining in the parks comes from uninformed people not realizing the tremendous contribution our natural resources make to the economy of this Province. If a prospector were permitted to enter a Provincial Park and by chance a discovery was made, he should be permitted to stake the discovery and after an examination was made and only after approval by a geologist and one appointed by



the Department of Mines, he should then be able to record or acquire at least 160 acres of land. Should the ore extend beyond the above acreage, then protection should be granted the owner of the claims by expanding the area. I'd just like to make a few comments in addition to that. In my estimation, anyone wanting to enjoy the mystique of the wilderness would do better to go elsewhere other than to the so-called parks. There are some wonderful canoe trips on other rivers and I suggest that the Department of Lands and Forests survey some and cut portages and clear camp sites.

It has been said that about 5% of Canada is being farmed or is suitable for population residence; 7% would be the maximum. The real problem of ecology is putting concrete on valuable farm land and that is what future generations will curse us for. Thank you.

Reeve Hancock -

Thank you, Mr. Campbell. Some of the members of the Committee may wish to ask you a question. I might say to the audience here today that the members of the Committee have heard a great number of people prior to this hearing and questions become repetitious after a while; so probably they'll have to be forgiven if they don't ask as many questions as they asked at first. It was pretty difficult to stop them when they first started out because there were all kinds of nice, fresh questions. Now they have the same questions and have to word them in a different way in order to keep everybody happy. Any questions for Mr. Campbell? Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes -

Yes, I would like to ask Mr. Campbell if he feels there is any part of Ontario that should be reserved strictly for a wilderness experience. You suggest that with modern technology that it is almost impossible to notice a mining operation today, you know, with all the good corporate citizenry we have around. Are you suggesting that there is no place in Ontario that should be reserved for a wilderness experience?

Mr. Campbell -

I am suggesting that there are miles and miles, square miles of country in northern Ontario which I don't think will ever be lived on or settled on and will only be used for lumbering, trapping, and so on. And I think the whole country should be conserved, in a sense, and that even though there are technological advances made to confining mines from the air and so on and so forth, there may be a demand for new minerals which we aren't even looking for today; and I was thinking in terms of the fact that there are a lot of places people can go and I really don't think that a very big area should be set aside for that reason.

Mr. Stokes - Would it follow then that you are opposed to the concept of national parks where any resource exploitation is prohibited?

Mr. Campbell - Yes, I am.

Mr. Stokes - You are opposed to national parks?

Mr. Campbell - Yes.

Mr. Stokes - Thank you.

Reeve Hancock - Mr. Jessiman.

Mr. Jessiman - Yes. Mr. Campbell, just south of the Superior National Forest, which fronts or backs on Quetico, is a place called Beaver Bend, Minnesota, a mine, and they dump some 3,000 tons of tailings a day into Lake Superior. Do you have any other suggestions as to how they might get rid of the tailings instead of contributing to the pollution of Lake Superior?

Mr. Campbell - Yes. I think those tailings should be impounded as is required in all new Canadian mines. There is a case of a mine up in Saskatchewan where they wanted to dump tailings in a small lake. There are hundreds of thousands of these lakes really, but anyway they were required at more expense, to impound these and this required putting a concrete wall down to bedrock and locking it into bedrock, and so on. They have pretty good regulations to prevent pollution like that.

Reeve Hancock - Cliff

Mr. McIntosh - Mr. Campbell, you said 2% of the people who go into forests - I think that's what you said; Is that right?

Mr. Campbell - Yes.

Mr. McIntosh - What's the source of this information?

Mr. Campbell - The source of this information is really hearsay. It came out at the Algonquin Park hearing. What I mean is, if you added up all the numbers of the people who use the camp sites that people arrive at by car, and the people who actually go on canoe trips or walk more than a quarter of a mile away from a river, that they would be a pretty small number.

Mr. McIntosh - So your 2% - if I were talking about it I could say that 52%

with as much validity in terms of hard fact. 52%, I could say the same kind of thing. What you are saying is, it is hearsay.

Mr. Campbell - Of course, I don't have access to all this information, but I think the Department of Lands and Forests would, as they know the people who use

Mr. McIntosh - What I really wanted to test was, when you quote a statistic like 2%, what's the validity of that? What's the source of that?

Mr. Campbell - Oh, well I think the source of it came out by one of the speakers at the Algonquin Park hearing.

Mr. McIntosh - Do you know who that was?

Mr. Campbell - No, I don't. It was probably one of the lumbering people. I don't think it would be a conservationist. I think it was probably the Lumbersmen's Association. But I would say that it is right. I think that the Department of Lands and Forests would be able to make a very good estimate and we could have it officially.

Mr. McIntosh - To your knowledge, they haven't yet?

Mr. Campbell - No. But what I am saying is that the number of people that travel on canoe routes and actually go back where there might be lumbering operations, I would say would be very, very slim. I do think they do have an argument, while we are on it, about roads. Probably two permanent roads might be made by lumbering operators and it might be possible, just as a thought, to do more work perhaps in the wintertime on ice roads and so on, so there would not be such permanent roads left.

Mr. McIntosh - I'm glad you thought of that. Deciding the alcoholic content of beverages, is all I can say

Reeve Hancock - Mr. Phillips

Mr. Phillips - Sir, I think we're all agreed that man does not live by bread alone, but at the same time, bread is basic to the survival of the people of northwestern Ontario. Would you agree to that, Sir?

Mr. Campbell - Yes.

Mr. Phillips - Would you agree also that it is the very construction of these north-south roads by debenture capital in the mining industry that have enabled literally tens upon tens of thousands of recreation minded Canadians and Americans



and people from elsewhere to get into the far reaches of our northern country, and that would really have been impossible except for those people who love to canoe and they are restricted to a couple of thousand today in the country largely; so, is mining an odious blemish on the face of the northwest, or is it actually an additional attraction? I refer particularly, Sir, to what has happened in the spectacular area of Manitouwadge and in Red Lake and surely, if the Steep Rock range had been within the perimeter of Quetico Park, our people, and the people of Ontario and the people of this country, would have lost a half a billion dollars in new wealth created since its discovery, so that when we look at the overall picture of Ontario producing a billion and a half dollars in new mineral treasure and only one hundred and fifty million in the northwest, would it not indicate that we really have not yet begun to discover the real treasure in the northern section of Ontario?

Mr. Campbell:

Yes. I think what you say makes a very good point, that mining in America, North America; United States and Canada, has done more to develop and open up the country than any other source, I mean, from the '49 gold rush in California on, and that otherwise the place would be empty. Now, if you leave the country absolutely empty when there is no development at all, it is of very little use to anyone and I don't think this country with so many people on welfare can afford that sort of standard; and I would say that mining is something, I am speaking of course mainly of mining, that isn't really a permanent thing. You can have tremendous big mines, for instance the Hollinger, and so on, that may have lasted fifty years but that isn't so long and that's an exceptionally quite long time, and they can be filled in pretty well and the buildings removed and everything and they're not really a terrible scar in relation to the amount they produce, also in relation to the fact that they have to be mined where they are found and there is so much country in Canada that could be used.

Reeve Hancock -

I don't like to restrict the Committee's questions too much but if I let Lackie Phillips go on too long everybody will leave Toronto and head for northwestern Ontario. So, thank you very much, Mr. Campbell.

Mr. Campbell -

Thank you.

Reeve Hancock -

Thank you.

The Sierra Club of Ontario. I think there are several spokesmen. I'm not too sure about that, but I would like to remind them that they have ten minutes altogether. If you want to speak separately it is fine, but ten minutes is the

total amount. Who have we got here?

Mr. Lind -

My name is Phillip Lind.

Reeve Hancock -

Thank you.

Mr. Lind -

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Phillip Lind and I am Chairman of the Sierra Club of Ontario. Mr. Chairman, with me today, Dr. Robert MacMillan, Vice-Chairman of the Sierra Club of Ontario, Dr. George Priddle, Professor of Environmental Studies at the University of Waterloo, who is Chairman of the Conservation Committee, Dr. Carl Atwood, Professor with the Department of Zoology at the University of Toronto and a distinguished expert on forest insects and a well known conservationist and canoeist, and Mr. Bruce McColdron, a lawyer and Secretary of the Sierra Club.

The Sierra Club is, as you know, a well known environmental and conservation group. The Sierra Club of Ontario is incorporated in Ontario by Canadian citizens and is affiliated to the parent Sierra Club. Our members, who live in all parts of Ontario, are concerned primarily with environmental protection and more specifically, protection of open space areas. Our membership places a heavy emphasis on outings as part of its overall activity. Our members are, by and large, hikers and canoeists and many are familiar with the parks system in Ontario. We are pleased to be here today to engage in what we expect to be a very constructive dialogue with the members of the Committee. The Sierra Club believes most strongly in a proper and complete airing of the facts pertaining to an environmental decision. In this context we feel that the Ontario Government and the Department of Lands and Forests should be congratulated for allowing this kind of forum to make recommendations on a matter of considerable importance to all the citizens in Ontario. We feel that this Committee is an important beginning for what should be a concerted attempt by Governments, Municipal, Provincial, and Federal, to allow people to participate in decisions affecting their Province; and more particularly, we feel that people, whether they live in the immediate area or not, should have this right to participate. However, while we applaud the hearings on the future of Quetico Park we feel very strongly that this is an inadequate procedure for determining the overall approaches to the park and other open space areas in this Province. As conservation activists we are constantly reminded of the brush fire approach

taken to environmental issues. In fact, many conservation groups get the feeling that their only role in today's society is to oppose projects which in many cases are fait accompli. We, like many other conservation groups, feel that this is a waste of good resources because we feel very strongly that we should be proposing as well as opposing. Specifically, we feel in the matter of parks policy in Ontario, the Quetico Park problem should be attacked not as a specific problem, but rather within the overall environmental framework of this Province; that is, we feel that the Government of Ontario and the Department of Lands and Forests should be calling a conference or a series of conferences to be devoted specifically to parks use within Ontario. The alternatives become more clear when considered in a large setting. We recognize that there are different characteristics to each provincial park but there are most certainly similar characteristics that must be recognized. We feel confident that conservation groups in Ontario would favour a continuing dialogue through public forums concerning parks policy in Ontario, and we feel that probably the lumbering and other extractive industries would share our sentiments.

You have a copy of our brief. Dr. MacMillan will comment briefly on our concerns regarding the present state of Quetico and the desirability of an end to commercial activities within its boundaries. Professor Priddle will make some general comments on parks policy in planning and the uses for which they are established. Dr. MacMillan.

Dr. MacMillan -

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, ladies and gentlemen. I have spent many summers travelling about Quetico by canoe and the park is unique for wilderness travelling, both for Ontario and for the whole of North America. Its historical associations with the Indian rock painting, with the fur trading routes of the voyageurs, are part of our heritage which is threatened with permanent destruction. This has happened before in Ontario and it is particularly sad when it occurs in the very areas that the people expect the Government to classify as primitive park land. Quetico is one of the last parks to provide a truly valuable wilderness experience. There are a growing number of people who feel the need for solitude and an escape from the city. The particular section of Quetico that is threatened at present is approximately 400 square miles in the northeast portion of the park. It is difficult of access because of long portages. Because of this it provides the most challenging type of wilderness travel and it is essential that it be preserved in its natural state without interference from logging or other commercial



interests. The Government argues that the people will be put out of work should logging cease. I can see, with an enlightened park policy, more people would be employed in park management, tourism would increase and with it prosperity and more jobs. The present ambiguity of the Government can best be illustrated by an advertisement in the current issue of Life magazine. It advises people to come to Ontario for holidays, the virtues of Quetico are extolled with 700 miles of wilderness canoeing offered to the tourist. At the same time another Department of the Government is allowing this wilderness to be destroyed. What sort of policy is this? Certainly not one that we can regard with confidence. I strongly urge the members of the Committee to preserve and strengthen Quetico.

Professor Priddle -

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, thank you for the opportunity to speak to you today. I'd like to just elaborate on a few points that aren't written up in the brief, but should possibly be given more emphasis.

No. 1 of these is the question of social utility of this kind of environment. I think one of the things so often avoided in this kind of dialogue is the fact of what kind of use, what kind of utility does this kind of environment provide for the people of Ontario and the people of Canada. The fact has been brought out already this morning that there aren't that many people, although we weren't sure about the statistics but there aren't that many people who go into the interior of Quetico for canoe trips. That is very true. I don't know the actual figures either. But the fact is, there aren't a great many people go into the interior of that environment for canoe tripping. But by the same token, I think that is the very thing that makes it so valuable. If in fact there were thousands of people crashing through there at a given date it would no longer be a wilderness experience. And I think another point here that is very important is the fact that many people who never go into the interior of Quetico it is still very valuable and important to them that that environment is there. I personally have never been on a canoe trip in the interior of Quetico Park, and yet to me as an Ontario citizen the fact that it is there, that hopefully it will be protected, that it is a natural environment becomes more and more meaningful. I think this meaningfulness is going to increase dramatically as we get a more and more urbanized population. We are becoming a more and more urban people and as we become more an urban people there can be greater need for these places that are pristine, that are protected, that do not show the imprint of man's economic activity.

I think also we've got to start looking at our environment more from an amenity point of view; we've got to consider the

amenity value of landscape. This is not only in play places like Quetico, but even in our urban environment. The fact that the beauty of the landscape and the attractiveness of the landscape hopefully is something that as society advances it can be very much concerned with.

The 2nd point I would like to make is the question of the logging industry and the fact that I think we are in a horse and buggy age when it comes to our logging and our logging practices. Many of the southern lands in Ontario, for example, we all know are very capable from a physical standpoint of growing trees and growing good trees and growing them rapidly. Much of this land today is going out of agriculture. It is becoming vagrant or is going into very extensive forms of farm use. This land could be and should be placed back into forest for a more productive and a more economically successful and viable logging industry. This kind of thing should probably change our emphasis a little bit in where we are going to insist on new logging taking place.

The 3rd point I'd like to raise is the whole question of recycling. We know from what the natural scientists have to tell us and from what the economists have to tell us today that we are going to have to take a whole new look at our priorities, our environmental priorities; and one thing that seems to come out of all this literature and all this information is that we should be very, very much concerned today with the whole issue of recycling and not the wasteful use of products as we now know them. This is not only true in the obvious industries like the metal industry but it is also I think very true in the forest industry. We know for example, for we did it all through the second world war, that a great deal of paper can be recycled and used as paper again and yet, in fact we see in our economy today that this is not happening or at least not to the extent that it should. An article recently suggested in the City of Toronto, that it would be largely a question of separation of garbage that would make such a thing expedient, that is, the recycling of newsprint. If, in fact that is the case, I think these points, the social utility of the landscape and the fact that we should be going into more recycling, the fact that there is other land available for forest products, all these things added together should bring us to some kind of conclusion about the few areas in Ontario that are zoned as large parks. The Ontario Government has in its park land classification system a classification called "Primitive" and yet, where

is the primitive park land? Algonquin certainly seems to be going under rather intensive logging processes. Superior is undergoing rather extensive logging practices and now, Quetico. Where is the primitive land? Why does the classification system include such a category if we do not have any land that is primitive? Obviously, the people who formed this classification system must have thought there was some value in having that kind of land or they wouldn't have come up with that kind of classification. And certainly, I think anyone who is concerned with the environment, concerned with recreational land use or primitive land use, knows that the kinds of things we are suggesting for Quetico are just not compatible with a primitive land. Hopefully these points will be well taken by you and we welcome your questions.

Reeve Hancock - Your name is Professor Priddle, is it?

Professor Priddle - Yeah. Thank you.

Reeve Hancock - You have used your ten minutes up and there are probably some questions. I have one quick one myself. I notice in your brief, well, first of all you said there were thirteen members of the Committee and there are only twelve and you intimated that nine were from northwestern Ontario so we would be very local in our views, which I personally of course would refute and I believe the rest of the Committee would. One point you made was that another pulp and paper operation in the northwest is not desirable because the pulp and paper companies have already been responsible for the destruction of several hundreds of miles of waterway. I was just wondering what your basis for that statement was. Mr. Lind, or

Mr. Lind - Our concern, Sir, was with the area around Dresden and the waterways flowing right down into Lake Winnipeg. Much of that water as we now know is polluted, the Dryden area even which is northwest. Thank you.

Reeve Hancock - Any questions from the Committee? Thank you very much, Mr. Lind and Dr. MacMillan and Professor Priddle.

Maxwell Bruce. This is a personal brief, Mr. Bruce, I believe?

Mr. Bruce - Yes, it is Mr. Chairman. I am grateful to you, Mr. Chairman and to the men of this Committee for the opportunity to supplement and amplify the brief I have filed with you. The strong public interest generated by the hearings so far should indicate the importance of your task. Arriving at a recommendation of a master plan for



Quetico requires, I believe, a choice between commercial and wilderness values. If nothing else is by now obvious to you it should be that the two are incompatible. A wilderness is a place where natural forces can keep working essentially uninterrupted by man. I do not intend to rehearse the arguments with which you must be all too familiar. I support the position that the National and Provincial Parks Association of Canada, of which I am Honorary President, and a Trustee, and others ranged on the side of wilderness. I might point out that all we can hope to do is to defer destruction. There is no such thing as a permanent victory. If the battle is won today the wilderness is still there and still vulnerable and we must be always vigilant. But if the battle is lost, the wilderness is dead forever. Perhaps you think it somehow inappropriate that a tiny portion, less than 1%, of the exploitable forest area of northern Ontario should be set aside as part of a wilderness heritage. Do you know that in the United States of America Adirondack State Park is thus guaranteed by the constitution of New York State. I am quoting this: "The forest preserve shall be forever kept as wild forest lands." Adirondack State park is the largest park, State or Federal, in the United States of America and it was created in 1892, mainly due to the effort of a group of citizens in Brooklyn. Surely we can apply this principle here in Ontario. After all, as Newton Drury says: "We're not so poor that we have to spend our wilderness, or so rich that we can afford to." What will be the judgment of history if we fail to act now?

I particularly wish to praise this Committee for its recommendation that the northwest portion of the park be withdrawn from commercial logging and to praise the Government for acting upon it. May I introduce a new idea? It is that besides recommending a master plan for Quetico you also recommend a legislative review of all parks legislation. The Advisory Committee device which has been employed for Algonquin and Quetico is obviously incapable of facing the basic issue, namely, that of an overall parks policy for the Province. The public is rapidly developing a new attitude towards our environment. Park values in general rather than the economic potential of the forests, need underlining. Previously, little or no attention, except lip service, has been paid to elements such as wilderness, which cannot be stated in economic terms and which are priceless. A review could be undertaken by the standing Committee on Resources or by a special committee of the legislature. I have not examined the matter in detail, nor have I attempted to collect

or collate the various statements of government policy that have been made from time to time. I am certain, however, that there is need for a wide ranging review of what has been said and what has been done, which are not always the same. And even more, for a review of what should be done. To finish, here are two quotations from Nancy Newhall: "The wilderness holds answers to questions man has not yet learned how to ask." and: "Conservation is humanity caring for the future." Thank you for your patience and hearing.

Reeve Hancock - Thank you, Mr. Bruce. One quick question from myself. I notice from the brief and from the letter you wrote at that time to the Prime Minister of Ontario, Mr. Robarts, that you were with the group that visited the J. Matthew Camp last fall.

Mr. Bruce - Yes, I was.

Reeve Hancock - I just wondered if you got beyond the gate of the camp itself, southward down into the park.

Mr. Bruce - We went, I think, two or three miles past the centre which the Company had - past the bunk houses and cook house - I believe over one of the historic canoe routes over which they had placed a temporary bridge.

Reeve Hancock - Thank you. Any questions? Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes - From your experience within the park do you think it is possible to have a salvage operation in the park?

Mr. Bruce - I'm not sure I understand your meaning.

Mr. Stokes - It has been suggested that we should have some therapeutic logging just to make over the windfalls or anything that becomes unsightly to a good many people who do want a wilderness experience. Do you think that possible?

Mr. Bruce - I'm not a professional logger but I have heard some discussion of this and from what I have heard I do not believe it makes any contribution to the ecological system at all. To the contrary, I would say that it is quite undesirable.

Reeve Hancock - Any further questions? Thank you very much, Mr. Bruce. Terry Aldon. If anybody has a brief or a written statement

to give to the Secretary we would be very pleased to make copies and have them available for all members of the Committee.

Mr. Aldon you are representing Pollution Probe, University of Toronto? There are several Pollution Probes. This is of the University of Toronto.

Mr. Aldon -

That is correct.

Reeve Hancock -

Thank you.

Mr. Aldon -

Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee, ladies and gentlemen. I would like to start by merely reading the first sentence of the brief we have filed with you, which will indicate why we are here today. Pollution Probe at the University of Toronto strongly recommends that the Department of Lands and Forests of Ontario reclassify all of Quetico Park except the existing public camping areas, as the primitive area under the official parks classification. I am not going to read the rest of the brief because you all have it. I merely wanted to read that portion to state what it is we are trying to accomplish by talking with you this morning. What I would like to do instead is read from the answers to a political questionnaire that Pollution Probe gave to the candidates for leadership of the Progressive Conservative Party just before the leadership convention. One of the questions on this questionnaire, question No. 4, deals with parks policy. The question is this: "Would you (this is the candidates for the leadership) immediately prohibit commercial logging in all provincial parks and provide alternative employment for the loggers involved?" I will read two of the replies we received, those from Mr. William Davis and from Mr. Allan North. The Honourable Mr. Davis said this: "Our objectives certainly must be to maintain the beauty and quality of our provincial parks. We require first of all, a comprehensive study of park use. The Ontario Park Advisory Committee is the appropriate body to devise a master plan for the entire provincial park system. Public hearings and the consideration of briefs from interested groups are a necessary part of such a study. There are some who suggest that mature trees must be harvested to maintain the quality of the parks. If this is the case, the onus must be placed on the logging company to demonstrate that their harvesting methods are completely compatible with public use and enjoyment of the parks. On the other hand, if it is decided after full study, that lumbering should be stopped, the Province will certainly have an



obligation to ensure that equivalent employment opportunities are found for the people involved." That was Mr. Davis' statement. Now I will read the statement of Mr. North: "Logging operations must be eliminated from our parks. Parks were designed for and should be used only for recreational purposes. However, it cannot be done immediately. The effect on the economy of towns and industries dependent on the parks would be disastrous. The increasing demand for people in the park management and the tourist industries during the phasing out of logging operations would more than make up for the loss of employment in the logging and associated industries."

Now, I would like to make a few comments on these things. Mr. Davis says that the onus must be placed on the logging companies to demonstrate that their harvesting methods are completely compatible with public use and enjoyment of the parks. This is an excellent principle which should be greatly broadened to include the activities of all of those industries which abuse the environment, not just the pulp and paper industry, though it is by far one of the very worst. But, I suggest to you that there is no way that the logging companies can demonstrate this compatibility. The preservation of wilderness which is only one of many legitimate and important public uses, is entirely incompatible with commercial exploitation in the form of logging, mining, or what have you. So let the onus fall on the logging companies by all means, and I am sure that they will fail to prove that their activities are compatible with anything except turning a profit. On the other hand, Mr. Davis continues, if logging is stopped he feels quite rightly that the Province has an obligation to ensure that equivalent employment opportunities are found for the people involved. I suggest that this would be a very small problem for a Province as wealthy as Ontario. At most 250 jobs are directly involved. I have confidence that our Government which proudly gives us Ontario claims next month can also find a small fraction of that cost if necessary to preserve one of the world's uniquely beautiful natural resources. Looking now at Mr. North's reply to the question, almost everybody agrees with him that logging operations must be eliminated from parks. I think the economic effect of implementing this policy would be a great deal less than disastrous, however. But, he goes on to say himself, that increasing demand for people in parks management and other areas would "more than make up for the loss of employment in the logging and associated industries." So we really don't seem to be left with much of a problem. Why? The whole area under contention is only about one-quarter of 1% of the land available in Ontario for logging. And we are told less than 1/2 of 1% of that 1/4 of 1% is used for logging in any one year. In conclusion I

would like to say that the bigger problem that the two gentlemen are left with is the political problem. After all the pros and cons are heard you still are faced with a situation in which very large groups of people and organizations have joined forces to protect Quetico Park. The will of the people of Ontario is to move logging out of this park and officially reclassify Quetico as primitive. I sincerely hope we need not wait until the next election for this will to be further manifested. The burden of responsibility for the preservation of Quetico Provincial Park is yours, gentlemen, and it is a heavy one. Thank you.

Reeve Hancock -

Thank you, Mr. Aldon. Mr. McIntosh has a question for you.

Mr. McIntosh -

These statistics really intrigue me. This morning we have heard a number of different statistics on what percentages of lands are available or not available. I don't want to ask you that question because that is one I guess we have to find out some other way. Would you comment on - early this morning there was a connection made between employment and increased activity in terms of preservation of the park; what people would be unemployed if logging were discontinued and one of the sources of revenue for that would be increased tourism. Would you comment on how you see the Government handling the people pollution problem in the park.

Mr. Aldon -

It is certainly true that to preserve the wilderness one must be very sure of how many people are allowed to use that wilderness and in what ways they are allowed to use it. I don't believe that it is possible to allow tourism to become extremely large an activity in Quetico Park if we are trying to preserve it as a wilderness area. The very fact of the presence of man in a wilderness area destroys the wilderness just by virtue of the noise that man creates in his activity. This is something I have been involved fairly directly with. In terms of noise pollution you can easily drive sensitive species of animals out of their habitat by simply coming in and making noise and being there, even though you don't molest them directly. So I think the question of tourism in the park is one which needs to be very carefully studied if the park is to be preserved as a primitive area. But, certainly I think there are many forms that this can take which need not be too restrictive of that kind of activity and still would be compatible with preserving the park.

Mr. McIntosh -

Another question. If you looked upon the park as a resource for use by the people would you see the support of the park coming from revenues charged for its use? That is part A. Part B of the question: 95% we are told of the users of the park are from outside of Ontario, from outside of

Canada. Would you see charges being made so this would produce revenue to Ontario? How would you feel about that?

Mr. Aldon - I certainly don't see why not. I believe there is a charge now for going into Quetico Park. I think this is quite sensible; I think the Government does incur costs in protecting an area such as the park, in maintaining it, and I think it quite legitimate for some of these costs at least to be defrayed by an admission fee of some sort.

Mr. McIntosh - Do you think American users should be charged more than Canadian users, so they would contribute to the economy of the country?

Mr. Aldon - Well, I think that's a rather irrelevant, almost a nationalist point. You know there will be 95% revenue from Americans anyway. You know, I don't see why we should overcharge them as well. If people think that's necessary, fine. I haven't directed my attention to that at all.

Reeve Hancock - Mr. Tibbetts.

Mr. Tibbetts - Mr. Aldon, you mentioned noise pollution driving away animals and so forth. It has been my experience, and I've lived most of my life in the northwest, that where there is a little civilization there is much better deer population and one of the Ontario fish and game officials testified at one of our previous hearings and made a very flat statement that where there's logging, where there are logging camps, there are far more animals around. It has come to my attention in much of the material we have read that in the extremely primitive part of Quetico Park, namely, the Hunter Island area, there are now very few animals. The animals are where people are. Have you any comment to make on that?

Mr. Aldon - I would comment that some animals, indeed are attracted by civilization, but a very large portion of animals are not; they are driven away. Now, it is certainly true that some, and even including some birds, I believe eagles, are actually attracted to living around airports. O. K. well, that's one small example, but I really think that the majority of the animals in a primitive park do not want to have the incursion of noisy human neighbours.

Mr. Tibbetts - How do you account then. Everyone tells us that there are very few animals in the primitive part of Quetico Park; you can paddle all day and never see a deer.

Mr. Aldon - Well, I'm not particularly worried about that. If the purpose of Hunters Island is hunting then that might be



a problem.

Mr. Tibbetts -

No, it's for the people to enjoy. I think it is one of the great thrills for a person to really see an animal.

Mr. Aldon -

I'm afraid that animals will very likely shy away from people anyway; I think we all know that and you know, you'll see what animals are there that wish to show themselves, but I think in general we needn't concern ourselves too much with that because they don't really want us there to begin with.

Reeve Hancock -

You are obviously going to rouse up all the authorities on wild life now and I can't think of a better authority than Mr. Reid.

Mr. Reid -

Mr. Aldon, I'd like to direct a question to you and to other speakers who have spoken in regard to the economic impact of the park. You spoke, if I may say so, a little carelessly about the 250 jobs that are or are not dependent on the park, and in your brief and in your statement, as in others, it has been indicated that these jobs aren't important and that we can take these loggers and sawmill workers and perhaps turn them into park attendants or tourist operators of some kind. Now, I'd like to put this question to you and to the others. Just how would you feel if somebody from north-western Ontario came down to Toronto and said, well, Mr. Aldon or whoever, we want to make the University into a park or something and you can find alternate employment. I'm just putting this point of view forth, not to put you down, but it annoys some of us, particularly those people who have their life up there by working in the park, to hear these kind of statements, particularly from let's say, down east, when we feel that to a large extent you haven't cared very much in the last hundred years.

Mr. Aldon -

I don't agree with that at all. I think your statement is completely wrong - your first statement. I have anything but a callous disregard for the livelihood of these men in Quetico Park, the loggers. But I'm fully confident as well, that there are areas outside of the park, not so far away, that can be used instead of the park. I also am very much in favour of the Government of Ontario giving whatever assistance is necessary in minimizing economic hardships, if any and I don't think there would be any, to these men involved.

Mr. Reid -

I suggested that myself.

Mr. Aldon -

I expressed that in my talk quite explicitly, I thought.

Reeve Hancock - Thank you. Jim Jessiman. Not from the floor, I'm sorry.

Voice - I had a question for Mr. Aldon.

Reeve Hancock - You're not done yet, Mr. Aldon.

Mr. Jessiman - If Quetico Park were reclassified as a primitive park, you are representing the organization of Pollution Probe. As a primitive park would you entertain the thought of putting out forest fires as they do now by water bombing; would you go in and eliminate the spruce bud worm as we have the outbreaks in the park right now? Would you do this manually, or would you let it run its course?

Mr. Aldon - That's an excellent question and one which I have given a great deal of thought to. If we are to have true wilderness this means that we let nature do what she has been doing for millenia and not put in man's activities in any form, even including letting lightning fires for instance burn. This has always been part of nature's plan of regeneration of her forests and I don't think it is unreasonable that we could allow at least some limited form of this in our parks, at least in terms of a study to see how man's activities in controlling say, fires or spruce bud worm, would affect the wilderness ecology. This is a very complicated area. I lean toward the idea that we should let nature do what she has been doing for so long that we have Quetico Park in the first place to study and enjoy, and not be so afraid that if we don't - if we are not extremely active in what is called management of the park - that it's just going to fall into decay. I don't believe that at all. I think the only protection the park needs is protection from man and not so much protection from natural forces.

Reeve Hancock - Thank you. I might say for the benefit of the audience that I think that almost every speaker when he gets up, probably 70% of us disagree with what he is saying and we have another theory, so I'm sure Mr. Bruce will forgive me that I didn't let him speak but there were probably at least thirty other people who wanted to get up and say maybe the same thing that he was going to say. So, that in order that we confine these hearings to 1971 I have to make that a rule, I'm afraid. Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes - Yes, I have a question for Mr. Aldon. You mentioned that Government does have some responsibility to provide alternate employment, you even quoted the two gentlemen as saying that they accepted that responsibility. Given your personal experience and the statistics we have in unemployment at the present time, just how serious do you think the Government is, or your own statement is, yes, we do have a responsibility. Could you be more specific or more concrete

in alternatives. Is it your experience that we do go out of our way to provide alternate employment for those who find themselves without jobs, for whatever reason?

Mr. Aldon -

Well, I think the issue here is slightly different. I think because the Ontario Government has allowed logging in its parks as an original policy, if you like, that it does have some responsibility for revoking that decision. So I think there is a little more emphasis on the Government's responsibility because it has permitted something to go on for so long already. Certainly the Government now does not exactly go out of its way to provide alternate employment, but it certainly has welfare programs to aid those who are out of jobs and looking for other jobs. I tried to point out in my statements before you this morning, that I think the economic cost of implementing a policy of converting the park to a primitive area would not be very great, especially in such a wealthy Province as Ontario, where we are able to have lovely modern technical playgrounds like Ontario Place. I think the scale of cost involved would be much less than that and I think we can very well afford it in my own personal opinion.

Mr. Stokes -

Surely you are not suggesting that the people of northwestern Ontario should be satisfied with welfare as opposed to a productive life.

Mr. Aldon -

No. I'm suggesting that the Government has a greater responsibility in this area because they have permitted logging for so long in the park and now they may be revoking that decision. I think they have a greater responsibility and hopefully, they will be able to help these people relocate.

Reeve Hancock -

Thank you, Mr. Aldon.

Voice -

Mr. Chairman

Reeve Hancock -

Pardon me but we are not entertaining any remarks from the floor unless you have filled in the form and have permission to speak. I'm sorry.

Voice -

I may not ask for clarification on a point?

Reeve Hancock -

No. The Committee are the only people who may ask for clarification on points. It would be impossible to clarify all the points to the audience here. I'm quite sure you realize that. Thank you. The hearing is to be adjourned



till two o'clock. The first speaker will be Miss Merlin Andrew and she is to be followed by Mr. Rouse of Domtar. Thank you.

#### ADJOURN FOR LUNCH

#### - AFTERNOON SESSION -

Reeve Hancock -

Ladies and gentlemen we call the meeting to order. I ask if Miss Merlin Andrew is ready to appear before the Committee. Miss Andrew.

Miss Andrew -

Mr. Hancock and members of the Advisory Committee, ladies and gentlemen of the public. In passing, I'd like to admit some slight disappointment that I'm not addressing the ladies and gentlemen of the Advisory Committee. Can it be that the Government of Ontario thinks making a decision that will affect future generations of Ontarians is unsuitable employment for mothers of future generations? But that is quite by the way. I submitted my brief to each member of the Committee, two of whom were kind enough to acknowledge its receipt. I hope the remaining members of the Committee were too busy reading other people's briefs and keeping an open mind to extend similar courtesies to me. Since my original brief was long and filled with matters that must by now have been presented over and over again, I promise that I won't inflict another such on you today. But in speaking of these time-consuming matters in the hope that members of the Committee are keeping an open mind, I would just like to refer here to a report by one of the Toronto newspapers. This states that among the members of the Committee there is a preponderance of interest akin to those of the industrial companies. According to the report there are no ecologists, no historians, no archaeologists; and the majority of the Committee are interested mainly in the political or economic aspects of the Quetico affair rather than the environmental issues. I work for a newspaper myself and I hope I am not going out on a limb when I say that over the years I've learned it is best not to accept as 100% Gospel truth the reports contained therein. I sincerely hope my opinion is applicable to the report I have mentioned, for if it is not, then the outlook for the public's briefs on Quetico Park is dim indeed. It would suggest that the minds of the Committee and all concerned are already made up; and if this should be so then what the Hell are we all doing here today? Charades may have their appeal at Christmas but they can be an awful waste of time to people who have to work and whose appearance at this hearing is being taken from their working hours as mine will shortly be. Now, I realize that you gentlemen

have been presented absolutely unremittingly with opinions that generally speaking fall into two opposing categories, the one that can be classified as belonging to the dreamer in the canoe group and the other to the hard-headed and presumably sensible business group. Myself, I am quite unable to understand why intelligence should be withheld from the canoer but this is what the Forest Industries Association would have us believe. I had sent me last week what I would describe as a pretty piece of pernicious publicity. I have it here, ladies and gentlemen, representing a bunch of companies that would make an investment dealer's eyes gleam with greed, prestigious companies, groups of powerful management rich and far-reaching in their influence. This little gem of their public relations department entitled, rather curiously, "Facts about Forest and Forest Management", purports to put the industrial viewpoint and it succeeds very well. When you consider that in this happy instance money is no obstacle, that the aforesaid debatable facts are being written up by a skilled hand quick to turn to advantage every dubious piece of industrial chicancery, one is harsly surprised at the lily whiteness of the result. Just as an example of how things like this are deliberately misleading the public and how black is made to appear white, I will quote from the opening page in which silviculture is dealt with. "Important phases of this science" they say, "involve control of insects and what are known as weed trees, so that timber may have sufficient nourishment from the soil." Sounds good, doesn't it? The suggestion here is that industry has only the good of the trees at heart. It is an old device, ladies and gentlemen, and one that has stood the test of time. First, you throw up a smoke screen, at the same time collecting a round of applause for your public spiritedness. Having diverted public opinion, you then proceed to your original purpose with no hand raised to stop you. I quote here now from Dr. Hensilman, who is the principal plant ecologist at the North Central Experiment Station in Minnesota: "Allow native insects and plant diseases to reap their toll; stop the application of all pesticides, herbicides and chemical controls; do not clean up blow-downs or insect threatened forest stands; only natural environmental factors should be employed." But, back to our misleading publicity hand-out. Having killed off the insects that support some of the wild life which in turn is related to the natural growth of the trees, our Forest Industry now points with pride to the stand of disease free timber. How public spirited they sound! How find and pure minded they sound, to be sure. The round of applause from the befuddled public is almost lost in the roar of the machinery's tree cutting machinery. I come now to the company's loving care for the conservationist, the nature lover and the public. We are told in this little booklet that owing to the industrial companies having opened

up vast stretches of company-built roads, the recreationist is now invited to drive his motor over these roads in search of hitherto inaccessible havens of solitude. I will not insult you gentlemen's intelligence by pointing out the dangers of this easy access argument. The wild life deprived of shelter by the provision of these roads and the resulting imbalance of nature. You must have heard it all before, gentlemen, and I am sorry I have to bring it in. As an individual speaking without support of groups or societies, I would like to say here that my own viewpoint is rather ambivalent. To my mind, the forests belong to the people of Ontario. That is clear to me at least in the sense that they don't belong to those who will ultimately destroy them; and I say "ultimately" meaning that in spite of reforestation and allegedly protection plans the forest will be destroyed in the end by these groups for the balance of nature can't be tampered with indefinitely. Nature puts on a terrific show for her friends, a show that is free to all; but in the same way that the audience in a theatre doesn't smash the props and kill the cast to show its appreciation of the show, so I can't quite see the over riding wisdom of the companies in making so easily accessible the hidden beauties of the forest to the casual camper, the week end fisherman. A trail of beer bottles, half burned refuse and dead or dying animals is not the way to reciprocal nature's theatre. And if to earn our pleasure, one of the most important platforms of private enterprise this earning business, is of importance then it is hardly to anyone's interest to have everything made so easy. We don't, unfortunately, value what we get for nothing. And, by the way, just look at the book store downstairs and one wonders just how many trees were involved in that little effort. I am not an expert, gentlemen of the Committee, I leave all presentation of fact, economic and ecological, to those best qualified to present them. All I would ask of you, and I ask with all the forces at my disposal, is that you keep an open mind to the end of these hearings. I ask you not to be swayed by the superior aspects of the industrial interests. These men who call the canoeist a threat to a mighty industry and how proud I am, gentlemen, to be on the receiving end of that statement. These men whom I hate fear, the men with the machines, the men with the technical know-how, the men with the money and the limited and limiting vision that goes with the acquisition of money, have it and have had it up till now all their own way. Not for them the laborious typing up of reports. The company paid typists are there to do a nice job for them; not for them the slow progress into the forest, packing all they need onto their backs. They can fly in at company expense and make a jolly week end of it. But it is these men whose short sightedness in the pursuit of money is going to result in the shrinkage of yet another piece of our earth. Are we to believe they are in the business because they have the



best interests of nature at heart? Are we really so gullible, gentlemen? I am not asking for the moon, gentlemen, and now I come to think of it we've got that and you can keep it. I quote from Dr. Hensilman again: "If we can afford billions to recover a few bits of barren rock from the moon perhaps we can also afford a realistic and ecologically sound program to preserve the life systems of our planet earth. To finish, and I mustn't take up your time, I quote from an advertisement sponsored by our own Department of Lands and Forests. This shows a natural environment and underneath it the words: "This is a primitive park. It preserves a large landscape from exploitation." Their word, not mine. The land and the life on it will remain undisturbed for succeeding generations. And this is what I am asking for Quetico. Not that the welfare of the park is second only to the logging interest, not that nature there is frozen into a static, artificial mould but that it is left as it was and has been for hundreds of years. I am asking, gentlemen, and I have finished now, and I do not think it too much to ask that you members of the Committee advise the Honourable Rene Brunelle that Quetico's best interests will be served by reclassifying it into the primitive category of parks. Thank you.

Prolonged applause.

Reeve Hancock -

Thank you, Miss Andrew. I think I should point out that it was not the choice of the Committee that there are no ladies on the Committee; in fact, one of the Committee members was heard to remark that it gets pretty lonely in these hotel rooms and I think he had a point there too. Are there any questions for Miss Andrew? Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes -

Are you suggesting that nature never changes - you know, that if you do nothing with the park it will remain the same?

Miss Andrew -

No, as I said earlier, I am not an ecological expert. I know very little about conservation; but I do realize indeed that parks and forests change, but I am against and I speak as an individual, I am against the artificial improvement of a park by pesticide and artificial chemicals which results in killing of the wild life and I don't suggest at all that parks don't change. What I am trying to put over in my own individual way, is that a forest should be left to the care of the Lands and Forests Department, who will help defeat the diseases but that it should be left to itself and not given to what are in fact people making money out of it. I think this thing has gone on the blink again. Oh, no it hasn't.

Reeve Hancock - Andy Jourdain has a question for you.

Mr. Jourdain - Miss Andrew, in your brief you mention burning empty beer bottles, beer cans. Apparently there are quite a few that aren't burned. Would it be the canoeists that bring the beer cans in? Would it be the loggers?

Miss Andrew - Mr. Jourdain, I don't know about that. I went up to the Yukon on a motor scooter and I took in Quetico on my way up and on the way back and I must say that the loggers and the industrial companies took me under their wing, they gave me enormous meals of great big steaks weighing about three pounds and they were most kind, but I did notice that where they had been, there was a lot of half-burned garbage and a great many beer bottles. That was the time before there were beer cans. Now, I don't know who brings them in but I would not like to see them any more. That's as far as I feel about it because I don't litter parks and forests with beer cans or anything else and I really don't see why people shouldn't, you know, be fairly neat and tidy. I don't know, Mr. Jourdain, whether this is helpful.

Mr. Jourdain - Thank you.

Reeve Hancock - I'll have to agree with you, Miss Andrew, there is nothing more useless than an empty beer bottle. Laughter. Any further questions from the Committee? Thank you Miss Andrew.

The Domtar Woodlands Corporation presented a brief and were not prepared to make a presentation to support it, but some members of the Committee asked permission to ask some questions, so Mr. Fleming, the Vice-President and General Manager of Domtar has been good enough to attend the meeting and if the Committee members wish to ask him questions he is available. Mr. Reid.

Mr. Fleming - Mr. Chairman, would you permit me a short statement?

Reeve Hancock - Certainly, yes. Go ahead.

Mr. Fleming - This is made with due apologies to Miss Andrew, I might say and inasmuch as she seems to hate me I'd better stay on this side of the hall. Laughter. My name is Andrew Fleming and I am appearing before you in my capacity as

Vice-President for Woodlands of Domtar Pulp and Paper Products Limited. Domtar's involvement in Quetico Park has been well documented and exposed completely so I shall not go over it all again. But before answering the questions of the Committee I would like to set forth what I think are some important facts. From what I have read in many of the briefs there is no desire to inflict loss on legitimate business operated in conformity with the existing laws of the Province; and in conversations with some of the advocates of the wilderness concept they have indicated no malice. Now, many alternatives have been suggested in order to solve the controversy over how the park area should be put to use. I am sure therefore, that if the Committee judges present operation to be detrimental to the best interests of the Province of Ontario, a fair and just solution can be worked out. Thus, the remarks that I wish to make are not motivated by selfish concern. We urge the Committee not to recommend the withdrawal of any economically merchantable stands of timber from the potential wood harvest of Ontario, because, as I hope to show, such action would not be in the best interest of the Province. You are called upon to make a decision affecting the future use of seventeen hundred and fifty square miles of an economically accessible natural and renewable resource at a time when the Canadian forest products industry is beleaguered by sharply increasing costs and a poor market. These problems are made more acute by the industry's concern over its medium and long term ability to maintain its competitive position in the world market, particularly in the face of the proposed expansion of the European Common Market and a constant increase in production capacity in the U. S. A., which is Canada's principal and most profitable customer. To add insult to industry -(laughter) - to injury - everybody's allowed one slip - could we erase that from the tape, please? To add insult to injury the industry must pay higher taxes than its chief competitors in Scandinavia and the U.S.A. Expansion through new installations in this Province have been negligible since 1948. A partial break through and comparatively small in comparison to many others, is the O and M project at Fort Frances. Thus it is imperative that the Advisory Committee consider the long term effect of its recommendations on one of Ontario's most important industries so that expansion is not inhibited and existing facilities are not put at an economic disadvantage. The area currently in the spot light is small in comparison with the total forest of Ontario. However, acceptance of the principle of exclusion of this area from harvest at the expense of a relatively silent majority in favour of the aggressive minority would have far reaching effects on the industrial climate and industrial confidence in this Province. Should you accept these arguments as being valid and should you recommend well planned and strictly



controlled wood harvest in the park your decision, I am sure, will be applauded as being in the best interests of Ontario. The harvesting of wood is beneficial for the economy and the environment and I cannot stress that enough. It is indeed a beneficial act. Surely, it is a minority opinion that advocates the preservation of a wilderness with its adverse effect on the atmosphere and its potential for unnecessarily increasing the risk of damage by fire and insect, in preference to a well managed forest with provision for a combination of recreation, wild life, scenic beauty and economic prosperity. Care must be taken not to be influenced by the pressures emanating from our well organized and well financed U. S. neighbours who would have us set aside large tracts of wilderness. The American public may well be able to afford the luxury of removing large tracts of lands from timber production. They are not as economically dependent on their forests as we are in Canada and their forest products industry enjoys advantages that are unavailable to their Canadian counterparts. The following quotation from a 1968 brief submitted by ten Ontario pulp and paper companies indicates that we are in a far more delicate position. The brief stated: "Ontario is at present the least favourable area in North America for expansion of pulp and paper industry. Care must be taken to avoid any and all action which may further weaken our industry's competitive position or lessen its ability to expand when conditions are more encouraging. Thank you sir.

Reeve Hancock -

Thank you, Mr. Fleming. I think Mr. Reid has the first question.

Mr. Reid -

Mr. Fleming, I'm going to ask you a series of questions if I may, related to the economic viability of the Sapawe operation. The first is, would the operation at Sapawe be viable if the same quantity of wood could be supplied to the mill at Sapawe from limits either to the north or to the east, which are not being currently used by the companies holding those limits?

Mr. Fleming -

Yes.

Mr. Reid -

It would be economically viable? Does the viability of that mill depend solely on the supply and cost of wood? I realize it is a range of factors.

Mr. Fleming -

I would say the viability of the mill certainly depends on an economic source of wood.

Mr. Reid -

You mentioned in your remarks about poor markets and increasing cost - I wonder in the spectrum of cost what

priority is given to wood cost as opposed to labour cost as opposed to transportation cost ?

Mr. Fleming - Well, the pulp and paper business - I think it is 40% of the end cost of the products is in the wood which is used and the labour content in producing wood is approximately 60%, so the labour aspect is most important as is the economical availability of a good stand of wood.

Mr. Reid - If the Province of Ontario can supply and guarantee the supply of wood to the mill at Sapawe from other limits at the same cost as your present cost of getting the wood out of Quetico, that mill will be viable and will operate for some time, depending on market conditions. Is that correct?

Mr. Fleming - Yes, that's correct with the proviso depending upon market conditions being quite clearly understood.

Mr. Reid - So there would be no problem as far as the Company is concerned as long as that wood was provided, whether from Quetico or anywhere else. I have suggested that the wood be subsidized if need be to continue operation at that mill. You have no quarrel with that as long as you get the wood?

Mr. Fleming - I only have a quarrel from the aspect of subsidy. I would have thought Mr. Stokes might have brought that point up.

Mr. Reid - You never know these things these days. Thank you.

Reeve Hancock - Mr. Stokes you had better get a little closer to the mike. The boys in the corner are making nasty

Mr. Stokes - I'd like to ask Mr. Fleming - he mentioned in his supplement to the brief that was already presented that he advocates harvesting of forest resources in the park under strict supervision. How do you suppose that would differ from your operation outside of the park?

Mr. Fleming - Well, I presume we would have to follow various restrictions in regard to not cutting on types of land where the scenic beauty might be destroyed if the trees were cut, the buffer zone between water and the cutting area might be enlarged because of certain aspects of the park operation for recreation compared to other areas where people are not so liable to go to.

Mr. Stokes - But in areas where you would cut if given permission to in Quetico it wouldn't differ materially from the kind of cutting you would engage in outside the park?

Mr. Fleming - Not under the present circumstances, no.

Reeve Hancock - Mr. McIntosh

Mr. McIntosh - One of the - in the Sapawe operation what part does chip sales play in making that a viable operation? Is it a significant part?

Mr. Fleming - I think that no sawmill operates in Ontario without having a market for chips. Therefore, if you can't sell your chips I don't think any sawmill would be viable at this stage of the game. There are about 700,000 tons of chips used in Ontario, which is an indication of the

Mr. McIntosh - Where are the chips from Sapawe sold?

Mr. Fleming - They are sold to the Red Rock mill at Delcar.

Mr. McIntosh - Are there any plans to discontinue the use of those chips at Red Rock?

Mr. Fleming - Yes, there were plans when we moved into the use of sawdust and shavings as an alternate source of supply and that was when we decided that we should try to sell the insulation to Ontario, Minnesota. Since then those negotiations have bogged down and we are now taking another look at what the future of that mill could be within the Domtar sphere.

Mr. McIntosh - So the Red Rock mill will not be dependent on the Sapawe operation for chips if you are now replacing that with sawdust and shavings?

Mr. Fleming - Well, it's not quite as simple as that, Mr. McIntosh. There are alternatives to continue to use that wood and perhaps reduce some capital investments at the mill. It is an economic problem right now. I wish I had the answer.

Mr. McIntosh - O. K. You talked about the long term effects of withdrawing from the park as a part of the economic resource. What are the long term effects? We've heard that it is a very small portion of the forested area, a very small portion of the Province.

Mr. Fleming - The point I am trying to make is that every Province in Canada is leaning over backwards to try and stimulate economic expansion and I think that one area which really has to lean over as far backwards as possible is north-western Ontario, and I think it only fair to say that companies who want to invest money want to invest it in a climate where they feel they have reasonable assurance of not being inter-



ferred with in their normal type of operation. There is certainly a shortage of economic fibre within the general range of Fort Frances, Port Arthur, Thunder Bay and even as far as Red Rock.

Mr. McIntosh - So you are seeing this not so much in terms of the volume of wood that should be withdrawn but it is an indicator of policy that you would see as being quite unhealthy?

Mr. Fleming - I'm looking at it in both aspects. When I make this statement I'm not just talking about 400 square miles; I'm talking about the 1,700 square miles.

Mr. McIntosh - This in itself isn't a big issue for you. The bigger issue is the fact that that's being done is an indicator of economic policy?

Mr. Fleming - That's right, sir.

Mr. McIntosh - One last question. No, I have two questions. One has to do with the silent majority versus aggressive minority. How do you arrive at that? Is that an opinion of yours or do you have some sort of statistical data that would help us to see that the silent majority are in one camp or another?

Mr. Fleming - Well, I feel that I have a great deal of respect for the advocates of the wild land theory and their organization is certainly one to be admitted; I therefore feel that they have a better way of getting supporters than we have and I think it is a fact of life that most people in this world don't really worry about things until they are face to face with a problem and that's what I think is the silent majority.

Mr. McIntosh - I'm not so much interested in silent or aggressive majorities or minorities. One of the suggestions that the Committee had earlier was that a referendum be held. It was kind of an interesting suggestion. Supposing that was done, I gather from what you are saying the majority would be in multiple use of the park, from your point of view.

Mr. Fleming - I would like to bet Bruce Littlejohn on that. Yes.

Mr. McIntosh - One last question. Everybody says to us in the Department, we never hear from the people who live off or live through the benefits of the forest harvest and I am sure these people must appreciate these problems. Live off means economically. Live off or live from. This morning someone used a very interesting term. I think it was stagnant lands. It was a new term to me and it had to do with the lands that weren't being used for other purposes, I gathered. In your knowledge

is there any work being done by companies or by the Government to reforest and put into production lands in the southern part of the Province that are currently really not suitable for farming and high rise apartments ?

Mr. Fleming -

I'm not qualified to speak for the Government, Mr. McIntosh. We have a mill in Trenton and we have other mills in Cornwall. We own very little land of our own; that we are replanting and cultivating for probably the third or fourth forest crop, I presume. There is evidence that Lands and Forests are pursuing an active program of trying to determine a hybrid poplar which could be used in the Cornwall hardwood process and this poplar I think is reputed to grow to commercial pulpwood size in 25 years. That I have knowledge of and I am sure they are doing other things that I don't know about.

Mr. McIntosh -

One of the pleas made by one of the paper companies is based on the loss of some jobs and withdrawing the team working circle from cut represented a loss of 50 jobs. Now, supposing that the deal was made on the basis of- if the park was made available for lumbering, logging, and this represented X number of jobs and in return for that economic contribution to the area the company would be allowed to log, what would the company position be in terms of, since that's the deal, you now have to deliver those jobs. How would the company feel about that kind of deal ?

Mr. Fleming -

You are suggesting that the deal is we log in the park and we must continue to supply 222 jobs.

Mr. McIntosh

If that's the deal.

Mr. Fleming -

I'm afraid I couldn't accept it.

Reeve Hancock -

I don't know whether we have time to make deals here or not. Mr. Jessiman I think has the floor first.

Mr. Jessiman -

I'll be very brief, Mr. Chairman. Two points of clarification. Going back to the evening when Mr, Templeton was moderating the panel and you were present, the question was asked of Terk Bayly, Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests, if in his opinion, timbering should be conducted in Quetico or if there was ample wood outside of the park. And his answer as I recall, was a definite conclusive "Yes," there was ample wood outside of the park, economical wood. Is that correct?

Mr. Fleming -

He knows better than I do. I suspect he is right.

Mr. Jessiman - Another point I would like to have you clarify to me is, you made reference that improvements could be made, and I now refer to the Mackenzie Lake area where the canoeists have got a beef, I think, that timbering maybe has been done too close to the water's edge. You said yourself a minute ago that you could improve on cutting from here on. Is this a statement?

Mr. Fleming - Oh, yes, well I am talking now in the context of what has happened since the date when Quetico came into the lime light and there has been a pretty big tightening of rules and regulations since then.

Mr. Jessiman - We did have regulations then that you had to be back 400 feet from the water's edge?

Mr. Fleming - I think so, yes.

Mr. Jessiman - Then I presume what you are admitting to, is that in some areas they didn't stay 400 feet back?

Mr. Fleming - Here I'll have to talk in the Jim Mathieu context rather than the Domtar context. We only moved in there in 1967.

Mr. Jessiman - Since you moved in then you have obeyed the regulations?

Mr. Fleming - We haven't been taken to court for that anyway.

Mr. Jessiman - Thank you very much.

Reeve Hancock - Harold Braun. I can't hear you sir. A little louder Harold.

Mr. Braun - Maybe if you would it would probably work. Is this on now? Yes, it's fine. Am I correct in assuming that almost all of your cutting operations are essentially clear cutting operations?

Mr. Fleming - They are.

Mr. Braun - And the primary reason for this is economic?

Mr. Fleming - Yes, yes that's right. Umhum.

Mr. Braun - Can you picture any other type of operation to be carried on in Quetico?

Mr. Fleming - Yes, that's why I hesitated because I'm not sure whether it is the best type of operation giving the type of product we are putting out, that is, lumber. There may be ways of getting better timber material and leaving other types of wood; but



of course that's only because we are in the lumber business basically.

- Mr. Braun - The second question is perhaps hypothetical because you were not responsible. I was struck by the fact that the camp is about three or four miles inside the park boundary. Would you have any reason why it was built there instead of outside the park?
- Mr. Fleming - I haven't at all. That was Jim Mathieu. I tell you, I wish he had built it outside.
- Reeve Hancock - Mr. Phillips
- Mr. Phillips - Mr. Fleming I'm still a little unclear as to the questions asked by my friend Mr. Reid. Did I understand you to say that the Sapawe operation today is not dependent upon cutting within the limit in Quetico Park?
- Mr. Fleming - Today it is dependent on cutting within Quetico Park. Mr. Reid said that if other areas were made available; the question you are asking is, is it today? Yes, it is. 40% of the wood that we require comes from that area.
- Mr. Phillips - Stemming from that, Mr. Fleming, and looking ahead as much as one might be able to these days, and apart entirely from the 200 or 250 jobs that are involved, do you see the forest reserve within the area on which this Committee is meeting, becoming a potential under a rational, reasonable forestry policy, a potential for an infinitely greater number of job opportunities for our northwestern people?
- Mr. Fleming - I think if you refer to job opportunities as being a healthy industry, yes, it is a vital part of maintaining the pulp and paper industry in a healthy state in northwestern Ontario. I know what's going through people's minds, I forget who asked the question, as to whether I would guarantee 223 jobs. I guess it was Mr. McIntosh. I don't think there is any industry operating in the 1970's that isn't trying to increase productivity and to stay alive. That is why I just couldn't guarantee the same number of jobs today as five years ago. The forests are of course, the principal economic bulwark of that part of our Province.
- Mr. Phillips - I understood you also to indicate that any restrictive policies applied could very well terminate any sort of expansion that we might look forward to in this great industry, because it removes the incentive to the investor and the venture minded concern.
- Mr. Fleming - I certainly agree with you, sir. That's what I said and I firmly believe in it, especially as what we are doing has

not a detrimental effect on the environment.

- Reeve Hancock - Thank you, Mr. Fleming. I'm not sure whether that was a brief you presented, Lackie, or a question. Mr. Reid, I'll give you one quick question. You have already had one opportunity.
- Mr. Reid - In your opening remarks you mention that logging is ecologically beneficial, I believe?
- Mr. Fleming - Correct.
- Mr. Reid - Could you explain, expand on that statement, in what ways? All the ecologists and conservationists tell us that logging is anything but beneficial to the forest or to the ecological level of life that exists in that area. Will you expand on your statement as to why it is beneficial?
- Mr. Fleming - How many hours do you give me?
- Mr. Reid - Ten words or less. Thirty seconds.
- Mr. Fleming - The only expansion I can give very shortly is that it is a renewable crop, the more you stimulate growth on any area the more you stimulate the production of oxygen, the more you continue the life cycle which is a normal pattern of this world we live in. Somebody asked me up in Quetico: "What do you do with old people?" Well, we try to keep old people as young and healthy and stimulated and this is what we try to do with the forest.
- Voice - Other than that they put them on the Quetico Committee.
- Reeve Hancock - Mr. Lovink
- Mr. Lovink - Just one remark because you are asking what you do with old people. Well, you don't kill them off when they are in their prime, which you do of course with the trees in lumbering.
- Loud applause.
- Mr. Fleming - I didn't mean that as a detrimental remark, sir. I just said this is the sort of thing we have thrown at us.
- Reeve Hancock - Is that all you are asking, Tony? There might be an idea there for some of the members of the Committee, starting

with the Chairman. Mr. Fleming, we thank you very much for the time you have taken to come here and for answering the questions of the Committee.

Mr. Fleming - Thank you, sir.

Reeve Hancock - Mr. Richardson. Is Mr. Richardson here?

Mr. Richardson - Mr. Hancock I hope there are some Liberal members on the Committee.

Voice - Hear, hear, not very many

Mr. Richardson - I have only a few remarks to make, Mr. Chairman and Committee. It is relative not to the group which I represent, but the district I come from which is Ancaster and Dundas. The young people there are interested in the preservation of our natural resources and I'd just like to quote a sentence from their brochure that I have here: "Man's life here on earth must not be motivated solely by profit, expansion or progress. Our survival will depend upon concerning ourselves with the quality of life we make for ourselves and succeeding generations." That's all I have to say, Mr. Chairman, and I would appreciate it if the Committee would remember these remarks. Thank you.

Reeve Hancock - One of the best briefs I've heard.

Applause

We have a brief, a very lengthy one and a very good one, incidentally, from Dr. Pimlott of the University of Toronto. Unfortunately, Dr. Pimlott is not able to be present this afternoon and we have given permission to Bruce Littlejohn to read his remarks. Since we have heard Mr. Littlejohn twice before he has promised not to answer any questions and we have simplified it for him by agreeing not to ask him any.

Mr. Littlejohn - I don't know whether I like that or not, Mr. Chairman. However, I'd like to say on behalf of Dr. Pimlott, whom I consider it a great honour to represent the best I can this afternoon, that he would like to support Mr. Maxwell Bruce's recommendation that your Committee, Mr. Hancock, consider a legislative review of all parks legislation to be undertaken in the near future. I would also like to say just before I launch into Dr. Pimlott's written statement that he would have very much liked to have been here today; however, he was called to Washington to consult on the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline proposal and



he felt that took a little bit of priority. And now I'll read as quickly as I can, Dr. Pimlott's statement to the Committee:

It is important that the question about the future of Quetico Park be considered in a broad context. The issues involved are of importance on a local, provincial, national and world basis. Neither Quetico nor Ontario are islands in time and space. Quetico is of particular relevance to Ontario but it is a national and world resource too. In a lesser but no less real sense the people of the world have a stake in Quetico and a vital interest in the principle that is being considered by the Quetico Advisory Committee. The vital principle is whether or not a reasonable portion of the Province of Ontario will be reserved from the industrial processes of society. The case for the aesthetic, cultural, recreational and scientific values of such reservation has been made by a large number of scientists and non-scientists in Canada and throughout the world. The value of reserving areas from industrial processes is frequently denigrated by economic interests and by professionals who take a very narrow view of society's needs. They are, however, now so universally recognized that they can no longer be denied. In my brief I have given a number of examples of the recognition of these values by the people of the world. I will refer to only one at this time. In 1962 the first world conference on national parks and equivalent reserves was held under the sponsorship of the International Union for the conservation of nature and natural resources, the food and agricultural organizations of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, UNESCO. Also, the Natural Resources Council of America and the United States National Park Service. The conference adopted twenty-eight recommendations. The introductions to over twenty of these stressed the need for the reservation of natural areas from exploitive processes of the economy. They stressed the cultural, scientific, ethical and aesthetic values which are inherent in natural areas. In terms of science one referred to and I quote: "the urgent need to constitute on a world scale a systematic collection of type habitats which could be permanently protected and so serve as standards for the future." Another came very close to the heart of the Quetico issue in stating, and again I quote: "the beauty and character of landscape and sites are necessary to the life of man, provide a powerful physical and moral and regenerative spiritual influence and contribute to the artistic and cultural life of peoples." Mr. Chairman, I repeat that Quetico Park is not an island in time and space; I strongly urge that you and members of your Committee consider the recommendations made at the world conference on national parks in

deliberating the recommendations that you will make on the future of Quetico Park. One of the most persistent arguments that will be placed before your Committee is that the forests of Quetico Park must be logged if they are to be kept in a healthy condition. The argument needs to be considered in the light of several important facts. First - the argument is being made primarily by the forest industries and by foresters and other professional organizations. The interests of the forest industries are self evident; they now hold timber licenses of one kind or another to approximately 90% of the commercial forests on crown lands in Ontario and to 80% of the land in Algonquin Lake Superior and Quetico Park staked together. It is understandable why they wish to maintain the status quo. The reason why foresters and professional organizations argue for continuation of commercial forestry operations in parks is not as evident. Under graduate education as a forester, my membership in the Canadian Institute of Forestry and in my work in forestry at the University of Toronto have led me to the conclusion that foresters advocate commercial logging in parks because in the past their education has been oriented almost entirely toward utilization of forest resources. There has been very little emphasis placed on the management of forests as a total resource. The result is that members of the profession have a low level of awareness of the aesthetic, cultural, social and scientific values which are inherent in forest ecosystems which have been reserved from industrial use. Second - Because of the devotion of foresters to the concept of utilization, no research has been undertaken in Canada to learn how to manage forest ecosystems that have been reserved for social, cultural or scientific purposes. We say we must log forests or they will become a slum, but we have never seriously tried to determine if other alternatives are open to deal with the management of these areas. Third - The argument that Quetico must be logged to keep the forest healthy should be looked at in a time perspective. The forests of Quetico are far from being in a decadent state; less than 5% are more than one hundred years of age; 50% are less than sixty years old. Much of the remainder is less than eighty years old. The fact that Quetico has a young healthy forest means that there is adequate time to develop plans and programs for the environmental management of the park. There is no need at the present time to undertake programs of so-called therapeutic logging. I recognize that some management, particularly in coniferous forest areas will probably be required to compensate for the protection from fire and insect which has prevailed during the past fifty years. However, management practice

that will satisfy the objectives of commercial forestry will not meet the management objectives of primitive or natural zones for parks. Some of the conflicts in philosophy and in goals were discussed in a statement on logging and healthy forests which was prepared by the Board of Directors of the Algonquin Wild Lands League. That statement suggests the need to form a natural environment unit in the parks branch to prepare detailed proposals for environmental management programs for parks in Ontario. I consider that the proposal has a great deal of merit; I submit that it is quite unrealistic to expect that proposals and plans for the management of forests in parks could be prepared by the timber branch which has a mandate from Government to establish and meet production roles. In closing, I wish to recommend to the Committee as follows:

- 1st - That Quetico Park be designated as a primitive park.
- 2nd - That immediate steps be taken to develop an environmental management program for the park.
- 3rd - That the management be planned and directed by a natural environment unit established in the Parks Branch of the Department of Lands and Forests.

That, Mr. Chairman, is the end of Dr. Pimlott's statement. Thank you.

Reeve Hancock - Thank you very much, Mr. Littlejohn. I wonder if we could have a copy of it for members of the Committee.

Mr. Littlejohn - I'll deliver those to you right now.

Reeve Hancock - Thank you. It is possible that the Committee might want to hear from Dr. Pimlott at a later date. He is not going to be here tomorrow I think, either. He's stuck in Washington. It could be worse. He could be stuck in Toronto. Thank you.

The Federation of Ontario Naturalists, I believe Dr. Edwards is going to speak on their behalf.

Dr. Edwards - Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The Provincial Parks Act says that all provincial parks are dedicated to the people of the Province of Ontario and others who may use them for their healthful enjoyment and education and that provincial parks shall be maintained for the benefit of future generations in accordance with this Act. The greatest benefit Quetico may have now and the most precious to be maintained for posterity is its quality of undisturbed wildness where man can find solitude, where man can find himself in nature. This quality is elusive and hard to



define in economic terms. It is the quality most in conflict with industrial development. Yet it is the quality which year by year gains value as industrial development increases in other parts of North America. It is toward this quality and its maintenance in Quetico Park that the Government of Ontario develop an attitude of pride and jealous protection. It is the stewardship of this park, of this wildness, for which this Government is responsible to the people of Ontario today and to future generations. The Federation of Ontario Naturalists wishes in this brief to argue that the maintenance of this quality of wildness can best be achieved by leaving Quetico as a site of insured ecological evolution with its prime purpose wilderness recreation. Industrial commercial logging is incompatible with this purpose. Quetico is a living museum of human and natural history. Today's canoeist relives the earlier journeys of Indian, voyageur, explorer and west bound settlers on one of the most important canoe routes across North America. Today the Quetico is one of the last wild areas left for canoeing which is accessible by road. It is also considered to be one of the best. Its geography is unique in providing a variety of routes with good portages in a setting of wildness, beauty and historic interest. The jumbled drainage pattern and a complex geologic pattern are revealed in the many routes available to challenge either beginner or expert in his quest for wilderness. The size of the park satisfies criteria established by the Canadian Society of Fishery and Wild Life Biologists, namely, two days travel by primitive means as the minimum acceptable size for a wilderness recreation park. There are many arguments for this ideal of Quetico as an island of natural evolution and ecological process in this area of Ontario. Such a park would provide opportunity to observe evolution of natural processes as they inter-act undisturbed by man. This provides a sort of base line for assessment of environmental manipulation in adjoining areas. This park would provide sanctuary for wild life and plants which are unsuccessful in more disturbed areas and a base population with diverse genetic backgrounds. Such diversity is necessary to the stability and health of ecosystems. The Quetico area is of particular interest in terms of bio-geography. Several species of plants found here give clues to glacial history and early plant distribution in this part of Ontario, such as foam flowers, wild ginger, hawthorne and others. There is heated controversy over the issue of logging in Quetico. Management of park lands for industrial logging is inconsistent with the concept of parks that is held by a rapidly growing segment of the population. Increasingly the public seeks in parks the antithesis of industrially

utilized land. The administration of Ontario parks must be responsive to this change in public attitude. There appear to be two main arguments for logging in Quetico. First, that the only good forest management is commercial industrial logging. Second, that termination of logging in Quetico will result in regional unemployment and economic decline. These can be countered from several directions. A forest can be managed in many ways to achieve various goals. There is a policy of no industrial logging in national parks and these forests seem to appeal to great numbers of natural park users. Specific aspects of industrial forestry can damage areas like Quetico where soil cover is shallow, soil formation slow and predominantly granitic bedrock. We have a long section in appendix for this with further detail. To log Quetico is to take the capital of eons of natural process. Nutrient levels are too low, regeneration too slow to pretend that this forest can be logged repetitively and removing of the standing crop removes nutrients and impoverishes the remaining soil. Replanting of desired species does not replace the stability of the natural forest. Forest monocultures had the same advantages and the same drawbacks as agricultural monoculture. These crops require cultivation, fertilization and intensive protection from pest infestation. The natural forest ecosystem has built in controls and does not need this kind of intense management. Death and decay are the basis of succession and nutrient cycling in the forest ecosystem. Insects and disease are some of the agents of this process. Managing forests for commercial timber production means fighting these insects and diseases to get a good timber crop. But protecting the forest ecosystem for wilderness recreation does not require this intensive management. Natural process is capable of maintaining the quality of the wild forest and the soils it lives on. Nature does recycle its own wastes as nutrients for future generations. If you cut the crop you remove the future soil. The economic arguments presented rest mainly on 225 jobs in a restricted region. We completely agree that some readjustment must be made in case of financial hardship incurred by termination of industrial forestry in Quetico. But it is important that this regional problem not cloud the provincial, national and even international significance of this park as a wilderness recreation area. Surely Ontario can afford this much land to be devoted to wilderness recreation. Its significance will with time bring increasing economic input. Tourism is presently the third largest industry of this area and has a great growth potential. The strongest argument against logging in this park is from the question of what "park" means and what people want of parks. With intensive effort we are sure Quetico

could be a successful timber management unit just like any other piece of crown land. But it is not just any piece of crown land. It should be the site for unique wilderness experiences for now and for generations to come. In earlier days man has looked at wildernesses as foes, an unknown to be conquered. Today man is beginning to recognize the value and the grandeur of his former foe and is beginning to cherish its still wild vestiture. Man can learn from wilderness the rules of natural systems. The people of Ontario are asking for this park as a wild area, not as an industrial timberland area. It is these people and their descendants to whom this park is dedicated. Now is the time to heed their voice, to guarantee that Quetico will be wild for as long as there are man and law. We have several specific recommendations.

1st - That wilderness recreation should be guaranteed as the prime purpose of Quetico Park as a matter of policy with no industrial logging and a minimum of human disturbance of its wilderness character.

2nd - The preparation of a master plan for Quetico to involve both competent professionals of diverse background and input from concerned citizens having regard to some recommendations we have also in an appendix on the structure of such areas, Master Plan E.

3rd - That the classification of Quetico Park under this master plan should be that of a primitive park.

4th - That special designation should be instituted for the area including the Dawson Trail camp ground and French Lake Road so that these will continue to provide access to the fringe of the wilderness area for those visitors who might not want to undertake extensive canoe trips, yet who wish to enjoy a taste of the wilderness experience through Quetico.

5th - That mining license and patents in Quetico be extinguished and all other alienated lands be repatriated.

6th - That temporary financial hardship be minimized for the individuals or companies affected by the termination of logging in Quetico Park as a matter of Government policy.

Thank you.

Reeve Hancock -

Thank you, Mr. Edwards. Are there any questions?



- Mr. Stokes - Mr. Stokes.  
I would like to ask Mr. Edwards, he seems to think that all commercial exploitation of the park should cease. Would you include tourist exploitation? I'm talking about money derived from the tourist industry as a result of the attractions of the park.
- Dr. Edwards - I suggest that it be handled as it is elsewhere as concessions when this is managed for park purposes. The industrial exploitation of parks as private property of selected groups of the public, we are opposed to.
- Mr. Stokes - Thank you.
- Reeve Hancock - Are there further questions? Thank you Dr. Edwards. Hilary Bennett. Mr. Bennett.
- Mr. Bennett - Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The term dreamy canoeist was used. There is nothing wrong, in my opinion, with a dreamy canoeist. Our youth today is very alienated and disillusioned with our modern industrial world. They seek places where they can be alone to meditate, to think things over, to find a meaning to life and I think Quetico is a rare gem and it should be preserved. Thank you.
- Reeve Hancock - Thank you, Mr. Bennett.
- Applause.
- The Ontario Forest Industries Association, Mr. Loughlan.
- Mr. Loughlan - Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, ladies and gentlemen, when you have waded through the thousands of words presented to you in over 200 briefs and letters, there will still be some bare facts to pick over when making a recommendation for the Minister on the future of Quetico Park. Today I propose to briefly review the hard facts. The proposal to classify all of Quetico Park as primitive should be rejected on the following grounds: A great annual waste of fibre and growing potential which will become more and more important to Canada's economy as the years go by and the country approaches its allowable cut. This has been estimated as the year 2000 which is only 30 years away. A primitive zone classification automatically bars the great majority of recreationists from enjoying the park. Many families will be left without income. Instead of a beautiful forest there will eventually be a desolation of blow downs, dead and dying stands, attractive to no one. A workable compromise would be to retain the natural environment classification

for the whole park and keep the Hunter Island working circle as a primitive zone within Quetico Park. When considered along with the thousands of miles available to the wilderness feature outside the parks in northern Ontario, this 882 square miles seems entirely adequate for the few users. The balance of the park under integrated resource management, and I use that term rather than multiple use because multiple use seems to irritate a lot of people, the balance of this park under this management would be available to the remaining majority of the recreationists by development of a road system. Integrated resource management implies logging and logging implies roads. This road system would be located primarily with aesthetics and the car camper in mind; it would serve not only as access for controlled logging, forest protection and research, but for all the other users of the park. Look at that map of northern Ontario. Outside of a bit of ribbon development along two highways, two or three railroads, along the shore line of the Great Lakes, it's all wilderness. Thank you.

Reeve Hancock -

Thank you, Mr. Loughlan. All wilderness, did you say? Any questions? He comes from the real wilderness part, Mr. Stokes, so you'd better ask him about that last question.

Mr. Stokes -

You mentioned integrated resource management. I noticed, did you deliberately steer away from integrated logging?

Mr. Loughlan -

Integrated logging refers to a multitude of products coming from the same stand.

Mr. Stokes -

I'm suggesting to you, would you agree that if all of the people involved in harvesting our forest resources got into integrated logging there wouldn't be as much need for going into areas where there is a conflict of integrated resource management, as you put it?

Mr. Loughlan -

I don't feel competent to answer your question, sir. It seems to me there will still be a number of people required to take out so many cords regardless of whether those cords become sawlogs or pulp.

Mr. Stokes -

Would you not agree if there was better utilization of the forest product in a given area where there was no conflict of interests, don't you think it would ameliorate the situation?

Mr. Loughlan -

I agree that closer and better utilization is to be desired. Yes. Whether it would mean a difference to the number of people involved is questionable. I will say this, the world

demand for products of the forest will treble by the year 2000. Canada can support its share of the world demand with its present forest resources, but by the year 2000 the allowable cut for Canada, and by allowable cut I mean that amount of loss to the forest which includes fire, insects and disease and logging, that amount of allowable cut will just balance nicely that share of the world market that Canada can supply, or should supply if it wishes to maintain its position as a world leader.

Mr. Stokes -

But according to the Kennedy report of 1948, the Brodie report of 1968, the Ontario Economic Council Review of the forest industries about a little over a year ago, is revealed that about 10% of the hardwood species is being utilized at the present time. Mr. Fleming mentioned that there were various mills across Ontario now who were able to use that. I am suggesting, don't you think that the industry could be a lot more accomodating if they used to a much greater extent the unused allowable cut, when you consider that less than 50%, including all species, is being utilized at the present time and yet we have this conflict because Quetico Park happens to be an area within economic distance of an existing mill. I am wondering to what extent is the Ontario forest industry that you are speaking on behalf of this afternoon, willing to get into that kind of a concept where you go into integrated logging as opposed to integrated resource management?

Mr. Loughlan -

I don't know if the two are in opposition. The reference to 10% of the hardwood is undoubtedly true. We are using only 10% or 11% of that hardwood which could be used. In that connection the hardwood pulping is a coming thing, hardwood craft, the mill at Portage du Fort in Quebec is now taking maple, low grade maple which is not suitable for lumber, as pulp. It makes a lower quality paper product but it is being used and I believe this trend will be improved. Thank you.

Reeve Hancock -

Mr. Phillips.

Mr. Phillips -

Bob, a recent report of Lands and Forests indicated that the showing of the all pervading effects of the tree, that six out of every ten jobs that are based on the tree in Ontario are in southern Ontario and only four out of ten jobs are in the northern regions of this Province. If that ratio were just reversed and we had six out of the ten jobs in the north it could mean 50,000 more jobs in northern Ontario, which depends up to now on the utilization of its natural resources to underpin its economy. From the



background of your own experience, what would you think would be the factors that would be needed to get more sophisticated products established in the northern region rather than in the golden area down in the south?

Mr. Loughlan -

There are areas of research going on. A year or two ago I saw Professor Rapson of the University of Toronto who had a piece of poplar in his hand and it was hard as a rock. He had impregnated it with resin and irradiated it at Ottawa in a lab. This is now being used as permanent flooring. I am sure you will agree that is something new for poplar. There are other areas in which more of the tree, Mr. Stokes, will be used. Break out mills now, instead of cutting a hardwood log into present lumber, can be by dimension mills taken down into smaller pieces, using smaller pieces of good wood from the tree to use for small pieces of furniture. There is research going on at all times. The hardwood pulping that I mentioned is a recent innovation. And this too of course, is complicating the marketing picture because it is also available to those people in the States who up to now have felt, and we too have felt that the black spruce fibre in northern Ontario was the best for paper, but now it is under competition. I probably haven't answered your question, sir.

Mr. Phillips -

Mr. Fleming earlier impressed upon us the warning in fact that if really restrictive policy is a reply in a way really detrimental to progress it would not only bring a halt to the forest products industry of the north, but could jeopardize what we already have, so that this is not a narrow, regional situation, because when you have ten out of every ten jobs dependent upon the forest within that industry it is all pervading and has a direct and definite effect all over the rest of this province so we are not speaking from a parochial point of view whatever.

Mr. Loughlan -

I agree, sir. Not only does it provide an unsettling climate for new money to come into the north. People aren't going to risk money in areas where their tenure is jeopardized, but it is also meaning that our present companies are expanding elsewhere. Some of our pulp and paper companies in Canada have bought in southern U. S. A.

Mr. Phillips -

Thank you, very, very much.

Reeve Hancock -

Mr. McIntosh.

Mr. McIntosh -

The Ontario Forestry Industries Association, would this

have any involvement on the part of the tourist industry since they both use a similar kind of resource? Membership in the Ontario Forest Industries Association, does it include tourist operators, people like that?

Mr. Loughlan - No, sir. Our membership is composed of those companies in the province who have cutting rights upon forest land in Ontario.

Mr. McIntosh - So the industry is really related to cutting of forests.

Mr. Loughlan - Let me say this. That is true, related to cutting of forest. The industry realizes that the public owns the forest and want to use the forest. The industry acknowledges this and welcomes it. In recent years the industry prior to history, I'm sorry, as against history, has opened its roads which were built at their own expense of millions of dollars, 7,000 miles of road is a very conservative estimate, to the public. They still are worried that the public on their roads will burn down their forests, that they will still be liable for accidents that happen. The public is not used to logging trucks coming down the road, and vandalism of course is something we shall never be able to avoid. The industry does have a feeling for recreationists and tourists. Some of our companies right now have - four at least - have opened up their own camp sites at their own cost on lakes in their own limit and maintain them, pick up garbage and so forth.

Mr. McIntosh - The industrial capacity to try to foresee the difficulties they will face is pretty well demonstrated. It is a very good kind of thing that industrial people are able to do. I noticed in your comments earlier on you said something about the year 2000 when a certain amount of fibre requirement - will we be at the maximum of our fibre use? Is that what you said?

Mr. Loughlan - Yes, that is what I said. The area of Canada has so many acres, so many square miles of productive forest. Each of those acres grows a certain amount of fibre each year and there is that amount of growth that is the allowable cut. Without damaging the capital, if you wish, we will use the interest and that interest is what will supply Canada's share of the world demand,

- Mr. McIntosh - So that by the year 2000 we'll be living off our interest?
- Mr. Loughlan - That's right , and this business of a small park here and a small park there across Canada, and this is growing. In the United States the attrition of forest land is a major problem right now .
- Mr. McIntosh - Have you done any studies on the kind of demand there will be for those things that might be competitive to your current use of the park, you know, people wanting to use parks, what would the demand be in the year 2000 for the dreamy canoe experience and that kind of thing ?
- Mr. Loughlan - I haven't done any study, sir, but the Department of Lands and Forests has forecast such and it's phenomenal, we agree. There will be major demands for the use of the forests. What the industry is saying is that the loggers and recreationists can co-exist. This has been done in Algonquin park for the last two years and in fact prior to that.
- Mr. McIntosh - Thank you for that vote of confidence.
- Mr. Loughlan - But it has .
- Voice - Ignore the editorial comment.
- Mr. Loughlan - I don't know what to say now. In any case, thank you.
- Reeve Hancock - Mr. Lovink.
- Mr. Lovink - I found the information extremely interesting and I quite understand the importance of this lumbering area at the present moment for the local area of Fort Frances, but I was rather astounded when the speaker said that in the year 2000 the lumber industry in C anada will be more or less bottled up and in a very difficult situation. My question is this: Would that little park of the Quetico area now solve that question? So, therefore, is the future of the lumber industry in Canada only and solely dependent on this little part of Quetico?
- Applause
- Mr. Loughlan - I would point to the Quetico area as one small part of a mass movement that is moving across Canada and across the U.S.A., not Quetico alone but as part of



other moves. Every province in Ontario is facing the same problem that you gentlemen are facing today.

Reeve Hancock -

Dr. Berry

Dr. Berry -

Mr. Chairman. Will you tell us what progress you feel you are making now on pollution control and as you develop the larger quantities do you feel satisfied that this can be used successfully and protect these streams?

Mr. Loughlan -

My work and the work of my Association has little to do with pulp and paper mills.

Dr. Berry -

I realize that.

Mr. Loughlan -

However, I can quote Mr. George Cruthers who was President of Kimberley Park, Spruce Falls Power and Paper and was Chairman of the Executive Board of the Advisory Committee of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association on air and stream improvement. In the matter of mercury there has been some misconception in the mind of the public. Of 113 mills in P. P. A. half of them had never used such mercury, of the other half, the bulk of them, with exception of 5 I think, had ceased using it by 1964 and as of last year there is not one mill in Canada now using mercury in their processes.

Dr. Berry -

I wasn't thinking so much of mercury but the general pollution problem. The pulp and paper industry certainly has put contaminants and some pollutants into water.

Mr. Loughlan -

Contaminants are mainly unsightly, odoriferous but they are not poisonous.

Reeve Hancock -

Was that from the next room or was that comment in here?

Dr. Berry -

The paper industry does recognize, I take it, the necessity for cleaning that up and what I wanted to know was whether they feel confident that as you increase production this can be taken care of and that streams will be protected?

Mr. Loughlan -

Yes, sir. In the last nine years the industry has spent \$114,000,000.00 trying to clean up pulp mill effluence. It will take another hundred to two hundred million to do that. They are interested in air pollution, the smell of the hydrogen sulphide from the mills. And a human being's odor threshold in this matter of hydrogen sulphide gas is 5 parts per billion and as an analogy that would be equivalent to four inches on a highway between San Francisco and New York, so the technology at present is such they cannot guarantee to remove that 5 parts per billion.

Dr. Berry -

Can you take the last part out of the water pollution?

Disregarding the air. What about the water pollution?

Mr. Loughlan - Some mills, sir, that I know of - one in particular that has been build recently, is putting water back into the river cleaner than it comes in from above.

Dr. Berry - That serves to broaden a little bit the cleaning up of the pulp mills. Let's hope we don't add the Government's also to our list of chores.

Reeve Hancock - Thank you very much, Mr. Loughlan. I think we'll have a fifteen minute break for two reasons. One, we are getting tired of sitting and the fact that the tape is only two hours long.

#### FIFTEEN MINUTE RECESS

Reeve Hancock - The Georgetown and District Naturalist Club, Mr. Roger Frost is speaking on their behalf, I believe. Mr. Frost. The brief is signed by Mr. Kraft, the President. Mr. Frost is going to speak.

Mr. Frost - Georgetown is a community of 17,000 people approximately 40 miles northwest of Toronto. We have several people in the naturalist classification. Mr. Chairman and members of the Advisory Committee, I understand that the members of the Committee have each received a copy of the brief submitted by the Georgetown and District Naturalist Club. Therefore I will not read the brief at this hearing; rather, I would like to make an important statement. Often when conflict of this nature arises we take a very narrow view as to its solution. However, our host of environmental problems are almost as inter-related as the multitude of organisms within an eco system. Therefore I suggest that in approaching the question of logging in Quetico Park we take a broad view. Logging activities in Quetico Park have detrimental effect on the wilderness value of the park; they also affect society and eco systems at large. This is especially the case when logging is directed toward supplying pulp and paper mills. Ultimately the product of this industry is the waste paper and packaging that contribute so much to the solid waste disposal problem. The most environmentally acceptable solution to the problem of waste paper is either to recycle this product or to discourage unnecessary use of it. The consequence of either of these solutions should be to relieve the demand for timber from areas such as Quetico. The prevention of logging in Quetico Park and other Crown lands could swing the economic balance away from forest exploitation and towards a viable recycling industry. Thus the Government of Ontario can make two very productive contributions to environmental conservation by one very

simple action. Proponents of logging activities in Quetico Park are fond of raising the argument that jobs are at stake and by implication that any activity against this has an effect on employment. I would like to answer this argument in two ways. Firstly, if the volume of logging in Canada decreases as a result of limitation on logging in Quetico Park, then this means that there will be more jobs available in the recycling industry. Secondly, and more fundamentally, any statement of this sort is a way of saying that we have more man power than we need; in other words this problem is over-population. In an age of increasing automation there are three crude variables to be considered. They are, the portion of a person's time devoted to work, the number of people working and the total amount of work done. If the first two of these variables remain constant, then as a result of increases in automation the total amount of work done will increase. Since most of man's work is detrimental to natural environment it is hardly desirable that the total amount of work should increase; yet, parenthetically, such an increase is embodied in our concept of economic growth. If, on the other hand, the total amount of work done is to remain constant at a level that our environment can withstand, then we have three courses of action to follow. One, to restrain or reverse further increases in automation; Two, to reduce the proportion of a person's time devoted to work; or, Three, reduce the number of people working. Since society in Canada is responsible for encouraging the growth of Canadian population by rewarding reproduction and seeking immigration, then society must also be responsible for the welfare of this excess man power. However, to argue that jobs must be found for these people is to attempt to solve merely the symptoms of a much more basic problem and at the same time add to our environment problem. We see no case whatsoever for retaining logging in Quetico Park and therefore, recommend to the Advisory Committee that they recommend to the Government of Ontario that Quetico Park be reclassified as a primitive park. Thank you.

Reeve Hancock -

Thank you, Mr. Frost. Any questions? Miss Monica Connolly, representing the Oshawa Naturalists.

Miss Connolly -

Thank you. Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee, ladies and gentlemen, you all have a copy of the Oshawa Naturalist brief so I won't bore you by reading it, but I would like to speak in support of it. The question of logging in Quetico Park really I think falls into two categories. First of all, is it desirable to ban logging? and second, is it feasible to ban logging? I would like to discuss the first one very briefly. Supposing it was decided to ban logging, what



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would the disadvantages be? In other words, is it feasible? The first argument that is usually brought forth is the idea that a great deal of valuable timber would be lost; that we need to log the park. To quote from our brief: "According to Department of Lands and Forests publication the Ontario Resources Atlas, 4th edition, page 6: Quetico is not an area rated as highly productive of any timber type. In fact, the main function of the forest of this area is stated as the protection of shallow soil landscape!" Mr. Fleming, I believe it is, has admitted that at present the economy of the industry around there could be maintained by logging limits outside the park if Duntar was allowed to log in an area nearby but not in the park, the economy would not be destroyed. The gentleman from the Foresters mentioned that in the year 2000 he feels we will be through our present resources in timber. In the year 2000 perhaps we should reconsider whether we should rob the park. But parks I feel and my Club feels, should be maintained as parks as long as possible. Mining and lumbering in parks should be done only if there is nowhere else we can do it, and that is certainly not the case now. The second argument - the forest would probably need therapeutic logging anyway. Again from our brief: "This argument is not substantiated in national parks where lumbering is generally not carried on, in an area where the soil is shallow and forest cover provides protection, surely it is reasonable to maintain this cover as undisturbed as possible. Interior travel in Quetico is largely by canoe, so that fallen trees would not prove to be a great obstacle." This business of therapeutic logging; some people think that naturalists are against therapeutic logging. No such thing. But therapeutic logging is most desirable in an area that was designed for logging, that was designated for logging. If you are not going to log the area you don't need to keep a sustained logging situation. Forests can be used for more than just the trees involved. The total environment forest used for public recreation doesn't need to have the mature trees taken out; they can be left to mature, die and go back into the soil to provide places to sit while you are going through in your canoe, places for wild life to live, a difference in the landscape. I don't feel that there is any argument for therapeutic logging unless you wish to maintain the area as a tree farm and I don't feel that parks should be used as tree farms; I do feel that logging outside the park is something that is highly beneficial to our Province and that therapeutic logging there is a good thing. But as far as a park like Quetico, I feel that the only therapy it needs is enough fire and pest control to avoid serious damage to large areas. In the natural state originally there was so much forest that if a little bit, or even a large bit, was destroyed by lightning fires it didn't make too much difference. Now that this park is only 1,750 square miles

so that a forest fire raging out of control might need to be controlled. Also, if a forest fire or an infestation of insects occurred near the boundaries of the forest I could see that it should be controlled to protect the contiguous commercial areas. The only argument really that I can see that does support logging in Quetico is that of loss of jobs and the economic dislocation and our Club feels that since the Province made the initial blunder of allowing logging in the park the Province should be responsible for seeing that the people who have gone in to log don't suffer. Perhaps retraining for tourism, I think that as tourism expands in the Province and it is doing so, we are certainly going to need more tourist facilities, outfitting places, perhaps guides even for people who aren't very good at canoeing. But more important, I think that simply reallocation of the timber limit outside the park would handle this problem and I believe Mr. Fleming supported this. I feel that it is feasible to ban logging. Is it desirable? The quotation I believe has already been used but I'll use it again from the introduction to the classification of provincial parks in Ontario: "The Ontario provincial parks are dedicated to the people of Ontario and others who may use them for their healthful enjoyment and education." Logging is not enjoyment and education; therefore, logging should only be permitted if it does not interfere with this enjoyment and education. Does it interfere? Yes. Without logging Quetico right now is a wilderness area. With logging, again to my brief,

lumbering and wilderness are incompatible. To ask someone seeking peace and solitude to coexist with a logging crew is like telling a trout fisherman to go fishing in a stream which is also being used for dumping industrial sewage. The opportunity still exists but the qualities which make the experience a worth while and valuable one have been destroyed. The multiple use concept is a useful one but cannot and should not be universally applied to all lands and land uses in the Province. Now, my own feeling again, there is no real accomplishment, or not as much sense of accomplishment, when you've spent two days canoeing into an area if you know that on the other side of a hill out of your sight there is a logging road and somebody could have got in there by truck within a few hours. That's just doing things the hard way. It's artificial and it takes away from the sense of wilderness if you know it is accessible by other means. We do need a wilderness. Beside the canoeists that exist at present look at your rush to the cottage country. People go to the cottage presumably to get away from it all and they are building their own aura up there. The cottage country is becoming overcrowded, it is becoming a little suburbia and I think it is up to the Government to provide areas for enjoyment which will not be over crowded and overbuilt. I believe also that there has been increased use of the parks in the Province, particularly Algonquin and its canoe routes and I feel there will be a move in this direction in the next couple of decades so that Quetico, which now seems perhaps a great distance from Toronto, will be a reasonable place to spend



one's holidays. As a matter of fact the Government has recognized this. Again from the classification of provincial parks in Ontario: "To better serve the people of Ontario and our visitors, two new classes of parks have been declared. These are primitive parks and wild river parks and their establishment gives recognition to the increasing demand for outdoor recreation in a wilderness or semi-wilderness environment." Whereupon they created a primitive park known as Polar Bear Park which is inaccessible unless you can afford to charter a plane. Now, Quetico is there, it is wilderness now, it is accessible by road to families, not just naturalists but people who love to take their kids on a camping trip, a canoe trip through historical and geographically beautiful lands. Therefore, we suggest that lumbering, mining and other exploitive commercial activities not be permitted in Quetico, specifically that the park either be reclassified as a wilderness primitive park or else rezoned so that all except the edge where there is a road and camping grounds be designated primitive. And we also recommend that the Government also make adequate provision for the relocation of those people whose jobs are endangered by this. Thank you.

Reeve Hancock - Thank you, Miss Connolly. Mr. McIntosh has a question for you.

Mr. McIntosh - Miss Connolly, your group is against economic exploitation of the park. I think that is abundantly clear in your presentation. How would you feel about economic exploitation of the park by tourist outfitters, you know, canoe outfitters and that kind of thing? Keeping in mind the dimension of that industry on the U.S. side. How would you feel about that, you know, somebody making a buck out of the tourist business, using the park for exploitive purposes?

Miss Connolly - It would depend upon how it was done. I feel that if you are going to have canoers going in then you've got to have outfitters at the edges of the park. But it should be controlled by park regulations so that it doesn't become unsightly or too much, because even the part of a park that is near a road has some natural beauty, like Algonquin. It can be pretty bad along the road. Some of the outfitters are big and sprawling, but if it is kept under control and as long as it is kept under control and in harmony with the environment I think it is reasonable. Money is made out of tourism in the park and certainly around the park.

Reeve Hancock - Any further questions?

Mr. McIntosh - Would you suggest that such outfitting be under the Department of Lands and Forests? Or should it be under private enterprise?



Miss Connolly - I don't see any reason why it should not be owned privately but it should be under regulations of the Department of Lands and Forests.

Reeve Hancock - Thank you, Miss Connolly.  
Mr. Ulrich Kretschmar. I'm not too sure who the boss of that family is - oh, Mr. Kretschmar is.

Mr. Kretschmar - Mr. Kretschmar is going to make the presentation but this is our own personal brief to which we of course contributed. Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee, ladies and gentlemen, we appreciate this opportunity to make our personal views on Quetico known to the Advisory Committee at this meeting. I intend to summarize the main points made in our written brief to you and then indicate some of our recent insights on this matter. We strongly feel that the restorative power of unspoiled wilderness is essential to the physical psychological well being. In addition, as was recognized by the authors of the provincial park classification, many people feel security in the knowledge that unspoiled wilderness areas exist, even if they rarely use them. I think this is quite important. It is the responsibility of the Government, Provincial and Federal, to set aside and maintain natural sanctuaries which are easily accessible to urban dwellers. Together with contiguous boundary waters in Minnesota, Quetico is a unique resource, a reservoir of unviolated wilderness whose destruction we cannot allow. Commercial exploitation is certainly not compatible with this wilderness. Modern mechanized logging causes major environmental disturbances. Roads in Quetico are major throughways, and aside from their ugliness when logging is complete, there would be irresistible pressure to carry the road a dozen miles through to the west border to meet the highway coming from Minnesota and open this road to tourist traffic. The interior lakes of Quetico, now accessible only by canoe, would be open to motor boats, automobiles and intensive fumes which soon destroy the wilderness quality of a region. There are countless lakes in northwest Ontario accessible to motor boats but there is no area other than Quetico with an isolated number of lakes available for those who wish to travel silently. I think there is quite a bit of disagreement that Quetico is unique in countless ways and we have heard many points bearing on this. What are we willing to give up to assure that Quetico is preserved? I think very often this question is circumvented, perhaps because it is difficult to predict exactly how the reclassification of Quetico will reflect in terms of cost or any other criterion. As private citizens we are perfectly willing to pay much more for the use of unspoiled Quetico than at present. We would urge the Committee to recommend the following, reclassification of Quetico as a primitive park and the declaration of a moratorium on logging, especially since there are hearings in progress now. It is quite important for the Committee to reach far-sighted decisions; this is more so the case now than at any previous time in history. I think two recent developments on the U. S. ecological scene are quite

instructive in this respect. They are of course the cross Florida canal and the supersonic transport, both of which were stopped after many millions of dollars had been needlessly spent. The decision to stop these projects indicates a very strong and growing concern about the deterioration of our environment. We feel that because of this and the many other points which people have raised at these hearings, that there is really only one recommendation that can be made regarding Quetico and that is to stop commercial activities within its boundaries and reclassify it as a primitive park.

Reeve Hancock - Thank you, Mr. Kretschmar. Are there any questions? Dr. Berry.

Dr. Berry - May I ask if you feel that the pollution problem may be a serious one if there is a big increase in tourists and recreationists there? I'm not thinking so much of the common sewage that can get in, but some of these other matters, phosphates and various things of this kind that may alter the environment. Do you consider that that will be a real problem?

Mr. Kretschmar - Well, I think that is unlikely to be a problem as is the case in more populated areas.

Dr. Berry - I am thinking if you increase the number of people going up there.

Mr. Kretschmar - I don't think it would be a major problem. The phosphates would not be a major problem for many years to come.

Dr. Berry - Why do you say that?

Mr. Kretschmar - Phosphates are emptied into the waters from dishwashers and that sort of thing.

Dr. Berry - You are convinced then that it all comes from there, are you?

Mr. Kretschmar - Phosphates are introduced by fertilizers and by diswashing detergents and that sort of thing, which I don't think would be used that much.

Reeve Hancock - There is an urgent telephone call for Mr. Spieran to call his secretary. Mr. Tibbetts.

Mr. Tibbetts - This is more in the nature of an observation than a question, Mr. Chairman, but I noticed in several of the briefs that people seem to be assuming that there is going to be a road down through the park from the logging road. I don't think this is a reasonable assumption at all. And secondly, there seems to be a misconception

that the American roads offer access to the park, right to the park, and they don't. I believe the closest road to the park is seven miles and you have to go by canoe to get into the park from the end of the road in the U. S. A. I am not sure whether you are aware of that, Mr. Kretschmar, but there is no road, no entrance to the park that you can get to in the States by a road.

Mr. Kretschmar - I am aware to this but I'm saying

Mr. Tibbetts - The implication was that you were going to link up with the road from States side. I doubt very much whether the Superior Natural forest or the border water people would allow any road to come up that way and I don't see, my own personal opinion, I wouldn't be a party to allowing a road going down from the highway 11 down to the U. S. border through Quetico park, either.

Mr. Kretschmar - I'm just saying there will be great pressure to carry those roads through if they exist.

Mr. Tibbetts - You said irresistible pressure. I think we can resist it.  
Laughter.

Leeve Hancock - Thank you, Mr. Kretschmar. Mr. Conway.

Mr. Conway - Mr. Chairman, members of the Quetico Advisory Committee. My name is Abbott Conway. I'm President of the Algonquin Wild Lands League, an organization whose objective is the preservation of wilderness. The League has submitted a brief to you on Quetico Park; the views expressed herein are personal and do not form part of the League's submission. I would like to, very briefly, review the brief which I forwarded to the Committee and then make some additional comments. For some time past I have been concerned about the take-over by commercial interests of readily accessible wilderness areas in the provincial parks of Ontario. In my opinion this is resulting in a poorer quality of life for the people of this province. In Ontario, on the one hand we have increasing pressures due to urbanization and on the other, we have congestion and various sorts of pollution, including noise pollution, in what were traditionally quiet holiday resorts in the areas of Muskoka and Parry Sound. In addition, we have seen the intrusion of mechanized logging into the heartland of our large provincial parks which were at one time considered by the Department of Lands and Forests to be held in trust for the people of Ontario so that they might find in them quiet, solitude and enjoyment of natural surroundings. It was not until I moved south about eight years ago to the Acton-Guelph area from Huntsville, that I realized how deep was the need for outdoor recreation on the part of the people who lived in this urban environment. And how



many there were who sought to be near wilderness, or their idea of wilderness, in order to escape the sights, sounds and smells of city life. In many cases their image of wilderness was formed for them by publications of the Department of Lands and Forests on literature on our provincial parks which they distributed, and this literature contained some of the most beautiful description of unspoiled primitive areas to be found anywhere. It was natural that in this situation they should turn to these large provincial parks to fill their needs. As opposed to the clamour of city life they were promised quiet. As opposed to the city's compression of individual against individual they were promised solitude. As opposed to the daily gray monotony of concrete they were promised a natural environment. As opposed to the emasculating dependence on utilities and services they were promised an opportunity to experience a sense of personal achievement in the out of doors. What they have found, and what they are finding is modern commercial logging which is the antithesis of these four promises. Its machinery disposes of quiet and solitude, its methods make mockery of natural surroundings and its roads effectively dispose of feelings of personal achievement. I think it was Miss Connolly who said: "Who can feel satisfaction on the completion of a difficult journey to find that there is a large gravel road running into the area you travelled to?" As an example, I just received this morning and if any of you gentlemen may not have it, I shall hand this copy to the Chairman. It is a very recent publication from the Department of Lands and Forests called: Does Nature have a Clue? And my eye was taken by a little beautiful illustration in the centre of it, some logs and a log boom in it, but my eye was caught by a little poem that says:

Woodman, spare that tree!  
Touch not a single bough!  
In youth it sheltered me,  
And I'll protect it now.

And then underneath in prose it says: "The old way of growing trees by letting nature take its course was never satisfactory. An untended stand of trees usually becomes a forest slum." Now presumably the old method of sheltering a youth under a tree has no importance with the modern outlook on the way trees should be grown. So far as I am concerned, if some of the descriptions of the early forests by the people who travelled these areas originally are really true, that's the kind of shelter I'm for. The Department of Lands and Forests justifies this intrusion under the principle of multiple use, which it is departmental policy to apply to all major provincial parks except far away Polar Bear. I submit that such a policy is short sighted and wrong. The areas which we are discussing,

Algonquin, Quetico, Killarney, Lake Superior, Missinabe parks, we have had the statistics on these before but I'll repeat, they are just 2% of the land mass of Ontario with the District of Patricia removed. We won't count that, we won't count Polar Bear. The total 5,700 square miles or if you took out 1,500 miles of Algonquin Park in accordance with the Wild Land League's suggestion that half the park be zoned primitives, it would be less than 2%. Now it has been said that if you are going to apply the principle of multiple use to each and every area which is administered by the Department of Lands and Forests, regardless of size, you ultimately should cut a part of the Minister's desk as an example of multiple use. I wish to urge this Committee to zone the whole of Quetico Park as primitive and discontinue commercial logging in it. It can be done now more easily than it can be done later. Alternative forested areas outside the park can be found to replace the old Jim Mathieu limits. Dislocations to woodworkers and sawmill employees can be minimized. But even if this were not the case and it definitely is the case - we have Mr. Fleming's testimony to that effect today - even if it were not the case, the end would justify the means. Industries come and go. Their management is an important responsibility, but we hold land like Quetico in trust for future generations. Now, I don't want to build up the antagonism that Mr. Reid mentioned this morning by failing to talk about matters of tax. I would like to make a comment on that now. Mr. Chairman, people who hold views such as I hold are often called impractical idealists by those who see the areas we are trying to protect as purely an economic opportunity for profit. It is suggested that we must be all either University Professors, allegedly a very naive breed of cat, or else people whose economic experience has been limited to deciding whether to buy the large family size or super giant size package of detergent. To be so categorized is rather amusing. I have spent more than 35 years in the tanning business. The lack of a uniform raw product, the long period in process, uncertain markets, make this a business in which hard economic fact is ever present. I have fought to keep a plant operating in the face of sharply reduced markets for a product, I have lost and seen it close. I know the practical problems in dislocations experienced by people who no longer have work on that plant. I believe, sir, that if there is dislocation and distress due to discontinuing logging operations in Quetico it will not be due in any sense to the part being zoned primitive. It will either be because the Jim Mathieu Sapawe mill operation is unprofitable as a commercial venture, or else a failure on the part of the operating company to come to suitable terms with the Department of Lands and Forests regarding alternative limits. There are alternatives available. Now these alternatives may cost a sum of money. The sum of \$250,000.00 per year has been mentioned. It may be somewhat more. Obviously,



we can afford a sum of money of this size to keep Quetico as primitive if we wish to. We spend large sums for symphony orchestras, concert halls, for the ballet, for artists, writers, museums and many other cultural programs. An obvious method for raising funds for such a matter occurs to me in that if the Government were to negotiate with the timber companies to pay a larger share, in fact pay some share, of the moneys expended by the Government in retimbering and reforestation limits that have been cut over. It doesn't make very good sense to me that a company should utilize a natural asset and have the Government pay to have it replaced. I think this is the right thing to do, that is to support with money cultural undertakings. It helps to create what is Canadian in content and feeling. Parks like Quetico are part of our Canadian culture and it is proper to spend public money to set them aside and protect them. I would ask you, at what level of unemployment should we discontinue our grants for cultural purposes? At what level of unemployment should we commit the trees in our parks to the gross national product? I submit that if we ever become so destitute that the need is overwhelming, the relatively little bit of timber in 400 square miles of Quetico that we are talking about will not help us. Such a situation could only arise through the failure of industry and Government to provide adequately for the future from the existing timber resources of the surrounding areas. I would like to speak for just a minute on Mr. Fleming's admission that by zoning Quetico primitive we are setting up an unfavourable climate for investment in the Province of Ontario. I disagree with this position very strongly. I do not think that industry would fail if they were projecting to build a plant in this Province that they would stop doing so because Quetico was zoned primitive. What will stop them is a lack of any clear cut policy as to how our forest lands are administered. Now the Algonquin Wild Lands League, and in this submission I am talking about a definite amount of land, if we were so fortunate as to have this whole area zoned as primitive that's the way it would be and I don't think that there - that this would be a factor in an industry making a decision. They would know where they stand; what they're afraid of are the things that happen in placing caustics and phosphates in detergents where three large plants in United States were built on a crash program to manufacture replacements for these phosphates and then they turned down the product they were going to manufacture. It was a lack of clear cut understanding of what the position is that industry is afraid of.



Quetico is indeed a priceless trust. It is part of our history and tradition. The recreational need is great and is becoming greater. I submit it should be left to rest and to give rest to those who travel its waters and forest trails. Thank you Mr. Chairman for the opportunity to speak to you this afternoon.

prolonged applause.

Reeve Hancock - Thank you Mr. Conway. Are there any questions? Mr. Phillips.

Mr. Phillips - Mr. Conway, you have given some great emphasis to the factors in life today that dehumanize and depersonalize and the rat race we are in. What a marvellous thing it is to have an area where you have an oasis, so to speak. A wise and sagacious friend of mine said to me the other day, "Really if you want to preserve and protect an area like Quetico, why do you not turn it back to the jurisdiction of those people in whose tenure it was involved for hundreds and hundreds of years?" What would you say to the proposition, Mr. Conway, that Quetico be given back to the Ojibway nation who were the first conservationists?

Applause

And that you and I could go there as a privilege.

Mr. Conway - I'm glad you asked me that, Mr. Phillips, because without mincing matters I'm for the Indians and I don't think we've done half enough for them. I think that there is much that remains to be done, but I am a very long way convinced that by turning Quetico over to the Indians that this would achieve what I think the Indians want today, which is they don't want to be hewers of wood and drawers of water, they want to be citizens of Canada and how we move them into that position is a very complex matter indeed and I don't think I am qualified to discuss it. But I'm for the Indians.

Mr. Phillips - Supplementary to that, at our hearing in Fort Frances we did hear a viewpoint or two from the Ojibways and it was to this effect. As you know, there are three reservations in that area in the periphery of Quetico, and this Committee was informed that at Lac Lacroix the people there do not want to be organized such as you and I might be. They want to remain in their natural environment, they love that country, they want to grow there and they want their children to grow up there. What they do require, however, is a little enhancement of their economic position. For far too long they have suffered deprivation. They do not want to be on the welfare roll. We were informed at

Mattawa they want to be self sustaining, they want to be independent and they want to paddle their own canoe.

Applause.

Have you a comment on that?

Mr. Conway - I certainly have. I am not convinced without talking with these gentlemen that their aims and objectives can be met by cutting pulp in Quetico Park. If it is an economic climate that they want, there is going to be a lot of pulp cut in this area. There is going to be a lot of timber cut. If we haul wood from farther away from Quetico there are going to be extra trucks on the road. Now it seems to me it would be far more practical for the Ontario-Minnesota Company, or Domtar, or Jim Mathieu or whoever is involved, to have a program for seeing that jobs, for seeing that a specific number of jobs are offered that is in keeping with the strength of the La Croix band as to supply. I think that a good practical approach of that kind by industry where concrete jobs are made available to people who I assume want them - this is worth a garbage can full of pious sentiment and as I say, I am not convinced that opening pulp cutting limits in Quetico Park is the answer, but I think the answer is there and I think it is in the Fort Frances-Quetico area.

Mr. Phillips - Mr. Conway, in what brief references have been made about our Indian nation they have been in the past tense. There have been great contentions made that the Indian rock paintings be protected and preserved, but no attempts have been made for the preservation of the living Indian himself. Does this indicate an indifference to the situation in this golden age of the just society? Don't you think we should be a bit more generous?

Mr. Conway - I think we are getting away from the question of Quetico Park, Mr. Phillips.

Mr. Phillips - They live there.

Mr. Conway - Yes, but we are talking about what the objectives are of this band. This is not a simple thing. I believe there are members of the group at La Croix Lake who would like to form a cooperative. I think it an excellent idea, to cut pulp. I'd like to see them have limits, not in Quetico Park, to do this. But what about the very strong statement - correct me if I am wrong - but I understand that the Woodworkers' Labour Union said they would not accept pulp at any mill that wasn't cut by union labour. Am I wrong in that? This was the report I had.

Mr. Phillips - I don't recall that statement, Mr. Conway. What I do recall is they were not too enthusiastic about the idea.

Laughter

- Reeve Hancock - I think Mr. Meyer of the Sawmill Union did suggest that, maybe in not so many words but it is pretty clear what he was thinking.
- Voice - I would like to comment on that. You are imputing motives. What he did say was that if there was any wood cut there the Indians should be compensated on the same basis as Union employees.
- Reeve Hancock - We do have some Indian representation appearing before this hearing, Mr. Conway. I hope you will be able to stay around and hear their thoughts because I think they listened to yours.
- Mr. Conway - I certainly intend to, sir, because I'm very interested in what they have to say.
- Reeve Hancock - I'm sure you are.
- Mr. Phillips - Well, Mr. Conway I am very much impressed with your dedication and your concern about this whole subject and I thank you very much for your observations in those latter questions. Thank you sir.
- Reeve Hancock - Any further questions? Thank you very much, Mr. Conway.
- Mr. Conway - Thank you.
- Reeve Hancock - Mr. Goodwin, speaking for the Conservation Council of Ontario.
- Mr. Goodwin - Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My name is Clyde Goodwin and I am the Executive Director of the Conservation Council of Ontario. The Council is composed of the major provincial associations interested in resource use and we have our brief before you. I shall summarize parts of it now. The Council believes that the two basic principles which must be considered in deciding on future management of Quetico Park are, first, parks cannot be considered in the same terms as other areas of the land. They are areas set aside for the recreational and educational use of the people of Ontario. Second, the recreational values of each park must not be jeopardized by attempts to exploit the potential of other resources within the park. There is a growing recognition in the world today of the importance of wilderness and the need to preserve some areas relatively intact from extensive human disturbance. The validity of this position is well established. It is reflected in the Canadian national park policy and in internationally established criteria. It is increasingly recognized by responsible parks administrators throughout the world as a legitimate role of parkland. Classifying an area as primitive does not mean withdrawal from use. There is a range of desirable recreation and scientific uses that are compatible with such a classification and which indeed require such areas. The study of undisturbed natural communities of



wild life populations, back country trail riding, hiking and wilderness canoeing are some of these. These are appropriate uses for such parklands and primitive type recreation is to be regarded as the prime use of wilderness parks. At the same time it must be recognized that these areas are valued by many who never intend to take advantage of the recreational opportunities they offer. The recent description of wilderness as a cultural heritage is in this context wholly accurate. Older nations boast great national buildings as their national treasures and at the same time assume the enormous charges and costs of maintaining and preserving these. North America necessarily lacks the monuments of an old civilization, but it still has large tracts of superb landscape relatively untouched by man. It is to these that Canadians have looked for identification and inspiration. Ontario has no extensive national parks even though it has within its boundaries areas of great national significance, in particular, our vast area and relatively small and concentrated population provides the potential for establishing some of the world's finest wilderness parks. This is a rich province and efficiently administered such parks could be provided at little sacrifice to the economy of Ontario or Canada. In the absence of significant national parks in Ontario, the province has a high responsibility to Canadians and indeed to the world as a whole to ensure suitable parks of this character are established. There are different kinds of wilderness from the mountain parks of the Rockies to the flat and isolated tundra of Cape Henrietta Maria. Ontario, for all its variety, has only a limited number of areas possessed of the diversity of features that would make a first class wilderness park. Quetico is such an area. It has superb scenery, great historic significance, fine wilderness recreational qualities and interesting plant and animal communities. Quetico is a park which provides wilderness canoeing and experience for the wilderness user. Its value in this respect is well established and indeed, is the main interest in most of the Department's literature on the area. Wilderness canoeing requires large tracts of land. Its advocates include many whose experience would be narrowed by the impact of the modern logging operation, or indeed by the knowledge that the operation exists in there. Tempting enough though it is to propose a management policy for the park which seeks to exploit the timber resources, it must be recognized that conflicts have already arisen and that the condition will grow worse as recreational use expands. Quetico is a park; it is a park for wilderness recreation and these considerations must dictate the policy to be adopted towards other kinds of resource use. An approach that excludes commercial logging from the area is not inconsistent with the concept of multiple use. The forestry study in its statement on the multiple use of forest land and related lands of the Department of Lands and Forests, clearly

recognizes the need for establishing an order of priority in multiple use decision making when it says that integration of uses must be, and I am quoting: "planned with due regard for their order of importance and the public interest on each management area." Wilderness recreation is also not inconsistent with maintaining a wilderness area although it is recognized that recreational use must be controlled to prevent deterioration of the environment. Mankind has been an integral part of the ecosystem of northwestern Ontario throughout its recent evolution and history. The recreational uses are akin to the uses to which the eco system was subjected by the Indians and by the early settlers and do not present the prospect of wholesale changes to the environment. In conclusion we would stress that management both for timber and for wilderness values is a long time proposition. The scars of logging do not heal rapidly and an efficient modern logging operation will have a far more extensive impact on the environment than simply the area being logged each year. To some extent at least this impact will be cumulative. Meanwhile, recreational demands will continue to increase and the available wild lands near our southern Ontario urban centres will come under increasing pressure. Available leisure time and money will also continue to increase providing Ontario's camping public with both the incentive and the means to visit Quetico. It is to these growing recreational needs the recommendations of this brief are directed. It is in the light of these developments that the future of Quetico must be assessed. We have some recommendations, Mr. Chairman.

1st - That Quetico Park be classified as a primitive park under the Ontario parks classification.

2nd - That Government assistance will be provided to allow the necessary readjustments to occur to the best advantage of both the individuals and companies in the region.

3rd - That thorough ecological and historical analyses be made and incorporated into the in going process of detailed management plans for the park.

4th - That representative natural communities within the park be set aside as ecological preserves. These reserved would be based on natural features such as watersheds and should exclude uses such as fishing which could significantly influence the ecology of the reserve.

5th - That opportunities be provided by the proximity of the highway at the northeastern end of the park with a view to providing a limited amount of high quality wilderness camping and other accomodation on the periphery of the park for persons to obtain some contact with

the wilderness. I am thinking here, sir, of people who perhaps are not anxious for a wilderness canoeing experience but who would like to have some of the same kinds of experience.

6th - That the Department investigate further environmental management techniques including controlled burning with a view to the long term management of Quetico park.

7th - That there be established a parks branch and environmental management unit which would draw up management plans for the natural environment aspects of Ontario parks.

8th - That the scale of fees for wilderness canoeing in Quetico be reassessed.

Thank you, sir.

Reeve Hancock - Thank you, Mr. Goodwin. Are there any questions? Mr. Berry

Mr. Berry - Yes, Mr. Chairman. May I ask Mr. Goodwin a question on the management of wilderness. We had some discussion with previous speakers and I wasn't clear as to what they had in mind in the requirements for management of wild lands. Have you any thoughts on that? To what extent would this be necessary?

Mr. Goodwin - Well, sir, there has been some suggestion of burning as a replacement for the natural agency of fire, which presumably modified this eco system originally. The techniques don't seem to be available, at least this is our impression that the techniques don't seem to be available for this. This is one of the reasons we are suggesting environmental management techniques. A certain amount of timber removal perhaps at specific points might be in keeping with keeping portages open and this sort of thing. But I don't think that any of the recommendations that are being made with a view to environmental management are suggesting any kind of lumbering. Does that answer your question, sir?

Mr. Berry - Yes, I think so. It would be a small item I think in the item of management: otherwise it wouldn't be a wilderness.

Mr. Goodwin - Yes, that's right.

Reeve Hancock - Any further questions? Thank you Mr. Goodwin. Mr. Jenkins for the Kitchener-Waterloo Field Naturalists.

Mr. Jenkins - Mr. Chairman, Advisory Committee, ladies and gentlemen, as the Chairman told you my name is Jenkins and I represent the Kitchener and Waterloo field naturalists and we do appreciate the opportunity of putting a brief before this Committee and of speaking to it. I feel in order that our brief and what I say



may carry a little weight, I must cover slightly the background of our group. We were organized in 1934 and have been active ever since. Our paid up membership is 120. Monthly meetings have in attendance approximately 75. In the last ten years we have spent approximately \$10,000.00 in the purchase of four properties for conservation purposes. When we are discussing controversial conservation problems we try to look at both sides. We certainly have no intention at all to be looked upon as a group of idealistic kooks who are agin everything. You, the Committee, have listened to and read briefs on end. They have been in great detail and necessarily so. I intend to bring up only two points. Is wilderness necessary? And I feel it is. This book, My Wilderness, of which I believe some of the authors are here today covers the situation very, very thoroughly. The next point is, wilderness we feel is necessary, but is it necessary in Quetico? At the risk of being cripplingly redundant I must quote from the Ontario Parks Act: All provincial, excuse me, I've got to get my glasses on. "All provincial parks are dedicated to the people of Ontario and others who may use them for the health and enjoyment and education. And provincial parks shall be maintained for the benefit of future generations in accordance with this Act." The above quotation is our and your mandate for present and future action. That land is dedicated as a gift from the people of Ontario in 1913 to all future generations of the people of Ontario. We in reality are stewards for the safe keeping and handing on of that gift in the condition in which it was received. And we feel that selective lumbering and/or clear cutting will completely change the nature of that gift. We realize that lumbering is a very, very important industry in Ontario and we feel certain that under the management of the Department of Lands and Forests it will continue to be so. But surely, we have not denuded our forests so that we must break faith with this and all future generations in retaining our stewardship. I think we all realize that the situation in Quetico is irreversible. It is not a flower garden. We can't plant roses this year, pansies next year, then put it in grass. If we change the ecology of Quetico it is changed, perhaps not forever, but certainly for the next four or five hundred years. I have an envelope here which is familiar to many of you. It is the envelope from the Department of Lands and Forests. It says on the back here, "Ontario, worth seeing and worth keeping." I think we all believe that and we want to keep parts of it. We in the Kitchener-Waterloo Field Naturalists very sincerely urge that the Quetico Advisory Committee do their very utmost to keep Quetico intact now as a primitive forest. Thank you.

Applause.

Reeve Hancock - Thank you, Mr. Jenkins. Are there any questions? Thank you Mr. Jenkins. William Simons. Mr. Simons are you with the

## University of Toronto Schools ?

Mr. Simons -

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I co-direct summer education for adult teachers and do take them into the parks canoeing. Hopefully they will take students into the parks canoeing in future. I do outdoor education instruction as well for teachers. Each year I take 80 boys from the University of Toronto schools to the Forest Technical School in January for a week for an outdoor educational experience. So I speak with some knowledge regarding the secondary school situation. I've been, as a result of a T V commercial scrubbing a floor, referred to by my students as Mr. Clean and so should be representing Pollution Probe, I suppose. But I'm here because I love to canoe. I suggest to you that in ten years there will not be sufficient park space in Ontario for those who want to take part in outdoor experiences. The following statements support my claim. Several Boards of Education have well organized outdoor programs and some even own camping equipment and canoes. Several areas have already made their initial canoe trips. I jotted down last night a few trips that I know about. Wilbur Collegiate is going out from Scarborough on May 9th to the north end of Algonquin Park. Monarch Park in Toronto is going out May 7th. Porter Collegiate in Scarborough is going out May 14th. And of all things, Mr. Fletcher from Ingersoll area is taking Clark's Corner Public School group out - kids 7 and 8 - on May 29th. You know of course there are several hundred secondary schools in Ontario and thousands of elementary schools. Think of the hundreds of young teachers that a few of us have been coaching each summer. They are making their influence felt already. I am one Instructor and I handle 40 teachers every summer and I think I convert approximately 40 teachers every summer to canoe tripping. The most important factor for the future of outdoor education is the withdrawal of June examinations. This will allow thousands of students to take part in outdoor programs in May and June. All of this of course does not include the youth groups coming up from United States. I think gentlemen, you will not deny me the fact of my point that in ten years there will not be sufficient park space. I urge you therefore to preserve Quetico and Algonquin areas. Now, I realize that economics and politics will play a large part in your final decision, or this final decision. I realize also that these hearings and your recommendations will affect policy not only in Quetico but also in other wilderness areas. When we speak now we speak when a decision has already been made to cut timber in parks, Algonquin for example. To some this is defeatist and I hope I am wrong. To others it is realistic. In any case, it offers an alternative, especially to save Algonquin Park. Mr. Chairman, I might be slightly off topic here but not only am I supporting a Quetico wilderness, I am trying to reclaim Algonquin Park. The suggestions I have for reclaiming Algonquin might point out why Quetico should never get into this condition. The results of logging in Algonquin and the highway through this little park should be sufficient reason for never allowing logging to get a foothold in Quetico. Here is my humble attempt to

reclaim Algonquin. 'Logging? Why not? It is quite compatible with a wilderness adventure - note that I didn't say primitive - but not heavy mechanized logging. Why not winter log? The same men could be employed in sawmills or as guides in summer. Again you notice, winter logging. Why couldn't the Department of Lands and Forests supply and maintain a logging camp during the summer months? Why can't we have logging with horse, chain saw instead of heavy mechanization? Why not subsidize this kind of logging? It would give work for many and provide an occupation for hundreds more in the field of recreation. Why can't I take boys on a snowshoeing adventure and visit a logging camp as they used to be? Would it not be possible to operate winter logging camps designed primarily as a real living experience for teenagers? The Department of Lands and Forests operate junior ranger camps in summer. Why not winter camps? Why can't we have snowshoe trails through large areas with protective shelters maintained by Department of Lands and Forests? It would be a wonderful experience for members of a canoe trip to visit a logging camp and show them the operation during the slack summer season. These same campers might like to sleep in bunks one night of the trip, eat a logger's breakfast or even feed and exercise horses. A logging camp would be an ideal stop-over for tripping on horse back, taking groups riding and camping is big business in some locations in United States. Of course the answers to my questions is lack of money. Fees that are charged for tripping in the wilderness will amount to a greater amount but not sufficient. The money put into Rochdale or Ontario Place or an equal amount could be very effective in providing worth-while youth programs in our wilderness areas. The Department of Lands and Forests has under-estimated its value in the educational field. Don't let Boards of Education take over all outdoor education. The dead weight of some administrators might spoil this activity as they did the classroom. The education of youth is the business of all organizations. I would hate to see myself in twenty years, ten years making those same comments regarding Quetico park. Remember Gentlemen, tourism and recreation is big business. It lasts as long as the environment exists. Add to this regarding Algonquin Park many permanent non-mechanized small operator lumber businesses, a summer and winter youth education program maintained by the Department of Lands and Forests and you have more people employed than you would have if you had one or two large lumbering operations instead.

Reeve Hancock - Thank you, Mr. Simons. Are there any questions?

Mr. Phillips - Mr. Chairman, I'd like to ask Mr. Simons just a brief question. If I heard you correctly, sir, you posed an alarming prediction that within a decade there will be no place to canoe.

Mr. Simons - I didn't say that. I said you wouldn't have sufficient room.



- Mr. Phillips - Sufficient room. I can suggest that northwestern Ontario which is 213, 000 square miles in extent, more than half the land and water mass of our Province, an area as large as France which has forty million or fifty million people and the northwest has fewer than a quarter of a million people and what has been conservatively estimated at nearly 200, 000 lakes, most of them connected by water ways. How can you conclude that anything else except a century ahead we are going to have lots of canoeing area.
- Mr. Simons - I work in education. Recently the Ontario Government has seen fit to cut back in education. There is no money available for travelling and I submit that Algonquin Park is some distance away when one has to pay travelling expenses as well as take the children on a canoe trip and I see what has happened in Algonquin and it is away, away overcrowded there now. I cannot get my children up to Quetico. I hope some day to do that. I'll never get them where you are asking me to take them.
- Mr. Phillips - Does that hold good pretty well for all the children in southern Ontario?
- Mr. Simons - I can't speak for them all. I can only speak for those children with whom I work and they are reasonably well to do.
- Mr. Phillips - Thank you very much, Mr. Simons.
- Reeve Hancock - When I was in Barbados a couple of weeks ago, Mr. Simons, I met a whole bunch of children from Toronto, school children on their own there and that's a lot further away than northwestern Ontario. A lot warmer too there. Thank you very much. I think we have time for one more. The Toronto Field Naturalists, I am not too sure who is speaking on their behalf.
- Mr. Goodwin - I must apologize for inflicting myself on you again, Mr. Chairman. When I'm not working for the Conservation Council I am President of the Toronto Field Naturalists Club.
- Reeve Hancock - You are speaking for that group too, Mr. Goodwin? Well, O. K.
- Mr. Goodwin - The Toronto Field Naturalists Club is the largest naturalist Club in the Toronto area with membership of over 1, 000 people and it is growing rapidly. Our brief is quite an extensive one and I'll go through the summary here. We are only making one recommendation on what we regard as the major principle of this matter. We recognize that if the Committee adopts this recommendation a number of other actions will also be necessary, particularly to respond to the dislocations which inevitably result. We are quite confident that the Committee will recognize these problems and will arrive at an equitable settlement. The stress on the use of timber resources in the park suggests the preservation of natural areas and

recreational activities do not constitute use, at least only inferior forms of use to more economically productive activities. In fact our society doesn't attempt to maximize resource elsewhere. Society is structured in such a manner that comparisons in direct economic terms between land set aside for recreation will always tend to result in parkland appearing uneconomic when compared to other kinds of land use. The economic impact of Quetico's resources is of major significance neither nationally nor provincially. Economic exploitation of parks resources, however, once established, can make future management of the park for its prime recreational uses most difficult. Algonquin has been mentioned here today. The management of a provincial park must be considered in broader terms than those of purely local economics, important though these are. Multiple use concepts imply ranking in order of priority. Present park uses appear to try to reconcile basic conflicts between logging in the prime wilderness recreational use by separating them in space. It is questionable if this approach is logically supportable, particularly as the scale of the two uses is so difficult and in the main brief I think we suggest that a bulldozer on your lawn is going to make an unacceptable amount of mess on your lawn regardless of how careful the bulldozer operator is. If the attempts to exploit the parks resources economically come into conflict with the prime use of recreation the prime use should prevail. There appears to be consensus that wilderness canoeing is the appropriate prime use for the park. Such an activity requires an area of about the size of Quetico and its advocates appear to value remote, unspoiled areas removed from human disturbance. It is a significant fact that the majority of wilderness canoeists appear to be ranged strongly in opposition to present park policy. These people are the prime users of the area and their views are significant for this alone. Naturalists aren't synonymous with wilderness canoeists but a number of us are and naturalists value the area for other matters as well. A diversity of recreational opportunity should be available to the people of Ontario. The province is rich enough to provide for the needs of all of its people. Wilderness recreation is the avocation of a small minority but a rapidly growing minority and of its nature this kind of recreation needs tracts of unspoiled land just as other recreationists make other kinds of demand on society and on the economy and we provide for these. These minimum needs should be provided for, particularly in the light of the exceptional growth of interest in this kind of activity. Furthermore, and I just make this point, there are others who will value the qualities of a wilderness park.

Quetico's eco system is historically dominated by fire. Logging is not a substitute for fire even though the effects may superficially appear very similar. A managed forest for timber production has significantly less diversity than the natural

particularly since the timber operations remove the trees at a specific point in their development. The recreationist does not always see the forest in the same terms as a forester who is trained to regard it in terms of maturity and over-maturity. As a naturalist, some of the most interesting forests I know are over mature and are probably a timber manager's nightmare. A wholly natural eco system we would also point out, has value for scientific study. Mr. Chairman, our brief attempts to show that the position which advocates a management plan emphasizing wilderness primitive values is consistent with sound park management in the public interest and we recommend that Quetico be reclassified as a primitive park under the Ontario parks classification. Thank you, sir.

Reeve Hancock - Thank you, Mr. Goodwin. I might mention that was a very complete brief your Club presented. I think it was twenty pages. I know it was one of the more lengthy ones and quite complete. Any questions from Mr. Goodwin?

Ladies and gentlemen we adjourn the hearing till seven o'clock. In order that you may know who is following, the first person will be Brice Taylor of St. Catharines, Ethel Teitelbaum and Willy Wilson, from the Rainy River Reserve in Rainy River District. Then we will go to the Ericksen group starting with Charlie Ericksen, Fred Barrett, David Chalmers, etc. This will give you a rough idea of the evening program.

The hearing is adjourned till seven o'clock.

- EVENING SESSION -

Reeve Hancock - We call on Brice W. Taylor of St. Catharines. Mr. Taylor, are you with us tonight? Mr. Taylor is not here, is he? Mr. Taylor of St. Catharines.

Miss Teitelbaum.

Miss Teitelbaum - When I come to anyone I come to you first.

Reeve Hancock - The rent is very nominal. I say, the rent is very nominal.

Miss Teitelbaum - Ha, ha.

Reeve Hancock - Are you addressing the audience or are you addressing the floor?

Miss Teitelbaum - I'm addressing everyone. I feel that we are here for that purpose.

Reeve Hancock - You're right because I said so at the first. We understand that



you are looking sidewise at us.

Miss Teitelbaum - Thank you.. Oh. Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee, thank you for this opportunity to express our views on this most serious subject. The Non-Partisan Citizens' Committee to prevent destruction of Quetico, of which I am co-Chairman along with Gerald Kaplan and Maxwell Bruce, Q. C., was formed five months ago to bring to public attention the crisis facing Quetico Park and to lobby for the preservation of Quetico against the inroads of commercial logging or any other form of commercial exploitation. An indication of public concern over this issue was demonstrated by the fact that a public meeting at Town Hall, seating capacity 500 produced a response that could fill the Hall two and one-half times. These people, represented by the Committee to prevent destruction of Quetico come from all walks of life and all age groups and all political persuasions. And they see in Quetico a symbol of the struggle to save the environment from the abuses of commercial exploitation, pollution, loss of wilderness and recreational parkland and endangered wild life species. The feeling is that if Quetico can't be saved against the short term interests of the logging companies involved, then the odds of winning the larger, more complex and economically expensive battle to save the environment are slim indeed. The significant thing may well be that many people although not primarily conservationists or canoeist campers are none the less deeply attached to the idea of wilderness. They feel a strong bondship with Quetico that seems to be based on a need to know that there are places where the ancient web of life has been preserved and our ultimate dependence on nature has been honoured and enshrined as a sacred trust. For unless we are capable of such preservation and protection of unique areas of our environment such as Quetico, then the odds of our survival against the continued onslaught against our environment seems in doubt. Again, I would like to quote to you from the brochure of the classification of provincial parks in Ontario, 1967 which was put out, as you all know, by the Department of Lands and Forests, on primitive park designation: "the purpose is to set aside representative areas of natural landscapes for posterity and to provide an opportunity to enrich and expand the outdoor knowledge and recreation experience in natural wild condition and to provide an outdoor laboratory for non-destructive scientific study." Also recognized is the psychological need of many people to know that unspoiled wilderness areas exist. If I may speak on my own behalf for just a brief moment, I would like to say that I have never been to Quetico Park and furthermore, I have no intention of ever going there.

Voice - That's a shame. Why not?

Miss Teitelbaum - Ha, ha. You can question me about that later, if you like. Or

do you want to do it now?

Reeve Hancock - I'd ignore the Committee. I do myself.

Miss Teitelbaum - Ha, Ha. I am not a canoeist nor will anyone ever catch me in a tent at night listening to wolf calls. I do like to think - you are supposed to laugh - laughter - I do like to think though, that I am imaginative enough to truly appreciate the exquisite pleasure of those who do these things. My children and future grandchildren can conceivably derive pleasure from such activities. I am certain there are some of you here who find wilderness a renewing and spiritual experience. It seems to us that with increasing population, increasing urbanization and consequently increasing land use, and again, pollution, the need and desire for the preservation of wilderness sanctuaries can only grow correspondingly. For this reason citizens' groups, such as Prevent Destruction of Quetico, simply will not fade away. With the growing need for recreational areas of all kinds, areas like Quetico can only become increasingly valuable and of increasing concern to an even broader public. That is why I can assure the Committee that we are here to urge, to plead and if necessary, to fight for Quetico today, tomorrow and always. We urge the Committee to do something courageous and creative to save Quetico Park now before the problem becomes increasingly complex and costly. Technology will one day resolve the problems of pulp and paper, whether by recycling or the use of plastics, but we can never settle for plastic parks. It seems to us a small thing to suggest that alternate cutting areas be found for the companies concerned. Mr. Bayly, the Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests, publicly stated at the Quetico forum, St. Lawrence Centre for the Arts, November 3, 1970 that alternate cutting areas exist outside the park, in which case we would strongly urge the Advisory Committee to recommend that the Government take the necessary measures to accomodate the logging interests in this way; and then to redesignate Quetico Provincial Park as a primitive park and so protect it against every form of commercial exploitation whatsoever. As tax payers, this seems a small price to pay for the preservation of a priceless piece of Canadian wilderness heritage.

In conclusion, we would like to recommend to the Committee that they in turn recommend to the Government that in considering Quetico they should also consider the whole spectrum of parks in Ontario and parks policy. That perhaps in view of the new administration in Queens Park the time is ripe for a new deal in parks for the people of Ontario and that increased expenditures make work programs, new parks and new park

facilities should be a top priority of this administration and that they could much better show their concern for the quality of life and the quality of the environment than by lawsuits against single corporate polluters and other such grandstand gestures. Thank you very much.

Applause.

Mr. Chairman, may I make another point or am I finished?

Reeve Hancock - You still have a few minutes left.

Miss Teitelbaum - Do I? Thank you. I just wanted, in line with what Mr. Fleming was saying if I understood him correctly, that he could not guarantee to 225 jobs that were at stake and this is one of the two central points of contention in this whole issue, as I understand it. I would just like to bring to your attention an excerpt from an interview in the Globe and Mail on March 19, 1969. This interview took place with Mr. K. Neilsen, Chairman of the Woodlands Section, Canadian Pulp and Paper Association. You are probably aware that Mr. Fleming is now the Chairman of this Association. Mr. Neilsen talked about the technical revolution that is soon going to sweep through the forests that will result in an output of between 15 and 20 cords per worker per shift. Wood harvesting will be carried out 24 hours a day under floodlights. Massive self-propelled mechanical tree cutters will sweep through the forest. The radical change in productivity per man will produce an equally spectacular revolution in manpower and jobs. Mr. Neilsen estimates the number of jobs will be cut by between 50% and 70% and all levels of Government will have to plan for the social changes in the labour force. I think this is very significant. Do you want to start shooting now?

Reeve Hancock - They were quite vociferous a moment ago. I presume the Committee will have something to say. Anybody any question? Andy?

Mr. Jourdain - Ethel Statenbaum, Mr. Chairman

Miss Teitelbaum - Teitelbaum.

Mr. Jourdain - Teitelbaum, Thank you. You said in your brief that you never have gone and never will go to Quetico Park, that you are not a canoeist and how can you know anything about Quetico Park when you never were there and since this Quetico Park is the argument today, how do you know what you're talking about? You brought up Mr. Fleming's plea. At least Mr. Fleming knew what he was talking about. Do you exactly know what



you are talking about?

Miss Teitelbaum - I think so. I've never been to the Taj Mahal and I know what it is about.

Mr. Jourdain - But the arguments over Quetico. You don't know, you've never seen it. Can you find it on the map?

Miss Teitelbaum - Are you being humourous, or are you asking a serious question?

Mr. Jourdain - I'm asking you a serious question.

Miss Teitelbaum - I think I can find it on a map. Do you want me to tell you where it is?

Mr. Jourdain - No, I know where it is. I live there.

Miss Teitelbaum - I know where it is too.

Mr. Jourdain - How can you present a brief to the Committee when you have never been there. You don't know what it is.

Miss Teitelbaum - Have you ever been to the National Gallery, Mr. Jourdain?

Mr. Jourdain - No.

Miss Teitelbaum - You support it though, do you not?

Mr. Jourdain - I don't think I have ever mentioned the National Gallery.

Miss Teitelbaum - No, but you support it, taxes help support that National Gallery.

Mr. Jourdain - I probably have unknowingly. Not to my choice. I don't think I have.

Miss Teitelbaum - You most certainly have. Do you pay taxes?

Mr. Jourdain - Yes.

Miss Teitelbaum - Then you are supporting the National Gallery and you've never been there. Would you say that the National Gallery should be turned into something other than it is?

Mr. Jourdain - No, I haven't said a word about it.

Miss Teitelbaum - I'm asking you. I think we are talking about the same thing.

Mr. Jourdain - No, I'm not talking about it.

Miss Teitelbaum - I am.

Mr. Jourdain - I'm not the one that's arguing over the National Gallery. I haven't brought that up.

Reeve Hancock - Maybe I'd better be the referee.

Mr. Jourdain - I think you'd better. I'll turn it over to you.

Reeve Hancock - I'll act as referee. We know that Andy knows where Quetico Park is and I am sure Miss Teitelbaum knows where it is too.

Miss Teitelbaum - I do. Believe me, I do.

Reeve Hancock - He was merely questioning your good intentions, why you are interested in Quetico because of your lack of knowledge of it. I think you probably explained in your brief why you are interested.

Miss Teitelbaum - The park, the park Mr. Jourdain really belongs to me and I feel that I have some say in how this park is managed. Part of Toronto belongs to you and you have a say in how this City is managed.

Reeve Hancock - I hope we don't get into any involved discussion as to how much we own of each part of the Province of Ontario.

Miss Teitelbaum - We all own it together. Am I dismissed?

Reeve Hancock - I don't think so. Mr. McIntish had a question, I know.

Mr. McIntosh - How do you feel about the extensive use of the park by Americans?

Miss Teitelbaum - I'm not troubled by Americans in particular using it. If I am troubled by extensive use of the park it is by people in general.

Mr. McIntosh - How do you feel then, about economic exploitation of the park on the part of people in the tourist industry?

Miss Teitelbaum - I think that rigid controls should be enforced and there would be no need for that kind of exploitation of the park.

Mr. McIntosh - No need?

Miss Teitelbaum - No. If there were rigid controls enforced, as I understand controls are supposed to be enforced in the carrying out of the lumbering operation, which in fact frequently are not.

Mr. McIntosh - Unhum. So, would you say in presenting recommendations to the Government, what do you think this Committee's position should be on fees charged to non-Canadian use of the park?

Miss Teitelbaum - I wouldn't discriminate against non-Canadians. I think it is a very special area; I think that fees most certainly should be charged and if you want to charge a lot of money for this special

privilege because we are in fact setting aside a piece of land for a very few people in effect, and if we feel that they should pay for this privilege that's fine with me. Does that answer your question?

Mr. McIntosh - Umhum.

Reeve Hancock - Any other question? Yes, Mr. Lovink.

Mr. Lovink - Miss Teitelbaum, we had this evening talk about a silent majority. Now there are different silent majorities. Do you think, and I am interested in this, that it is a silent majority who has never been outside urban centres or been to parks or anywhere outside the world of railways and roads and noise and clamour, do you think there is a large silent majority who has, for some reason or other, the feeling that you should have a park of the kind we talk about and that it should be as primitive as possible, and why?

Miss Teitelbaum - I think I'll start with why first. I think that as urban centres become more and more crowded this need to escape becomes more and more imperative. I think that even though many of us don't leave the city it is essential that we know that there is some place we can go to. I don't think that all parks should be primitive. I think that there is a tremendous need for all kinds of parks. I think Mr. Loughlan himself recognized the need for a variety of parks for the increased need that is going to ensue from increased population. Did I answer your question?

Mr. Lovink - Not exactly but it really doesn't matter very much.

Miss Teitelbaum - Oh, it matters.

Mr. Lovink - I wasn't really talking about Quetico. I was talking about the area outside the urban centres and I said there must, therefore, according to what you say and I think you are generally right, there is this silent majority who will never go there, like you. You will never do anything outside in the wilderness. Well, that's your privilege and so if you have your own ideas which you have expressed here, do you think that silent majority would think with you, is it large?

Miss Teitelbaum - Oh, I think it's enormous. I really don't think, or I hope that the Committee is aware of how large this silent majority is. I can give them an indication just simply from the kind of response that our Committee has had from people all over the Province, not just from individuals but from individuals representing large numbers of briefs who are not vocal. They look to us to speak for them.

Mr. Lovink - Thank you very much.



Miss Teitelbaum - Thank you.

Reeve Hancock - Any further questions? Dr. Berry.

Dr. Berry - Miss Teitelbaum, have you made any calculations as to the possible number of people who would benefit by the park, I mean go to the park and spend some time in recreation?

Miss Teitelbaum - No.

Dr. Berry - You don't know what percentage of the population of the province would be involved?

Miss Teitelbaum - No. I would imagine that it is not terribly large.

Reeve Hancock - Mr. Braun

Mr. Braun - I'd like to ask a somewhat similar question. Do you feel, assuming that to keep Quetico the way it is now, we would have to go to a different system of logging, that something would still be required so that we would be doing therapeutic logging. We feel it would cost more money. Do you think that if this were introduced the people you speak of as the silent majority would be willing to pay more taxes to support this type of operation in Quetico, in spite of the fact that such a small percentage of Canadians go there.

Miss Teitelbaum - I think. I don't know anything about therapeutic logging so I really can't, I mean I have some ideas but they would be useless since I'm not an expert. I think I can safely say that the average with whom I have been in contact on this issue would certainly not object to paying taxes. I think I can safely say that in talking to a large number of people and people on both sides of this issue and I think Mr. Ridley can attest to this fact, what I have learned that it is not economical for a commercial company to do, to engage in this kind of forest management. I don't think one has to be a financial wizard to understand that it simply isn't economical for a commercial company to do this.

Reeve Hancock - Mr. Tibbetts do you have a question?

Mr. Tibbetts - I'd just like to revert back to this silent majority or minority, whatever it is. I have the distinct impression that this Committee is being pressured. I think we are being pressured from both sides. Do you consider yourself as a member of a pressure group?

Miss Teitelbaum - Yes, I do agree with that. But may I take one second, I don't want to take more time, but what I really feel is that the whole question of democracy is at stake here. It is not a question of

pressure group or protest group. This is what thousands of people are asking for and I think this is what we have to consider here.

Reeve Hancock - John Ridley.

Mr. Ridley - Mr. Chairman, I've been sitting silently here for the morning and the afternoon and since Miss Teitelbaum has brought up my name I think that perhaps I should make my awareness known. Having been Chairman of the Quetico Foundation for ten or eleven years and that organization having been interested in Quetico for thirty five years, I can thoroughly recommend even though she is against it, her going and having a Quetico experience. I was a busy businessman before and hadn't had that experience. I've had it now at least two or three times every year in the last ten years, so I thoroughly recommend to Miss Teitelbaum to first hand see what it's all about. When I say what it's all about I think I should probably remind her and some of the other people here that this Committee has been sitting very regularly, I think perhaps every month, since it was instituted in June and during those periods we have had the opportunity of having prepared for us at our request very intensive papers on almost every phase of Quetico that would have to do with its management. We have had splendid opportunity of also having people with us who were tremendously interested and intimately interested in the management of the affairs of Superior National Forest, which most of you know, is the counterpart of Quetico on the other side of the international border. I'm just mentioning that now in conjunction with our research that perhaps we are in a position to make a reasoned judgment. Whether the Committee does so or not remains to be seen.

I think I also should mention in that regard, that in all the briefs I have read and there were 230 to 235 of them, and in the hearing we have had in three days and three evenings last week in Fort Frances, as you know, and in Atikokan and in Thunder Bay, this morning and this afternoon here, not one person has mentioned what we regard in the Quetico Foundation as one of the very vital features of management of Quetico Park and that is that the southern border of the park is an international line. And those international waters are governed by a treaty with United States of 1854 in which the uses of the waters and the lands adjacent to the waters are bound by treaty. In that area you can't say, or we can't say, that it is a primitive park. What we can do is institute inquiries through the International Joint Commission and those inquiries are already in motion and have been in motion for the last two or three years on a joint Advisory Committee covering United States representatives and Canadian representatives. That Committee has been

investigating the proper way to present to the International Joint Committee recommendations to bring the terms of the Treaty up to date, modernize them so they can be controlled. This control in those waters is absolutely essential for the proper management of Quetico. I just mention this as one indication of investigations that have been taking place and have been taking place for several years, that this can be an involved matter. I think the Committee has had enough actual knowledge presented to it, supplemented by these public hearings, so they should be able to come to a reasonable decision. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I thought it time that I opened my mouth.

Reeve Hancock - Any specific questions?

Mr. Ridley - No.

Reeve Hancock - Mr. Ridley is not to be asked questions.

Miss Teitelbaum - Not by me? I can't ask him one question?

Reeve Hancock - Oh, well. I don't see why he can't answer one question. He told you to go to Quetico and that's better than to be told to go to a lot of places.

Laughter.

Go ahead, ask him the question.

Miss Teitelbaum - I understand that the Quetico Foundation, and I have done a little investigation, has done incredible things in the past and are doing so today. Do you consider yourselves a pressure group?

Laughter.

Reeve Hancock - I think I'll have to rule that question out of order. He doesn't have to answer.

Mr. Ridley - I don't mind answering. I think your question hasn't a damn thing to do with what I was saying.

Reeve Hancock - Mr. Phillips have you a question?

Mr. Phillips - Just a brief one, Miss Teitelbaum, as you well know, the dimensional size of Quetico has been referred to as infinitesimally small in relation to the province as a whole, and yet it does in fact cover one-quarter to one-third of the entire district of Rainy River. Hence, it is understandable that the people who live there have what you might call a narrowly regional attitude towards the future of that great section. In other words, how would your neighbours feel in your home county if a quarter



to a third of your home county was withdrawn from the economic support of its people?

Miss Teitelbaum - But they're not. I understand, Mr. Phillips from all I've heard today, is that these people are not dependent on the park for their livelihood. My understanding from Mr. Bayly is that there are alternate limits and I understand from Mr. Fleming that he would be quite happy if alternate limits were found for them so who is taking anyone's livelihood away from them? I am well aware of the 225 jobs. While it isn't a Hell of a lot in Toronto it is a lot of jobs up there. You know, but there will be no displacement if alternate cutting limits are available and there will be a displacement of jobs if, as Mr. Fleming says, he cannot guarantee these 225 jobs.

Mr. Phillips - Nevertheless this does come into the picture, do you not think? The future potential of that area, either for recreational or natural resource purposes and that in itself holds a great potential of employment and the sustenance of the people that are there. In other words, if all or part of that park were made recreational area for greater numbers of people and not entirely restricted to those who wish to hike or those who wish to canoe, this in itself holds a potential of economic support that otherwise would not be there. Is that not true?

Miss Teitelbaum - I'll really have to think about that. I can't say offhand.

Reeve Hancock - O. K. That's your answer, Lackie.

Miss Teitelbaum - It is an unsatisfactory answer, I'll admit.

Reeve Hancock - Well, it's better than some of the questions asked.

Miss Teitelbaum - That's for damn sure.

Reeve Hancock - Miss Teitelbaum, thank you very much. That is one of our longest ten minutes. Thank you very much.

Miss Teitelbaum - Thank you very much.

Reeve Hancock - Willy Wilson from the Rainy River Indian Reserve of Rainy River District. For those of you who are unfamiliar with where the Manitou Reserve is, it is about twenty miles west of Fort Frances. If you don't know where Fort Frances is, well, it's just too bad. It is near Quetico Park.

Mr. Wilson - That seems to be the problem with Indian people. Nobody doesn't know they exist.

Reeve Hancock - We don't know that some of the white people exist either, Willy.

Mr. Wilson -

Mr. Chairman and the Quetico Advisory Board and also to the ladies and gentlemen, I have a brief here that I'd like to read to you which will be presented to you by the Indian people of Rainy River District. We, the undersigned, being Indians of the Reserve of the Rainy River District wish to voice our opinion regarding the proposed designation of Quetico Park as a primitive area in which no logging, commercial fishing or trapping will be permitted. Why our interests were not looked after by the Department of Indian Affairs, organized for this purpose, we do not know. However, we do not ask them, it is what we think about the matter and no argument on our behalf was placed before your Committee by them, as far as we know. We are generally considered to be primitive people, yet no single section of land totalling a million and a quarter acres has been set aside for us in order that we may remain primitive. We seem to be able to foster this illusion on far smaller acreage of wilderness than it takes for the white man. We can appreciate the need of city people to spend some time in the forest away from city pressures. Speaking from the point of view of the poor and unprivileged we question what percentage of low income people will be able to afford to reach Quetico Park from the distant eastern cities so they can renew their acquaintance with nature. We are convinced that most people given a choice would prefer smaller parks located closer to their homes so they could afford to visit the parks often and make use of them more frequently. This area of the Rainy River District is our home. Our ancestors lived here long before the white man came to this country. They accepted a pittance of land to be the common property of their people on which they and those who came after them would live in return for their original right to all the land. In return for their original rights they accepted these, a little flour and little else. Being outnumbered and gentle, unlearned people they had little choice. Now the people who make this District their home and who earn their livelihood here are being asked to accept the taking over a quarter of their land' area in one large section for people who will enjoy its remoteness. This land is ours. It is a part of the home of the people in this district, both Indian and white, who have settled here. It is a cold land and a harsh land where few wish to travel except during a few short summer months of the year. But we live here and try to survive twelve months of the year. There are few ways to make a living here. For the Indian people there is only logging, fishing and trapping unless they wish to give up their homes and move to urban areas where they still might not find work.

The responsibility for deciding whether to take away this land and reserve it only for recreational purposes lies with you, with this Committee. We urge you to consider this long and search

your conscience well before you make judgment and rather heed the voice of the starry-eyed savers of the primitive environment or listen to those who need this land, not for a few short weeks of holiday but all the time. Your decision is forever and that's a long, long time. We know. We feel that it is selfish to ask that Quetico Park be kept as it is. If it is still considered primitive, after having been used by our people for hundreds of years and logged over sixty years, is it not reasonable to assume that we can continue doing the same thing, a certain acceptable amount of logging, trapping and fishing without losing the primitive impact that the park has at the present time? Researches have proved that it is desirable to use the gifts of the forest in moderation. Trees, animals and fish grow old and die as people do and it is a waste not to make use of these as they are ready, as long as enough is left to replenish the land and let it grow to maturity. According to the statements made at the Fort Frances hearing there is an allowable cut of 24,000 cords annually in the Quetico Park. Those who would change the present use of the park would have us believe this is an amount of little consequence. The Department of Lands and Forests stated that this cutting limit could be replaced by wood available outside the park, somewhere along the line. The Department of Lands and Forests is misreading the smoke signals. We Indians tried unsuccessfully for the past two years to get cutting limits in sufficient size to warrant setting up a camp and getting a contract. We were offered scattered pieces where 200 cords could be taken. Finally, last year, a part of the Atikwa corridor was turned back to the crown, not being considered feasible for cutting by the Boise Cascade Corporation who had cutting rights for years. We negotiated and were assigned limits by order in council, so that finally during the past winter, Manitou Rapids and several other Reserves in the Kenora District were able to get contracts and employ over a hundred men during the winter months, keeping the families of these men off the welfare rolls. This was the first time we ever got cutting limits for our people. We want to know where all these limits so readily available to replace those lost by giving away the Quetico forest area are, we would like to be given a chance at these limits. If there are in fact such limits, why were we told no limits were available?

To our people 24,000 cords of allowable cut in an accessible area represents the difference between poverty and welfare, or jobs and independence. To us, the loss of 24,000 cords annually to the district means a loss of more than 100 potential jobs that would keep our people clothed and fed without asking the tax payers to support us. We demand to know where this money is to come from to replace the economic opportunity that will be lost forever by our people. Are we once again to be victims, sold down the river for a mess of pottage?



As treaty Indians we are not counted in the statistics of the unemployed as compiled by the Dominion of Canada. In fact, for a large part of the year more than 95% of our men are unemployed, men who are able to work and want to work.

Recently Canada Manpower went on record to the effect that training programs would be established on Reserves which had formed Reserve Corporations. Some of these Corporations have been formed for several years. Manitou Rapids incorporated last year; Lac Lacroix is now in process of getting a charter. They are directly adjacent to the Quetico Park area. There are eleven reserves in this district which will in time form corporations and need resources that are available in the Quetico Park area, if they are to operate profitably.

The local paper of Fort Frances on April 5th directly quoted Mr. Bruce Littlejohn as follows: "Not all may have an opportunity to travel through the park, but like any "holy ground" there is spiritual comfort in knowing that such a place does exist." We suggest that such a source of spiritual comfort would seem ill-founded if it is achieved by depriving the livelihood from those who depend on its natural resources. Let these in need of such comfort dwell upon the undeniable fact that all of northwestern Ontario contains miles and miles of primitive forest accessible by canoe upon which their thoughts can be focused in awe and wonder. Our needs are more immediate. Given the opportunity for the physical comfort that accompanies a full stomach, an adequate roof overhead and clothes to keep us warm, perhaps we too would derive comfort from spiritual thoughts.

We request that members of this Committee recommend that Quetico Park be left as it is, a place for all to enjoy, a place for those who need its resources to use them sparingly with thought for the future. We request that 24,000 cords of allowable cut be set aside for the use of Indians in the area to enable them to live in comfort and security. This decision lies in your hands. The responsibility is yours. Your recommendation to continue or discontinue the limited logging and commercial fishing and trapping in the Quetico Park area will carry much weight when the final decision is made by Government. The loss of trapping and fishing rights as well as the logging rights which we Indians do not presently have, means far more to the Indians than to the white residents, for the Indians stand below on the totempole. If there is something left over after the needs of the white man are filled, then the needs of the Indian are considered. This has been proven by the reluctance of Lands and Forests officials to grant us limits which are considered workable by white interests. If limits must be given out to replace those lost in Quetico Park they must be given to others. This will leave us with less chance than ever

to obtain limits for our people. Most of Quetico Park has already been closed to logging. Rather than close off the rest of it, we Indians would like to have the crumbs from the table that are judged of such little value as to be expendable. Thank you. This was signed by the Chiefs. We have very little time as you know. At the Fort Frances hearing there was no Indian representation but I had several meetings at different Reserves and this is the way the paper read when we had meetings with the different Chiefs on different Reserves.

We, the undersigned, being Chiefs and/or Corporation Presidents have discussed the contents of this brief with our people who are in complete agreement in supporting the brief and its authority, and who have authorized us to represent them by our signatures in approval thereto. These are the names of the people from different Reserves,

David Henderson of Stangecoming Band. This is only a small population of 26

Chief Raymond Bruyere of Couchiching Band, polulation of 577

Chief George Councillor of Naicatchewenin Band, population 148

Chief Ray Kabotay of Seine River Band, population of 315.

Chief Jim Windigo, population 73

Chief George Horton, Rainy River Band, population 368

which totals 1,507 names and there are a great many more in the eleven Reserves represented in the area. I have only got 50% of the names here, but I am sure if we had more time we could have all represented. Thank you.

Prolonged applause.

Reeve Hancock - Thank you, Willy. Have any members of the Committee any questions to ask Mr. Wilson?

Mr. Reid - Willy, you mention that 100 people would be employed, I gather you were talking about the team working circle.

Mr. Wilson - Yes. As you probably know, we are not used to the mechanical logging that the big companies have.

Mr. Reid - That was the question I was going to ask. It would be pretty well all done by hand?

Mr. Wilson - Pretty well, yes.

Reeve Hancock - Mr. Phillips.

Mr. Phillips - I don't have a question really, to ask except I do believe this

is one of the most eloquent and most meaningful representations made to this Committee.

Applause, prolonged.

Reeve Hancock - Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes - Mr. Wilson, I would like to ask you, you didn't mention it in your brief, what significance does the Quetico hold for Indian people in that area? I'm speaking specifically of the historical significance of it with the rock paintings, the voyageurs, what went on even before the voyageurs. Is there any thought given to this by the Indian people as to its cultural and historical significance to them, to the native people in the area?

Mr. Wilson - Definitely, I think it is still considered as a spiritual ground.

Mr. Stokes - Do your people ever object to non-native people going in and enjoying the wilderness experience?

Mr. Wilson - I think they enjoy going for a certain amount of time but because we live there twelve months of the year I don't think they realize what really is in that park. I think the voices that you hear here, if they had to live there for twelve months of the year and freeze with the sub-zero weather that is there and with the type of clothing and with the housing we have there, I don't think they would.

Mr. Stokes - If it was the recommendation of this Committee and if the Department of Lands and Forests in their wisdom chose to accept that recommendation that any therapeutic logging or any management of the park that they deem necessary, if this could be carried on exclusively by the people you are speaking on behalf of this evening, would this be acceptable to those people.

Mr. Wilson - I think it would. I think that for the first time in their lives they are taking responsibility of actually doing things for themselves.

Mr. Stokes - Thanks.

Reeve Hancock - Do you have another question?

Mr. Stokes - Just this. You did mention in your brief, Mr. Wilson, the incorporation of the Ojibway Company actually is in process now. What would you hope that incorporated, all-Indian concern would achieve there in the way of economic emancipation for the people in those reserves? Besides logging. Have you other ideas?



Mr. Wilson - If it was there is only a limited amount of trapping. As you know there are some areas in there that are trap grounds which the people depend on. This is very limited right now.

Mr. Stokes - So what you hope to achieve there is what has already been accomplished at Wajidiwin and Wabagoon and other places where the responsibility for themselves is being accepted and discharged by the band members themselves.

Mr. Wilson - Yes. I can see the people for the first time in their lives independent. I think that you as a tax payer are paying for the welfare rolls and I think, I am not so sure you are satisfied with the way you are taxed and the way the taxes are being spent.

Mr. Stokes - Your people, Mr. Wilson, would want to have by their own efforts better homes, better furniture, more appliances, more opportunities for the youngsters and a better life all around economically?

Mr. Wilson - Right.

Mr. Stokes - Our Committee has been informed that actually the average wage of your band members is under \$1,000.00 a year. Would you confirm that?

Mr. Wilson - This is correct. I don't know how many of you would like to live on \$1,000.00 a year.

Mr. Stokes - So in any consideration of the future of this wonderful park it is your contention that certainly great priority must be given to the human values involved by the presence there of our first citizens?

Mr. Wilson - This is what we are begging for.

Mr. Stokes - Begging for?

Mr. Wilson - Right.

Mr. Stokes - You have a greater claim to that area than I have, Willy. Thank you.

Loud and long applause.

Reeve Hancock - Thank you, Willy. Is there another question? Mr. Lovink.

Mr. Lovink - Mr. Chairman I just would like to ask that we talk when we have Quetico in view of the next generations. Now, the young Indian generation, those who are a generation after you through the next thirty years, do they have the same feeling with regard to the possibility of leading their life there far away from modern conveniences, because after all trapping

and fishing in the winter particularly, are not occupations which you can learn in a fortnight. They are skills which require years of practice. Does the younger generation see their future, or part of their future, in the same way as you talk about it now?

Mr. Wilson - I don't think the next generation as you call it now, I don't think they will lose their feeling of being Indian. I think they will be proud. Right now we are being made wards of the Government, but this is what we are trying to correct, to be given the chance to take some responsibility in your society and I feel that almost we are being denied so many times we have such little voice and you with your words of wisdom that we cannot answer to sometimes.

Mr. Lovink - Do you find in the younger generation, in your own sons, the desire to have that life?

Mr. Wilson - They do. Speaking for myself, I would hate to see my child live as I have had to live when I was a child. So this is what I am trying to do. I am trying to build a foundation for him and I think that the Quetico Park area that we are talking about now is the only way we are going to build that foundation.

Mr. Lovink - Thank you.

Reeve Hancock - Thank you, Willy. Mr. Phillips.

Mr. Phillips - If I speak somewhat emotionally Willy, I do it because of the sense of a guilt complex. I grew up with Indian boys in the west end of Fort William. They swam on one side of the Cam River and we swam on the other and when we had twelve on our side around our fire and the Mission boys had six we would raid them, and vice versa. When we were outnumbered, we were raided. Consequently, in a couple of weeks we were all friends together and it is my recollection that they had the biblical names you know, Andrew and Peter and Simon, and they were wonderful little athletes and gay and laughing children and we had a great affection for them. In later life all these young men vanished into limbo and I do believe that this is a great waste to Canada of fine manpower. I ask you this final question, do you think we still have time to remedy the great injustices that have been imposed by neglect and indifference and perhaps worse? Do you still think we have time?

Mr. Wilson - Yes, we still have time as long as we work together. I hope that most of the people here, most of the briefs I have heard today are being selfish to consider themselves only and they are in fact denying that the Indian people have been here long before you have been here. We'd like to remain here for a long time, too.

Reeve Hancock - Willy we thank you very much. You made a long trip. We appreciate your coming here. There are a lot of portages between where you are and where we are. Thank you very much.

Loud applause - and long.

Charles Ericksen, the voyageur wilderness.

Mr. Ericksen - Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee, ladies and gentlemen. Let us assume that this Committee was appointed by the Honourable Rene Brunelle, Minister of Lands and Forests, for the sole purpose of selecting the most suitable wilderness area in the Province of Ontario. I'd like to repeat this. Let us assume that this Committee was appointed by the Honourable Rene Brunelle, Minister of Lands and Forests, for the sole purpose of selecting the most suitable wilderness area in the Province of Ontario, to be classified as a primitive wilderness park under the terms of the Department of Lands and Forests classification of Ontario parks, 1967. The only primitive park in Ontario at the present time is Polar Bear Park, which is located on James Bay. Because it can be reached only by chartered air service very few people can afford to visit Polar Bear Park; therefore, the first requirement for Ontario's second primitive park should be easily accessible because of its proximity to a main highway, so that the average car owning individual can reach and use the park without driving more than two days of his precious 14-day holiday. A relatively southern location is very important with favourable climate for outdoor living, natural features and a dense interconnecting network of lakes and rivers that render it ideally suitable for wilderness travel. Historical significance should not be absolutely necessary, but it would greatly enhance the wilderness experience of many Canadians to know that the waterways they were paddling were the same routes travelled by La Varendrye, Grossley and Mackenzie, that before recorded history Indians left their paintings here on the rock. Wilderness is part of Canada's heritage. Wasn't Canada carved from wilderness?

The scientific value of the area should be stressed. It should be a place where plant and animal communities characteristic of the area live in their natural, undisturbed habitat, a refuge for endangered plant and animal species, a living museum where trees are equally beautiful and valuable, in the prime of life, in old age, even after death, an area which in itself is a biological laboratory. I am sure you are all familiar with the requirements for primitive classification as defined by the Department of Lands and Forests in their 1967 document, "Classification of Provincial Parks in Ontario" and realize that the area in question would be subject to these specifications regarding size, use and would "meet the psychological need



of many people to know that unspoiled wilderness areas exist." Do you realize that this Committee, sitting right here is faced with making a recommendation that could result in primitive classification for the only remaining area of this type in Ontario, or in fact, in the whole world, that meets these specifications or requirements. It is established that there are available logging limits north of the park that could be substituted without financial hardship on the workers or the logging companies involved and without noticeable effect on the economy of the area. Such transfer could be subsidized by the Government as suggested in many of the briefs which you received. Could it be that the Department of Lands and Forests and/or other Government officials are concerned with the small amount of revenue that logging in Quetico contributes to the Province annually, or are they for some unknown reason concerned with the fact that logging in Quetico is more profitable to the logging companies than logging in areas north of the park which may cost more to harvest because of location? Let us remember, we are here today to serve the people of Ontario. Does anyone here honestly believe that the small amount of revenue in logging in Quetico is the best use of this area for the people of the province? You have been asked to make a recommendation that is to result in preserving primitive wilderness for Canadians today and for all future generations. Your decision could save the natural habitat of many endangered wild life species and prevent them from following the passenger pigeon into oblivion. Many people have stated at these hearings that cut over areas seem to have increased wild life. This is true of some game animals such as moose and deer, but mind you, deer are not a natural part of the Quetico area, and some of the more common species due to the increased browse which follows clear cutting but many endangered species need the undisturbed habitat of uncut forest areas. How long has it been since any one of you has seen a wolverine? I saw one down in the Mackenzie Lake area two years ago. He has probably been driven out of the country by logging and other disturbances in that area. I think it vitally important that man should make every effort to preserve every specie of wild life. Each plant and animal has its own niche in the chain of life. If man needs a selfish motive for saving wild life it is a good one. I don't know if any of you suffer arthritis, but I would say you probably do, noticing the way you get up out of your chairs. I know I do. The wolverine is one of the few animals known to man never to have suffered with arthritis. Maybe we could learn something had we preserved this animal. Rather, we shoved him into extinction. Do you know that scientists are concerned with others as well. About 50% of the animals we know today are going to be shoved into extinction in the next twenty to thirty years. One of the most significant values of wilderness is the fact that it is genuine. Wilderness is real. There is nothing synthetic about wilderness; there is nothing phony. I am

getting all goofed up here, which is nothing out of the ordinary for me. I particularly don't like a false front wilderness. With logging up to 400 feet of the shoreline it creates a falseness that is not satisfying to the psychological needs of the wilderness traveller. Let me try to explain it by using an example. The loon. We all know that we have poisoned the loon's habitat and food chain until it is now an endangered specie. Can anyone imagine a wilderness without the eerie call of the loon? I admit, man with his modern technology could compensate this loss. In a false front wilderness he could have electrical devices planted triggered by light meters that would turn on and taped loon calls at sundown and possibly during the night could be heard. But wouldn't you find it a bit more satisfying to have real loons in primitive wilderness? If this is what we want we must act now for unless pesticide spraying is discontinued immediately, the loon, the osprey and the eagle haven't got a chance. In fact there is considerable doubt among some scientists who have studied the far-reaching effect of DDT and P-2452, as to whether it is not already too late. Some of these pesticides remain in the food chains and watersheds for as long as 15 years after the actual spraying takes place. Many insects, such as spruce bud worm, which is a definite threat to a commercial forest, is no problem in a primitive wilderness. Nature has a dynamic natural balance between pests and disease and their hosts. Natural evolution produces a forest of many tree species of which only one specie would probably be attacked by an insect pest or a disease at any one time, producing much less serious over all results as opposed to a commercial stand of trees which would probably consist of two species, black spruce and jack pine, which could suffer considerable damage from attack by insects or disease.

If this Committee is in doubt as to whether Quetico should be preserved as a primitive wilderness, then let it decide in favour of primitive wilderness for we cannot afford to be wrong. Should your decision be to recommend the continuation of logging in Quetico there can never, never be a reversal at some future date. What is being destroyed in Quetico today is being destroyed forever. Neither modern technology nor the collective human wisdom of the ages can replace a wild life specie that has been extinguished. Thank you.

Applause.

Reeve Hancock - Thank you Charlie. Are there any questions from the Committee? Mr. McIntosh.

Mr. McIntosh - You, Charlie, are probably in the best position of anyone I have asked about this to give an answer. Much of the discussion many of the presentations, nearly all the briefs, talk about

logging exploitation. Do you call yourself being in the tourist business?

Mr. Ericksen - No. I work with young people, trying to teach them love and appreciation for wilderness.

Mr. McIntosh - And this is a private

Mr. Ericksen - Yes, I make money at it.

Mr. McIntosh - How do you, supposing that they recommended that logging not be carried on in the park and that forest or mining exploitation should be discontinued, how would you see the controls being placed on the exploitation of the same park by the tourist industry?

Mr. Ericksen - I think it's very necessary. I think that probably it is just as important, or even more important, that we put controls on outfitters. I think outfitters have abused and misused the country all over, here and in United States and I think it is about time we do put controls on them. I am very proud of what we have done with our program. I think if you will ask the Department of Lands and Forests you will find it was we who fought to get the litter bags we are now using. We used them for many years before they even thought of them.

Mr. McIntosh - What kind of controls would you see placed on the outfitters?

Mr. Ericksen - I think you have to set quota if necessary. I think an area will only take so much use. You can saturate an area by over use. A portage for instance, can only be used by so many people. You can run it to death, so you have to control it. You may have to control the area of use of a lake. A lake can only stand so much abuse. This has to be done by the Department of Lands and Forests. Now, the hangup is that you are going to have ecologists involved, or biologists, who can recommend what lakes are to be closed, what areas are not to be used, in order to preserve it.

Mr. McIntosh - There have been some suggestions to us that uses of the park be funnelled through the Canadian side and aside from what Mr. Ridley says about border water treaties and all that -

Mr. Ericksen - I think this could be very dangerous because it would put too much pressure on one particular area. We must have use from all around the area. I know, they are my biggest competitors, but if you were to close off the border on the south I think it could be very damaging to the park.

Reeve Hancock - Mr. Reid - Mr. Jessiman.

Mr. Jessiman - Charlie you just mentioned that they are your greatest competitors from the south. I'll ask you a question. Your



main concern is to bring students into Quetico, right?

Mr. Ericksen - Yes.

Mr. Jessiman - How many students do you bring in in a full season. Your Company is called the Voyageur Wilderness of Nim Lake. How many students do you bring through Quetico in a season?

Mr. Ericksen - I would say in the neighbourhood, last year about 1, 200 or 1, 300.

Mr. Jessiman - Let's take a round figure of 1, 200. How many American students do you bring through and how many Canadian students do you bring through?

Mr. Ericksen - I would say about 90% are American, but not by choice.

Mr. Jessiman - Whose choice? When you solicit business of course you are soliciting on the American side, not on the Canadian side?

Mr. Ericksen - Not necessarily.

Mr. Jessiman - Well, up until now you have. How many Indian guides do you employ?

Mr. Ericksen - We have no guides, Mr. Jessiman.

Mr. Jessiman - When I say guides, how many Indians do you employ in your operation?

Mr. Ericksen - None. I did have one Indian lad work for us about two years ago. He was a very fine worker and I would be happy to have others working for me. We don't have that many Indians in the Atikokan area. The few we do have prefer to work for fishing guides for fly and what have you, you know, for the park. They are not interested in our particular type of operation.

Mr. Jessiman - Do you encourage them to come and work for you?

Mr. Ericksen - Yes, very much so. We'd be happy to have them. Those I have had working for me were very good. I would like to ask the same, if I might. How many Indians are employed, for instance at Steep Rock Arm Lakes in Atikokan?

Reeve Hancock - This is the advantage of being on the Committee, Mr. Ericksen. You can't ask them questions. Mr. Reid.

Mr. Reid - Charlie, is it possible for you to operate your camp and not use Quetico Park?

Mr. Ericksen - Yes.

Mr. Reid - Do you think this would be advisable, in view of the fact that you have said that you can overuse portages and camp grounds in particular? You usually send out parties of 30 people at a time?

M . Ericksen - We don't send out 30 at a time; we break them down into small units of five so that they aren't harmful to the country and I think that if you ask the Department of Lands and Forests and if they are honest about it, they will have to admit that the areas that our people use are cleaner and better taken care of than those they don't use. I have a standing policy that every single kid that goes in with our group brings back at least twice as much garbage as he brought in. And they will have to back me up on this if they are honest about it.

Mr. Reid - I don't think we are questioning their honesty.

Mr. Ericksen - I'm not, either.

Laughter

Reeve Hancock - You should have been a politician if you can get away with statements like that.

Mr. Ericksen - Please, don't do that to me.

Laughter

Mr. Reid - You feel that you could very well continue your business operation without operating into Quetico Park, though?

Mr. Ericksen - Mr. Reid, if it meant the preservation of Quetico I would move them to the moon.

Mr. Reid - Do any of your parties currently canoe in the, let's say first, in the current Jim Matthews cut in the northeast section? And secondly, do any of your parties, or have they gone into the team working circle area, west of Beaver House?

Mr. Ericksen - Yes, they do go into the team working circle. They do not, however, go to the north in the Matthews area simply because it isn't the nicest place to see, by far. Mr. McIntosh should know what it looks like back there. It looks like someone has dropped a bomb and unless you were trying to show them what desecration of wilderness is it would really be of no use. There is nothing to see there except mud. There are no trees. In the team working circle it is beautiful. It is wilderness and they can find it there. As I said before, if it got to the point where these kids were damaging the park I would be real happy to take them out, any time.

Reeve Hancock - Mr. Tibbetts.

- Mr. Tibbetts - Mr. Ericksen, how long have you been in business in the Quetico area?
- Mr. Ericksen - About ten years.
- Mr. Tibbetts - How do your clients shall we call them, get there? How do they come? Through Fort Frances.
- Mr. Ericksen - Yes, they do. They come by bus.
- Mr. Tibbetts - I see. If that road had never been built, I presume you wouldn't have any business, would you?
- Mr. Ericksen - Yes, absolutely. I wish the road had never been built.
- Mr. Tibbetts - How would you get your people in, then?
- Mr. Ericksen - How would I bring them, if the road from Fort Frances, I'd bring them in on rail.
- Mr. Tibbetts - If highway 11 weren't there, how would your people get to you?
- Mr. Ericksen - The same way that Camp Wakawnsie brought them in, by rail. It is far better, far superior.
- Mr. Tibbetts - There is practically no railroad any more. My point is that the Atikokan Lakehead highway was built in 1954 and the Fort Frances Atikokan highway was completed about 1966. I may be wrong here too. It is my opinion that neither the road from Atikokan to the Lakehead would have been built if it hadn't been for Steep Rock mines being there building the town of Atikokan and I don't think the other road would have been finished if O and M Pulp and Paper Company weren't in Fort Frances and my point is that these industries are directly responsible for our having roads, opening up certain country that everyone can use. It seems to be one of the points a lot of people are making that nothing should be opened up in this area. It just seems incongruous that we should use a road, I am speaking particularly of the Atikokan-Lakehead road, that was built almost by the mine; the people throughout Ontario built it, but it certainly would never have been there if Atikokan hadn't been developed.
- Mr. Ericksen - I resent that. I'm a tax payer and I helped pay for that damn road. It wasn't the mine that built it, it was tax payers' money that built the road for the mine. We got that twisted up.

Applause.



- Mr. Tibbetts - You can resent it all you like, sir. Nevertheless, the road would not have been built if Steep Rock iron mine weren't there because there wouldn't have been a town of Atikokan as we know it today.
- Mr. Ericksen - That's probably true.
- Mr. Tibbetts - I think Steep Rock pay just as much taxes, if not more, than anybody else that I know of around here.
- Reeve Hancock - Let's not get into too involved an argument about paying taxes because this weekend I've got to send my tax return and it is really a very nasty, unnecessary word. Take something pleasant like a tree or a wolverine, or how about arthritis? Mr. Braun.
- Mr. Braun - Mr. Ericksen, several speakers who have appeared before this Committee have suggested that it would be a good thing if the entrance points from United States were closed that are on the border now, and that the people entering the park from United States would have to enter Canada first and go in that way. If this were to come about how would that affect your operation?
- Mr. Ericksen - It wouldn't affect it at all. Really, it would affect it insomuch that by closing the border to the south would perhaps ruin the thing you are trying to save by putting more pressure to the north. Granted that more pressure from the north is going to bring more money but it isn't going to make more park.
- Reeve Hancock - Mr. Reid do you have one more question?
- Mr. Reid - Yes. Charlie you have heard the submission of Willy Wilson on behalf of the Indian people. How about your reaction to it?
- Mr. Ericksen - My reaction to it. It bothers me to find that the logging companies are now concerned about the welfare of the Indian. Where were they 50 years ago? Where were they 100 years ago?
- Applause
- I would also like to ask again, how many people are employed in most of the industries in the Atikokan area? I know just last year where the Indians were told they couldn't even walk on the streets in Kenora.
- Mr. Reid - I don't think that's the point. What we are talking about is the possibility of the Indians in the area logging in particularly the team working circle? We aren't talking about O and M, Domtar or anyone else.
- Mr. Erickson - I must say I'm opposed to logging of any kind, therapeutic or otherwise, in Quetico. However, if there is any possibility

that we could draw them into the industry, especially in the logging industry, for instance in Fort Frances in the mill and employ them I think this would be terrific.

Mr. Reid - There are Indians in Fort Frances in the mill at the moment.

Mr. Ericksen - I think they should be given first consideration in the new mill.

Mr. Reid - But not in Quetico Park?

Mr. Ericksen - No, I do not.

Reeve Hancock - Any further question? Mr. Phillips.

Mr. Phillips - Mr. Ericksen, it would appear that regardless of the ultimate format that is shaped there are going to be rigid controls. As an experienced operator is it unrealistic to suggest that the Government itself perhaps through the Department of Lands and Forests, control the canoe outfitting of parties going into Quetico. If they are going to have to ration and set quotas of pressure and that sort of thing, is it realistic to assume that could be done?

Mr. Ericksen - Absolutely it can be done and must be done in order to maintain a wilderness. You are going to have to have other kinds of control as well. You may have to have controlled burning; you may have to have control of particular lakes; you may have to limit the number of people who go in at any one time; you may have to set a saturation point and then cut it off; you may even have to come to the time where you will have to have a reservation with the Department of Lands and Forests to use it or to go in; you may have to limit an outfitter as to how many canoes he can rent. I think it time that we do it. It is long past due.

Reeve Hancock - Does that answer your question, Mr. Phillips?

Mr. Phillips - Not quite. Is it still realistic for the actual canoes to be owned and operated by the Department of Lands and Forests itself?

Mr. Ericksen - Well, if they operate a canoe outfitting business like they do the forestry they'd be out of business in a week.

Laughter.

Mr. Phillips - I must say that the association I have had with this Department and with its officials and particularly during the time of the existence of this Committee I have only the highest and most commendable thoughts about these people. They are dedicated, they are immensely well informed and I think they are just as

concerned and as serious about that section of the northwest as you and I, Mr. Ericksen. I'm sure.

Mr. Ericksen - I appreciate your thoughts too. I know that the majority of the people, of the working force of the Department of Lands and Forest people in the immediate area, I believe they do know what it's about, but I think there is a little bit too much control from this end of the Province that doesn't know what it's about. Earlier, in fact two or three times, I noticed that the words "silent majority" came up. There is no such thing as a silent majority. It's a deaf Government.

Applause.

Mr. Phillips - One more question, Mr. Ericksen.

Reeve Hancock - One more question, Charlie.

Mr. Phillips - Charlie, how long have you been in Canada?

Mr. Ericksen - Ten years.

Mr. Phillips - Ten years. You emigrated from United States?

Mr. Ericksen - Yes, I did.

Mr. Phillips - You are a Canadian citizen?

Mr. Ericksen - By choice.

Mr. Phillips - You are an accepted Canadian citizen?

Mr. Ericksen - Yes.

Mr. Phillips - Thank you.

Applause.

Reeve Hancock - Thank you, Charlie. I am quite sure that there is one part of your body and one part of my body that will never be troubled with arthritis.

Laughter.

The National Campers' and Hikers' Association - Mr. Barrett. Oh, is Mr. Barrett not with us? Mr. Chalmers of London. Mr. Williamson from York University. Is Mr. Williamson here? We are really making headway - oh, I'm sorry, Mr. Williamson. We are still making headway.

Mr. Lash - Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, the headway we are making may not be quite what you expect. I'm not



Williamson.

Reeve Hancock - I'm sorry. If you are going to be wrong you might as well be completely wrong. Would you tell us who you are, Mr.

Mr. Lash - My name's Tim Lash. I'm representing the same group Mr. Williamson is.

Reeve Hancock - You're very welcome anyway.

Mr. Lash - Thank you. Before I get into the substance of our brief I'd like to introduce our group and just say a word of who we are and what our experience is that we brought to bear on our examination of this Quetico issue. We are a group of graduate students at the Faculty of Environmental Studies at York University, drawn together by a common concern to form a workshop specifically to examine Quetico and the question of its future. The academic backgrounds which are included in our group include forestry, biology, government, geography and economics and various of us have had employment in fields as diverse as timber cruising, financial management, surveys of experience and recreational research and pulp processing. As well as drawing on the resources of the University in our examination, we interviewed experts and representatives of the Department of Lands and Forests, Domtar and conservationists. As well, several of us spent four days at the Jim Mathieu logging camp in Quetico examining the operation and talking to people in Atikokan. Presented with the major issue in Quetico, which seems to be whether or not logging be allowed to continue in the park, we are faced with two or three alternatives. Either logging continues in the park or it does not continue in the park, or a third possibility which is implied in the second, some form of multiple use is considered to be the best solution. In order to look at these we considered these three possibilities separately in the light of three different major areas concerned. First of all, economics, secondly, biology and thirdly, recreation. The primary economic consideration was the future role of the Jim Mathieu Lumber Company. In our analysis, briefly what I'll do - I sense that the Committee has heard most of the arguments so I shall try to restrict myself to things which I have not heard mentioned tonight. Our analysis of the economic situation leads us to the following conclusions, briefly, that if the Jim Mathieu Company were to continue operations within the park its financial state is such that it would be unlikely to continue on its present scale and that outside financing would be necessary. Also, an improvement in efficiency would be needed and this implies increase in mechanization and decrease in employment. We question the feasibility of the mechanization of an operation of the size of Jim Mathieu. On the other hand, if logging were to be stopped it might mean the dissolution of the Jim Mathieu Company as it now exists. This would however, free approximately 450 square miles of its license outside the park for redistribution.

Further, the transfer of this land for example perhaps, Ontario Minnesota would be a step towards rationalization of timber limits which is something I understand the Department of Lands and Forests is very busy now furthering. Moreover, the expense of the Ontario-Minnesota would possibly provide additional employment. In sum then, from the economic considerations, if Jim Mathieu continues logging in the park its existence in its present form is marginal. And if logging ceases in the park the dissolution of the Company would have minimal effect on northwestern Ontario as a whole. Considering these possibilities in the aspect of biology, we thought it would be wise to concentrate on examining what management objectives for forest areas might be and there are obviously a varying range of forest management objectives that can range from timber or fibre production through to wilderness conservation. The objectives, however, have different management strategies to obtain them and so it is clear that these objectives must be very explicitly and thoroughly outlined. It has been suggested that in relation to Quetico Park the proper forest management necessarily includes commercial forestry. The objective of this approach is to maximize the harvest of extractable fibre from the forest on a sustained yield basis. This type of harvesting is usually associated with the simplification of the structure of the system, particularly in an area such as Quetico Park where there is a thin layer of soil over bedrock and is low in nutrients and most of the nutrient store of the system is bound up in the plant bio mass. Reforestation with a few species such as jack pine, red pine cannot help but simplify the system. In addition, such clear cutting and replanting methods render the stand more susceptible to pest outbreaks in future. These management practices of clear cutting and replanting may upset nutrient cycles and damage water systems by removing the accumulated nutrients with the fibre and exposing the shallow soil to erosion. Replanting will not allow for the development of a stable system. Such plantations will have all the disadvantages of other monocultures including such unpredictable hazards as new pests. On the other hand, a different management objective for vegetation management, natural forest ecosystems are to a great extent self-maintained through a series of homeostatic controls. These controls include energy and nutrient cycling in succession. The mechanisms of these controls include fire, insects and disease.

If the objective is to maximize the production of fibre, then such mechanisms as fire, disease and insects must be eliminated as much as possible. If on the other hand, the objective is wilderness, recreation and vegetation conservation, then such mechanisms as fire, disease and insects become an integral part of the management strategy. Now, we recognize that vegetation is a dynamic living complex and cannot be conserved

in the same manner as a historical site. Only by controlling a complicated succession of forest growth evolution can vegetation be conserved and since vegetation systems are never started, conservation must, in effect, consist of managing change. Once again, it is therefore necessary to determine exactly what the objectives are and determine then how much change and what kind is acceptable.

Up to now forest policies have not generally included the concept of vegetation management, except in the strict sense of the first type of objective, that is the production of fibre and control of fire, insects and disease. However, with Quetico Park recognized by the Department of Lands and Forests as: "one of the last great primitive areas on the continent" a broader concept of vegetation management is clearly indicated and this would include in its objectives wilderness recreation and vegetation conservation. In sum to this, we feel that commercial logging which is presently being permitted in Quetico Park, is not compatible with these latter stated objectives. From a recreational standpoint the decision on Quetico's future has to be made in the context of the following factors: 1, Ontario's population is growing; 2, it is uncertain what types of recreation will be desired in the future. And I'd like to dwell on this a minute. A number of attempts are made to project into the future what types of recreation will be desired in the future. These are normally done on the basis of projecting trends of present use. There are a number of problems with this. First of all, it's not clear that present use accurately reflects present desire. Use is determined by what is available as well as by what people want to do. Secondly, it is by no means clear that projection of current trends accurately takes account of the various social and economic, geographical and other factors which in a very complex and rapidly changing society, we now have. On the contrary, it might be wiser rather than projecting trends to find out what recreation demand is and is likely to be, to take a stand wherein we decide what we want to be provided in the way of recreation and then work towards managing our resources towards that. So, the second factor is that it is uncertain what types of recreation will be desired in the future, but it is virtually certain that more land of varied kinds will be required for increasing demand under increasing leisure time. Thirdly, there is a diminishing amount of accessible land and waterway in a state anywhere close to wildness. Fourth, the lands, forests and waters of Quetico Park may be considered for a wide range of uses, including outdoor recreation types, they may be. We know certainly that they are superb for low intensity and wilderness recreation. Fifthly, Ontario's stated policy is that parks are "solely or primarily for outdoor recreation". The question then, is two-fold. First, what kinds of recreation ought to be provided in Quetico Park? and second, with reference to the main issue, is commercial



logging detrimental to these kinds of recreation? In deciding the question what kinds of recreation ought to be provided in Quetico Park, once again, current use trends may be inadequate and I think it probably a very good idea to try and determine the kinds of recreation use according to, not what people presently want, but with a very clear eye to what kinds of land capability there is in Quetico for recreation use. The suitability of Quetico for wilderness recreation and the extreme scarcity of other accessible land protected and fit for this kind of recreation and the growing number of people seeking it, would seem to dictate that this form of recreation be given priority in Quetico. The fragility of land, flora and fauna systems appropriate to this use requires the compatibility with this kind of use be the touchstone in determining the acceptability of other forms of activity in the park. Let me say that again, the fragility of land, flora and fauna systems which are appropriate to low intensity and wilderness recreation use which according to land capability is certainly one of Quetico's possibilities. Fragility of these systems requires the compatibility of that kind of use be the touchstone in deciding whether other forms of use should be allowed in the park. There is a problem in this. Definitely, there is as of now an absence of detailed and reliable knowledge about the ecological and other kinds of impact for other uses. This present lack of knowledge makes a wide safety margin in any decision now imperative. With these considerations in mind, then decisions on the introduction of more highly intense development for recreation should await further study rather than be based on projection of numerical demand. Restrictions on park entry may very well have to be imposed. That, then, I think answers the first part of the question which is, what kind of recreation ought to be provided in Quetico Park?

The second, then, is the question of whether commercial logging is detrimental to these kinds of recreation. Despite claims by the timber industry that their practices preserve the forest for all uses, our observations in the park convince us that commercially viable logging in an area in Quetico makes it visibly unpleasant for most forms of park recreation for up to thirty years after the cutting. This is to say nothing of the more subtle and less visible but none the less important and undeniable ecological changes which are brought about. It is appropriate here to mention that until more Ontario-wide study of the occurrence of particular stands of flora and fauna, for example, white pine, are made and completed, the continuation of logging jeopardizes unique areas that may exist in Quetico and in sum, under recreation. We conclude that the continuation of logging in Quetico Park is detrimental to recreation in the park and endangers scientific pursuits.

So far we've considered the three areas which are economics,

biology, and recreation under the two first alternatives, either logging or no logging. In the face of conflicting claims for the disposition of land, multiple use is often suggested as a solution which will harmoniously accomodate all interests. This possible solution deserves special consideration. The present allowance of both logging and recreation within the park boundaries cannot be construed as multiple use. The location of Jim Mathieu Lumber Company in Quetico is the result of historical development, not careful and comprehensive planning. Multiple use would demand detailed consideration of the inter-relationships of industry and recreation and ecology with the limitations they impose on each other and their effects on the social and physical environments. If the decision were to be for multiple use, then, it would be necessary to impose a moratorium on logging and to restrict forms of recreation which have a high impact on the environment at least until the planning is properly completed. However, our studies and observations indicate that no matter how well planned further restrictions on logging operations would be untenable by the commercial concern and that viable commercial logging in Quetico would continue to be detrimental to recreation. In the context of the whole of Ontario multiple use, including industry in Quetico, could not be offered as solution but a compromise that serves none of the ends well. We believe that the province cannot afford a compromise on this issue; that parks are one area that should be zoned not for those activities which provide our standard of living, but for those pursuits that provide our quality of life; that 2% of the province zoned for the leisure and enrichment of man as now, is not a figure suitable for downward adjustment. On the contrary, the growing population and the increased amount of leisure time require that the figure be raised and that to these ends industrial resource should be banned, not only from Quetico but from all provincial parks. We believe that the Quetico issue gives the province a prime opportunity to translate its concern for the environment into action and we urge that the time for such action is now.

Reeve Hancock - Thank you, Mr. Lash.

Prolonged applause.

I think that a word of commendation is due to your group that obviously went to a lot of work in the very exhaustive analysis of the situation, and furthermore, you did take the trouble, I know a group of you were in the area because I heard you were there. The Reeve finds out everything, a few things about himself too. Any questions? Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes - I didn't get the gentleman's name.

Reeve Hancock - Mr. Lash.

- Mr. Stokes - Mr. Lash, I would like in view of the fact that you did a very comprehensive and detailed study of the subject and having regard for your knowledge of ecology and environment I am wondering, was four days long enough in the Mathieu limits for you to make an appraisal of whether that area was either suited to forest products exploitation, or was it ideally suited for a wilderness experience?
- Mr. Lash - It seems to me there are two ways you can decide whether an area is suited for one kind of use or another. One is by going and observing and taking a fairly broad picture of what you think is happening; the other is to take the time to do proper scientific and ecological studies. Certainly, four days was adequate there for us to make up our minds and this is all anyone can do. In fact, the logging is detrimental to the kinds of wilderness use that Quetico is very well suited to.
- Mr. Stokes - In other words then, you assumed that that particular area, and I am speaking specifically of the Mathieu limits, you did think that it did contribute significantly to the wilderness experience that people might have in that section of the park?
- Mr. Lash - Certainly at the very least the canoe route which goes through the Jim Mathieu area and which in fact has been partly protected by Jim Mathieu under the Government restrictions for an allowance of this cosmetic growth on either side of it, indicates that the wilderness use does go through the area where it has been protected; and further, in the southern end of the park, sorry, the southern end of the Jim Mathieu limits from inspection of the maps and inspection of the area, it is apparent that this country is the same as the country which is within Hunter Island area, laced with a network of waterways which is very suitable for wilderness recreation.
- Mr. Stokes - That was the only area of the park that you visited, then?
- Mr. Lash - It seemed to be the contentious area, yes.
- Mr. Stokes - Thank you.
- Reeve Hancock - Dr. Berry.
- Dr. Berry - Mr. Lash, I'm interested in your comments in respect to changes in recreation in the future. In your studies are you able to visualize really major changes in the amount of recreation and in the kinds of recreation, not just for that area but in general. Overall.
- Mr. Lash - I think it fair to say we can expect major changes in the amount of recreation. This gets into the standard stuff that everybody knows, increasing amount of leisure, that sort of thing. Also the



increase in standard of living which allows people more mobility etc. etc. There are a number of different theories as to how in fact to interpret the rate of this increase. There is one which says we are now at the bottom of the beginning of a very fast increase which may level off later. So as to the amount, I think the indications we can find show that there is likely to be a very great change upwards. As I mentioned, the difficulty of projecting the particular kinds of changes is difficult. You can go through the figures, for example, for the interior use of Quetico with the overall use and see how the rates go up. If you are interested that might give an indication of how, for example, the demand for wilderness recreation is increasing above the demand for other kinds. The figures aren't very helpful on that. They show neither one thing nor the other. And this is why I wanted to emphasize that with a changing society it seems to me that the talk about the enrichment of life can be translated into specifics rather than just kind of generalities. The first of these is that as many different kinds of recreational and other kinds of opportunity should be provided as possible and to this end, rather than try to project from demands what you should do, look at the different areas of land, in all of Ontario not just in Quetico and see what kinds of recreation could be best suited at different times. As far as we can tell Quetico is, because of its accessibility and characteristics right now, an area which is beautifully suited to primitive and wilderness use, so that in the interests of maintaining variety in the future because there are no other areas outside parks which are protected at this time. And because in fact private recreation it is often said and noted, that most recreation in Ontario takes place outside parks. This is true. The kind of recreation that takes place outside parks is done by commercial enterprises whose interest obviously, is increasing high intensity use. So if we are going to have this primitive stuff it must be within parks where it can be protected. The area of Quetico is such an area.

Dr. Berry -

Do you think that the increasing emphasis you mention is going to have the effect of a number of people going longer distances, say, out of the country? Is there not a trend today an increasing number of people who take long trips? Like to Britain and United States?

Mr. Lash -

I can't remember exactly. I know I've heard talk of there having been statistics prepared with the average number of miles a North American travels in a year and it has jumped from say in 1930 when the average North American travelled something like 300 miles in a year and it has jumped to something over 1,000. It is difficult to say whether this is more short trips or trips out of the country. Mobility is certainly increasing.

Reeve Hancock -

Thank you. Mr. Tibbetts do you have a question?

Mr. Tibbetts -

Mr. Lash I was interested in your observation that you

consider, say the Mathieu working circle to be practically the same as Hunter Island.

Mr. Lash - That's not exactly what I said.

Mr. Tibbetts - I'm just wondering. Did you go into the soil factor in depth because one of the impressions I've got from all the material I've read is that there is a considerable difference from the Mackenzie Lake area north than there is from Hunter Island. Hunter Island is very thin soil but the Mathieu area lends itself to reforestation. This is the impression I have had; it may be right, it may be wrong, but I was just wondering if you studied this or was soil information available to you?

Mr. Lash - Let me see. First of all, the point I want to - when I said the Hunter Island

Mr. Tibbetts - Hunter Island is the south part

Mr. Lash - The part of Jim Mathieu that is like that is, as you have said, the part south of, no, north of Mackenzie Lake, south of Mackenzie Lake

Mr. Tibbetts - I mean the area from Mackenzie Lake up to the highway. I understand that is fairly

Mr. Lash - What's that like?

Mr. Tibbetts - I understand that is fairly

Mr. Lash - Can I refer to one of my colleagues on this?

Mr. Tibbetts - Yes. I would like this information because my impression has been that this is rather a different type of soil than there is in the south part of the park.

Mr. Lash - Jeff or Andy

Jeff or Andy - We really can't be specific on this; we have detailed analysis on this but unless we had details from the Mathieu scales I would not have this information

Mr. Tibbetts - I am speaking generally of where Mathieu has the cutting privileges.

Reeve Hancock - I think the Committee has that information and from personal experience I can assure you that the soil is much different in the Mathieu operation than it is in Hunter Island. Certainly it is all gravel and much different from the rocky area in Hunter Island. I think anybody in Lands and Forests will tell

you that. Your question was, have you taken into account this phenomena or do you want to call the difference between the two areas. Obviously, I don't suppose you had, not if you don't know that is the difference between the two. I would assume you hadn't anyway.

Mr. Lash - Thank you.

Reeve Hancock - Thank you very much, Mr. Lash. The time is going of course and the discussion is most interesting. We are going to start at ten o'clock in the morning instead of at eleven. We are also going to stop at ten o'clock tonight. There may be some of these people whose names still have to be read out who are unable to be here tomorrow. I maybe should very quickly read the names and if such be the case if you will tell the Secretary we shall give you a little priority. Otherwise, there are going to be some names left over for tomorrow morning or afternoon or evening.

Mr. Threlkeld of McMaster University

Mr. Coats

Mr. Christmas

Mr. Webb

Mr. Passmore

Mr. Beckett of the Kingston Field Naturalists

The Kingston Field Naturalists with an unnamed speaker

Mrs. Peruniak, I believe

Mr. Bernard Eastman

Sean Casey, I think s e a n is pronounced Shawn. If there are a few Irishmen in the crowd this is a very touchy subject. In Ireland today we have to be very careful how we pronounce the names.

W. A. Andrews

Mrs. Viola Pieh

Mr. Robert Eisenberg

Those are the names that ordinarily would appear tonight and I suggest that not more than five or six of those will have an opportunity to speak. So, if you are unable to appear tomorrow will you please let the Secretary know and we will try to give you a little priority. Our next speaker is Mr. Threlkeld from McMaster University.

Mr. Threlkeld - Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, I was very impressed with Mr. Wilson's address earlier this evening and it seems to me that if the white man had accepted as much of the Indian philosophy as he has forced of his own philosophy on the Indian we would not now be on the brink of ecological disaster.

Applause

I hope if the Indians get a real chance of becoming involved



in the operations we've been talking about that they will also get a chance at some responsible management of these operation. Mr. Wilson also talked about

Reeve Hancock - I wonder if we could have it just a little louder. Our operator there, could we have it a little louder or will Mr. Threlkeld have to speak a little louder. I'm not sure which it is.

Mr. Threlkeld - I'll be glad to manage without this if you wish; I usually do. Is that O. K. ?

Reeve Hancock - I can hear you.

Mr. Threlkeld - Mr. Wilson spoke of selfishness and I think that this is a very important point when we talk about a lot of things we are talking about and consider pollution. I hope those who are advocating primitive park classification for Quetico will be unselfish when they are asked to perhaps make large concessions for the sake of the environment as I am sure they will do in the years to come. But before talking about a couple of points of the brief I presented, which I'd like to emphasize and I think it is what you have heard before, but I'd like to emphasize these two points. I should give you the reasons why I think I am qualified to talk on them. One is that I am an educator and am involved in University education and also education at the Y M C A; also, I'm a biologist and am a geneticist, which is a specialist concerned with what is inherited, how things are inherited. Well now, before going on I think it is very important that we understand, and other speakers have expressed this viewpoint, the enormous pace at which our society is changing, a pace which brings to us books like 'Future Shock' and what we have to do, we have to be awfully cautious in how we look at what is going to happen to us in the future. And we have to be very wise if we can be in the sort of decisions we make about our resources, about our society, if we are to survive. The two things I really want to talk about are, people and recreation, and secondly, wild life and impact particularly wild life and genetic or inherited variation. Now we already heard that we may expect changing patterns of desires as far as recreation is concerned and it seems to me that this is a very real and very important factor we have to take into consideration when we are trying to arrive at decisions as you on the Committee are trying to do. It seems to me that there is going to be an increasing demand for recreational pursuits which are going to involve real personal challenges. I think that this is enormously important to how our society will change; I think the type of values that we currently have are going to be replaced with values based on personal achievements and the sort of thing that perhaps Quetico Park can offer people. The challenges. I think also, and this has already been expressed tonight, that we are going to have

obviously people with a lot more recreational time and perhaps it is going to be the important part of our life, in fact the recreation and not the work we do, the important part of our life to society. Important in the way it may change our values, perhaps back to some of the values that the Indians had. So I feel in Quetico Park an opportunity to provide recreational pursuits which are real challenges, provided the park is kept as a primitive park. Now, with a primitive park we also have the opportunity for preserving wild life in its natural state, in its uninterrupted state. This means that an area like Quetico Park would be a very important centre of biological variation. Mr. Ericksen talked earlier about species becoming extinct. Before they become extinct we find that there are less and less varieties of things. For instance, dutch elm disease has practically wiped out the elms in North America. There was not the genetic variation, not the varieties available, to replace the elms. Quetico park, if left as a primitive area, would be an enormous source of all sorts of genetic variation, biological variation. Again this has been pointed out earlier this evening. We don't yet know what sort of biological variation we will need for the survival of our society. Already the cultural scientists are concerned about the lack of the wild relatives of such crops as potatoes and also maize and that we could run into very difficult situations because we have to go back to the wild to get the variation, biological variation, to maintain crops to keep them for our uses. So, essentially it is these two points I want to make and I make them because I feel I am somewhat qualified to make them, and that is that I think that one would have to provide me with a lot better arguments than I have heard up till now if one wants to do other than make Quetico Park a primitive area. Thank you.

Applause

Reeve Hancock - Thank you, Mr. Threlkeld. We are going to have a five or ten minute break while the tape is changed. So, were the Committee going to ask Mr. Threlkeld any questions? Apparently they weren't going to ask you any questions anyway, so if the room would like to stand up and sing, O Canada or God Save the Queen, or something for five minutes we'll resume the hearing.

Ladies and gentlemen will you please be seated. Will my Committee please join me. I know there are things you would sooner do than join me, but please come up anyway.

Ladies and gentlemen, we have a considerable number of people who can't come tomorrow and in fairness to each

one I wonder if you would make your remarks as brief as possible. We have been giving ten minutes; we could reduce it to five. I am sure they will recognize where they are being repetitious of what has been said a good many times by people, other people, so it would be most helpful if you could make your points as clearly and as quickly as possible. If you are speaking in support of a brief we already have that of course, so with your cooperation perhaps we can move along a little faster. I'll do my best to keep the Members of the Committee equally as brief and to the point. I hope you are better at it than I am. Mr. Christmas.

Mr. Christmas - Yes. I think I can make this five minutes. My views on this are not prejudiced by any previous knowledge of forestry and I hadn't really thought very much about provincial parks until just recently, really. I just assumed they were there and more or less undisturbed and it wasn't until quite late that I realized that such things as logging were going on in these parks. This came as rather a shock to me and I am here tonight to represent a group of people who are concerned with preserving the significant values of this country from the town of Campbellford. Now, the first point I would like to make is that of ownership of these parks and it seems to me that it is the people of the province who own the parks and they are held in trust, as it were, by any Government that happens to be in power. Strictly, then, the future should be decided by a plebiscite in the province but this is a rather cumbersome procedure; consequently, I think the decision should be made in such a way that it offends the fewest number of people. I really don't suppose that anyone would think that the majority of people in this province would support any kind of commercial operation in the provincial parks which is ruled by the profit motive. The next point I want to make is that the days of the limitless wilderness are gone forever and that also we are rapidly approaching the limits of the forest products industry. It seems to me wise, for our own good, to set a limit at something less than the annual gross growth of wood and at something less than cutting every square inch across this country into what some people believe to be a renewable resource. I would also like to suggest that for the preservation of some types of areas we have more or less got our backs to the wall. The Quetico area falls into the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence forest region. I think the northern limit is something like corresponding with the Trans-Canada Highway. In this area there is about, from what I can see going through the handbook, forty native species of trees. I don't know how many survive since logging has been going on in this Quetico region nor how many native trees are actually represented now. The question is what will be planted after logging operation? Obviously, those varieties which are useful to the loggers on their next trip



around and I think in this province we do have a rather sophisticated population and it would be untrue to assume that they don't know one kind of tree from another. They don't want to see a monoculture stretching away to the horizon with all its attendant pest and disease problems. I don't know what is being planted now, I suspect probably pine because of the problem with spruce. It seems to me that the type of forest desired by the citizenry of Ontario is not the same as the type of forest desired by the Directors of a pulp and paper company. Concerning the size of the park, it is considered by the best experts available that it is the minimum size for a wilderness area. In view of this and bearing in mind past experiences over this continent of the inadequacy of the size of parks I am suggesting that the area be increased in size substantially as outlined in the brief. The psychological problems encountered in our society caused by cramming millions of people into confined spaces to suit the purposes of factories are, I think, increasing and I believe that in the future people will turn more and more to wilderness areas to maintain and replenish their sanity. However, if the park remains its present size it will soon lose its wilderness value as our population and tourists increase. For this reason and so that we can maintain a significant undisturbed wild life area for the preservation of species and for the scientific study, I am asking for the boundaries of the park to be extended. It has been said and I believe it is true, that the wilderness holds answers to questions we have not yet learned to ask. Regarding wild life. I see no reason why this area should not contain every form of wild life originally native to the region, including wolves and if any can be found the eastern cougar. These animals should be allowed to maintain a natural ecological balance and be rigidly protected by adequate staff and by laws that have teeth. Obviously, this type of park is quite incompatible with any motorized form of transportation. The automobile access roads should be short, not more than about one mile. All other access should be by foot or canoe. So that, just to summarize the main points, I would like to see an enlargement of the park, establishment of a varied forest, an important and substantial wild life sanctuary, peripheral access by trails for tourists and foot trails and canoe routes through the park in such a way that it wouldn't disturb wild life particularly and the elimination of all commercial exploitation. I feel that there is forest outside of this park and I don't see why this Government shouldn't give the Indian a large tract of it to work in.

Reeve Hancock - Thank you, Mr. Christmas.

Applause

Mr. Jessiman.

Mr. Jessiman - I'd just like to tell Mr. Christmas that I would make one

correction that Quetico is not in the Great Lakes watershed. It is in the arctic watershed. It is over the height of land.

Mr. Christmas - It wasn't the watershed I was talking about. It is the natural tree species region. I think if you look at The Native Trees of Canada you will find that this is included in the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence forest type area, and with a great many of the species we find in the St. Lawrence area.

Reeve Hancock - Thank you, Mr. Christmas. Frank Webb. Mr. Webb's representing the Peel South Liberal Association.

Mr. Webb - Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee. I don't wish to, in view of your remarks earlier Mr. Chairman, take up very much of your time with repetition of things that have already been said. We came down here tonight in support of the brief we submitted earlier and by being here tonight to impress upon you that we have a continuing concern about this situation. I think that I have very few points to make tonight and nothing new really to add. It seems obvious from the number of submissions that have been made in support of preserving Quetico Park that there are a great many people who are concerned about what is happening to Canada. And I think we stood by far too long and watched the destruction of our land and our water and our air and I think that the time to say "stop" is long past due. I think that at this point in time it is incumbent upon all of us to do whatever we can and to take whatever steps are necessary to preserve what we have left and perhaps try to rebuild what we can. I think steps to preserve and to save Quetico Park for all time must be taken now so that future generations will not be able to look at the bones of Quetico Park and say of us: "If they'd only had sense enough to say Stop before it was too late." Mr. Chairman, this is all I have to say on this subject tonight.

Reeve Hancock - Thank you, Mr. Webb. We appreciate that.

Applause

Mr. McIntosh.

Mr. McIntosh - Mr. Webb, I'd like to ask you this question because of the Association you represent, a political organization. There have been, not so much in Toronto but in other hearings, we have had pleas for having motor boats and other kinds of motor transportation in the park to provide access for people who otherwise wouldn't be able to get into the park, like some of my colleagues on this committee who can't hack a canoe. Do you think it would be a tenable position for Government to take to ban completely any sort of motorized form of transportation and thereby exclude large sections of the population?

Mr. Webb - Certainly, all kinds of motor transportation should be banned from the park and that excludes me too.

Mr. McIntosh - Thank you.

Applause

Mr. McIntosh - Just a clarification, Mr. Webb. You said stop what before it's too late for what?

Mr. Webb - Stop desecration of the park as is happening now by logging operations before the park is completely ruined, and it will be if logging operations continue. I don't think there is any doubt about that. Listening to all the evidence that has been presented here and reading I don't know how many submissions by many, many learned people, much more learned than I am. I've been in conservation work myself for a great number of years but I'm not a botanist, I'm not an ecologist, I'm not a naturalist, and so on, but I read very much of what other people have written on the subject, and I think there isn't any doubt if logging operations continue in Quetico Park there will be no park.

Reeve Hancock - Mr. Jourdain would like to ask you a question.

Mr. Jourdain - Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Webb, you are willing to give up your motors in the park. How many times do you visit the park?

Mr. Webb - This particular park?

Mr. Jourdain - This Quetico Park.

Mr. Webb - I have never visited Quetico Park.

Mr. Jourdain - Thank you.

Reeve Hancock - Mr. Stokes

Mr. Stokes - I have one brief question, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Webb, you would disagree with the policy with regard to exploitation of resources in national parks that is under way at the present time? Are you aware that they do allow resource exploitation in several of the national parks and you would disapprove of that?

Mr. Webb - You would have to define the word "exploitation". I don't condone exploitation in any manner in any park.

Mr. Stokes - Harvesting of timber resources.

Mr. Webb - Is this exploitation?



Mr. Stokes - Well, you seem to think it is. You decry it in Quetico. Would you not think that the same would hold true for our national parks?

Mr. Webb - Yes. Unqualifiedly.

Mr. Stokes - Thank you.

Reeve Hancock - Thank you, Mr. Webb. Are there any other questions? I didn't like the way the Vice-Chairman looked at me when he talked about not being able to hack it in a canoe. You don't want to be fooled by these fancy clothes that I paid some millionaire tailor to get me because I've been a surveyor for forty-three years and I know a lot more about canoes than the Vice-Chairman does.

Thank you, Mr. Webb. Mr. Beckett, Thomas A Beckett.

Mr. Beckett - Thank you Mr. Chairman. Gentlemen, I too am not here in any capacity as an expert. My profession is another one. I see there are about twelve of you here and I feel at home facing what appears to be something of a jury, although I do like to have the occasional female face.

Voice - So do we jurors. You'll have to blame the Minister for that.

Mr. Beckett - I do feel however as a result of non-legal activities I have been taking in in the last many, many years that I have some qualifications to come here and at least express an opinion. I have in recent years been Chairman of the Hamilton Region Conservation Authority and have been very much involved in the whole conservation movement in this Province and I feel on that ground that I do have at least the right to come and pass an opinion. One of the persistent arguments we have heard here day after day, is the argument that logging in Quetico will bring certain economic benefits to individuals who are working in the industry and in Ontario generally. Viewed in its narrower terms this is no doubt so, but in its broader aspects it is at least questionable. But has our society now stooped to the point of selling our precious wilderness, our few remaining natural open spaces, because it is economically profitable? Surely this is a sick philosophy designed to convert all our parks in large tree farms. If it is economical to harvest timber in Quetico at the present rate will it not be even more economical to increase the rate of cutting as the demand for wood fibre increases? When the population of North America doubles and redoubles? When the ability of the United States forests to supply vastly increased demand falters, will we allow more and more cutting, simply because it is economically beneficial? Mr. Rene Brunelle himself confessed in Sudbury last fall that eventually logging will have to be phased out of the parks. Must we wait until our primitive parks have been

ecologically transformed? Can we not yet see the folly of allowing economic considerations to predominate over sound ecological consideration? Mr. Rene Brunelle and other proponents of tree cutting in the park, in an effort to stave off the impression that they would sell out our park resources for a few dollars, try to convince us that clear cutting in our parks is necessary in order to keep the forest healthy. At the risk of passing an opinion on a technical matter, I submit that this suggestion is ridiculous nonsense and an insult to the intelligence of the people of this province. One forestry Professor recently told me that wilderness forests are "unhealthy and undesirable, that one would not want to visit a wilderness forest". These men in their efforts to serve the interests of the pulp and paper industry really believe that intelligent citizens will swallow such ill-disguised propaganda. Can these men really think that they can convince the people of this province that our forests were sick and unhealthy when Champlain arrived on the scene?

#### Applause

When I posed that question to my forestry friend at Lakehead University he assured me that the forests were indeed unhealthy when Champlain arrived. Were the vast hardwood forests of southern Ontario sick and diseased? What happened to the magnificent pine forests of Ontario? Dead from natural causes, or from the woodsman's axe? Even if there were substance to the argument, surely somewhere in our vast province people are entitled to preserve for themselves such unhealthy wilderness area.

The next thirty years in Ontario, in North America, will bring increasing demands on all our resources, mineral, pulp, lumber, water but most especially will these demands grow on our recreational resources. A reliable estimate suggests that demands on our parklands in Ontario will increase eight to tenfold in the next decade. This is easy to understand in the face of not only drastic dramatic changes in population but in the face of profound changes in the life style of this multitude. We have seen the six day a week become five; the four day a week is nearly here; the three day week is just over the horizon and even in greater proportion this increased population will have the facility and the financial ability to flock to our parks in leisure time. The parks today are over-used. The probability is now that the demands for parklands of all categories will far outstrip the supply. The rationing of park use is already a probability. Is it not therefore obvious that the increased recreational demands on Quetico will more and more come in conflict with the demands for commercial exploitation of the park? The fact that the

Government of Ontario has found it necessary to set up a Committee to help it decide whether Quetico should be used for commercial exploitation or used for recreational enjoyment of the people of this province only underlines the fact that the Government does not yet understand or appreciate wider environmental problems. Surely it would have been more appropriate to set up a Committee in Ontario to decide how wood fibre can be recycled in our society, thereby reducing the demands upon our forests and our parks, to say nothing of the reduced demands upon our solid waste disposal capacities. But the proponents of logging in the park cite the multiple use approach, that logging in the park is only a reasonable compromise with the recreational uses in the park. With all respect, this is like asking a field mouse to work out a reasonable compromise with a large elephant that has amorous intentions.

Voices - An interesting possibility. Some mouse. Some elephant. Some compromise.

Reeve Hancock - You won that one, Tom.

Mr. Beckett - In any event to use the expression "multiple use" with reference to a park in such a way that it permits industrial exploitation is a gross distortion of the meaning of the words "multiple use". It was never intended to mean a multiplicity of uses, whether recreational, industrial, commercial or otherwise. One of the other arguments that I have heard used by those in favour of logging is that saving Quetico as a primitive Park would be of benefit to but a small minority at the expense of all tax payers. That argument is fallacious and reveals a lack of understanding of our parks system. Wilderness and primitive areas by their very nature, by definition, will see relatively few humans at any given time, at least we hope so. Is it therefore to be argued that we should have no primitive park, simply because everybody isn't in physical shape to canoe or hike through them? Are we not big enough and rich enough and mature enough to have a whole range of parks in this province, all the way from the baseball park to the wilderness park? And is it really true that a person has to physically visit a park in order to use or enjoy it? I've never visited the great game preserves of Africa, but I



would feel a personal loss if they were destroyed or lost. I have not visited many of the beautiful places on this earth and probably never will, but would I not suffer a feeling of loss if such places were destroyed? Can I not enjoy many of the world's works of art simply by knowing that they exist? Would we not feel a sense of loss if Mona Lisa was destroyed, even if many of us have not personally seen it? Can one not enjoy a wilderness just by knowing it is there, by feeling that perhaps some day I'll be there, or my children, or their children might go there? This vicarious enjoyment of wilderness is second only to its actual enjoyment. I have never been to Quetico either, but I've read of it in our history, I've seen it in films and I've dreamed of the day when I too can paddle my canoe through its great magnificence. But does the fact that I haven't been there deprive me of the right to be concerned about Quetico's destiny? I think not. The allegation that the Quetico issue involves only a few conservationists, ecologists and bird watcher types is entirely fallacious. Public opinion is, in my judgment, preponderantly in favour of stopping the exploitation of our parks. One would expect opposition to commercial exploitation from such organizations as the Federation of Ontario Naturalists, the Algonquin Wild Lands League, the National Provincial Parks Association, the Conservation Council, The Pollution Probe, and so forth. These organizations are knowledgeable in their concern for environmental matters, but this Committee should be aware of the huge numbers of people who are demonstrating their concern about the future of Quetico. It is interesting to note for example, and I am sorry to interject what sounds like a political note but I think it necessary, it is interesting to note for example that the Liberal party of Ontario at a recent policy rally in Toronto overwhelmingly adopted a statement, a policy statement, to the effect that a Liberal Government would immediately end logging in Quetico while at the same time protecting the economic interests of those who would be adversely affected by the change in Government policy. Now it may be enjoyable for some people to believe that the Liberal party of Ontario represents only a small minority or a vocal minority or call it what you will, but in my respectful submission this would be an unfortunate error. And just as a point of interest, at that convention, this was by secret ballot on this particular question, the representatives at this convention were not as one might expect this room would contain, mainly interested in wilderness and parks and so on, but a pretty broad cross section. 82% of the convention voted "yes" to stopping the logging in Quetico. 7% voted "no" and only 11% were "don't know", so that may be an indication of what public opinion is

on this issue. Public opinion is changing. The way people think about their environment is changing. We are giving up the notion that Nature is to be conquered, that the forest is to be conquered and if Government opinion had been able to keep up with changing public opinion, this issue would have been resolved long ago. Let us hope that this Committee can make the recommendations that must be made to save this park. This decision, with all respect, is not and ought not to be a technical one. It is a political decision, a social decision. Society must decide how its parks are to be used. Society must decide if the machine will be allowed within the boundaries of Quetico Park simply because valuable resources are there to be harvested. I cannot quarrel with the expertise of the professional forester in his ability to grow trees as a crop, but surely we must recognize by now that that is not the issue.

Finally, I want to say a word about emotionalism. There are those who hear my brief tonight who will say it is based on an emotional argument, that many of the preservationists base their appeal on emotion. To this there can be no doubt. Quetico involves emotions. The wilderness experience is an emotional experience. If one cannot sense a deep emotion while camped on the shores of some placid wilderness lake, hearing the cry of the loon, he will never understand the pleas of those who would save this great park, and for that person I offer the emotion of pity and sadness. No doubt our society will eventually be judged for how it has treated its wilderness and its environment. Your Committee has a unique opportunity to make for itself a place in the history of this country. We all know that your recommendation to zone this park a primitive park will automatically render you national heroes. I am convinced that if Quetico is not saved now from the logging machines our children and their children will curse those responsible for destroying a heritage which is theirs. Thank you.

Applause, prolonged

Reeve Hancock - I hate to interrupt campaign speeches, you know, but as Chairman, we have to quit eventually. You were very smart, Mr. Beckett, to admit you haven't been in the park because that is the first question Andy would have asked you, I am sure, and a few other embarrassing ones too. I would assume that Mr. Jessiman would want to ask you something.

Mr. Jassiman - Yes, indeed. Mr. Beckett, you haven't been in the great game preserves of Africa. Neither have I. I've been in Quetico and you haven't, you have admitted. Your philosophy on provincial parks and I do think you have been rather political through your presentation, deliberately so, and may I suggest to you, sir, as a member of the Committee, that we try

desperately not to be political and I won't be right now, other than the fact that I'd like to bring to your attention, I'd like your interpretation of the difference in your philosophy between a provincial park, Quetico in this particular vein, and some of the national parks under the Federal Government. Why should we stop timbering in provincial parks and allow timbering in a national park? Answer that, will you please, sir.

Mr. Beckett - I don't agree with timbering in any of our national or provincial parks.

Mr. Jessiman - But you are criticizing the Ontario Government for allowing this when you didn't state both cases.

Mr. Beckett - That's right. And if the issue tonight were a discussion on some national park where timbering is going on I would take exactly the same vein. It seems to be that we have some of the same backward thinking in the Federal Parks Administration that we have in the Provincial Parks administration, and probably because most of the people who run parks departments in this country are products of forestry schools, which are you know, the farmers who produce fibre. It seems to me that one of the things that should happen immediately in this province and I can only speak for this province right now, is that we should get the parks branch out of the Department of Lands and Forests, at least until such time as Lands and Forests is taken over by people who have some understanding of ecology.

Mr. Jessamin - Then you say the same thing for the Federal Government, they should get out of it too. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Beckett - Yes, to the extent that the Federal Government exploits its national parks then they are to be damned the same as any other.

Mr. Jessiman - You didn't mention that. I just wanted to bring that point out. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Reeve Hancock - Thank you, Mr. Beckett. Mr. Phillips are you in the political arena too.

Mr. Phillips - I doubt that I will have any success, that seems to be in store for Mr. Beckett. Mr. Beckett, would you agree that an extension of your thinking on our environment in our magnificent province, that an extension of that thinking would stop the paving over of our peach lands and our vine



lands. It would take out of production the great acreages in tobacco which serve to give people like myself cancer if we keep on smoking cigarettes. Does it not apply to many, many areas? But the simple fact is that we have to put bread on the tables of our families so it is almost an economic necessity that we have this sort of operation going on in our province.

Mr. Beckett - Well, Mr. Phillips if you're really still at the stage of development on this problem that you think that we have to take our parks and mine them and log them for economic benefit in this country, then you know, I don't see how you and I can really have a discussion about this sort of thing, because we are not even in the same century.

Mr. Phillips - Indeed we are.

Applause

Reeve Hancock - May we have a little attention, please.

Mr. Phillips - I would just remind you that there was impetus generated for the establishment of that park which came not from this section of Ontario but through the people of the northwestern section.

Mr. Beckett - That may be so, but we have parks all over this country and we have parks all over North America and for that matter, all over the world and I'm sure that there was local pressures to create those.

Reeve Hancock - Mr. Beckett we are discussing Quetico Park, though.

Mr. Beckett - Yes, but I don't see how the fact that the people in the northwestern region were the originators of the Quetico idea can be a justification now for the exploitation of that same park. What about the other parks in this country?

Reeve Hancock - We have your brief and we have your opinion and I am certainly glad that if that's your idea of not having any basis for discussion with Mr. Phillips it is lucky the two of you didn't have something to discuss. We'd be here half the night.

Mr. Beckett - He did mention the Niagara fruit belt and I think that's a very good point because there again was a case of a great natural heritage

Reeve Hancock - The Niagara Fruit Belt I understand is now all covered with factories anyway. Thank you very much, Mr. Beckett. We enjoyed having you with us.

Applause

Mr. Braun, I didn't realize that you had political aspirations.

I'm sorry.

Mr. Braun - If I may I would like to go back more than one century with reference to Champlain. I believe that in paddling up the Ottawa River and on west his description of his trip going up the Ottawa River he referred to the area as a burned over, God-forsaken area and then some 200 years later through the natural sequence of events we end up with the climax species of white pine. This is no comment on logging in Quetico. It is simply a comment on the people who suggest that all we have to do is leave Quetico alone and it will always look the way it looks today. This is unfortunate because I don't think it is true.

Mr. B eckett - Ottawa is still called a God-forsaken area.

Laughter

Burned out.

Applause

Reeve Hancock - I think that's a good note to end that discussion on. It has nothing to do with the trees, I'm sure. We have a change of environment here, a Kingston Field Naturalist, Mrs. Peruniak I believe is going to speak on their behalf. Mrs. Peruniak. Welcome, Mrs. Peruniak. She lives in Atokokan. She may still have a vote too.

Mrs. Peruniak - I speak as an individual although I was asked to represent the 165 members of the Kingston Field Naturalists. Mine is a very simple statement in support of my brief and the brief of the Kingston Club. Quetico is an historical link with the last. Here is a jewel which by its beauty and peace restores the soul of man. It is too valuable to be subjected to multi-use philosophy and its value to northwestern Ontario will increase if it is made a primitive park and logging rights provided outside the boundaries to commercial companies.

Applause

Reeve Hancock - Thank you, Mrs. Peruniak. Any questions. I might say Mrs. Peruniak's husband has done more paddling than I wager everybody in this room put together. Mr. Eastman.

Mr. Eastman - Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee. I don't know, it looks like I might possibly get the last word tonight, although I doubt it. I am speaking on behalf of a group of concerned citizens who live in the provincial riding of York East here in Toronto, particularly a group of twelve or fifteen citizens in the area of Leaside. A written brief has been submitted by us

under the title, "Save Quetico". We add but a few additional remarks in support of our brief. We submit that the only valid argument in support of continued logging in the park relates to the employment of 200 or 300 men. The arguments in favour of reclassification which have so often been stated before this Committee are so numerous and so compelling that were it not for the employment question there could not be the slightest basis for refusal to reclassify the park as primitive and to prohibit all mechanized logging.

We take much comfort from the recent statement of the Minister that the licence of the Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper Limited has been put under a more or less permanent moratorium and we trust that this means permanent. However, one cannot help but be suspicious when the representative of the Boise-Cascade International subsidiary, Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper Limited, confesses as it did in Fort Frances before this Committee on April 5th, as reported in the Globe and Mail, that his Company needs the park to provide chips for a new fifty-three million dollar kraft paper mill to be built in Fort Frances. I apologize for the typographical error,

Voice - Thirty-five million.

Mr. Eastman - It was Fifty-three million, according to the Globe and Mail.

Voice - Well, they're very seldom right.

Mr. Eastman - I unfortunately have had that experience myself. I can't disagree. One cannot fail to wonder at the apparent tacit approval that has recently been given by the Ontario Government and Ontario Hydro to the Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper Company's request for permission to more than double the export of hydro-electric energy to support a massive expansion of the forest-based industry of Boise-Cascade International on the American side of the border at International Falls. There are indications of extensive pressure on the Quetico area. However, that is only a ground of speculation. Domtar, through its subsidiary, Jim Mathieu Lumber Company, has logging licence in the park and Domtar says it could not continue its mill operation without that part of its holdings which lies within park boundaries. There is at least one major potential flaw in this position which we believe must be explored. It is our information that the Great Lakes Pulp and Paper Company Limited holds very large lumbering licences immediately east of the Mathieu holdings, both inside of the park and north of the park. It is further our information that the Great Lakes limits are not being logged and although survey data are not avail-



able, there is every reason to believe that it contains the logging use of Domtar in the area. A licence sale or transfer could be negotiated between Great Lakes and the Mathieu holdings. If such negotiation failed there is no reason why the Government could not and should not, effect a partial transfer of the Great Lakes licence to the Jim Mathieu Company in the public interest, both to save the park and the jobs of the workers of the Jim Mathieu Company. We are led to believe that the Government has this form of action easily at its disposal and within its powers. Secondly, the impact of the jobs argument diminishes steadily as the industry becomes ever more capital intensive. Are we not really making a future commitment to increase capital investment by the lumber industry which will more quickly chew up the park? Are we not merely offering the Companies an inducement for more intensive mechanized harvest from our forest? The technologic capacity to tear away these trees increases as the labour force decreases. What of the future arguments that the Companies make that they have invested heavily in such capital items on the assurance of continued availability of supply? And in the meantime, what happens to the park? We must echo the remarks of the last speaker, I'm sorry, Mr. Thomas A. Beckett I should say. We really wonder whether the jobs issue isn't being used by the commercial interests to mask their real purpose and intent. How else can one explain the nonsense offered to this body by the representatives of the pulp and paper industry who would have you believe that the pulp and paper industry saved Quetico from the ravages of disease, insect and fire? What a terrible place the forest must have been before the white man came. Whether it is Boise-Cascade, Jim Mathieu makes little difference. If mechanized logging is continued by any Company the beauty of our unique park will end up mainly as the waste of American journalism. A typical New York Times Week-end edition weighs almost five pounds. The entire 868 square miles of Quetico timber limits could provide only one-third of the annual needs of a newspaper such as this. We know that Kimberley-Clarke are the suppliers to the New York Times, but it's merely typical of other newspaper supplied by Boise-Cascade and Jim Mathieu. Are our parks and forests to be destroyed by the heavy weight trash of this continent's newspaper industry? Meanwhile, Ontario children are running around gathering up phone books for recycling in the hope that perhaps they can save some of their forest for their future and that trees will not go the way of passenger pigeons. And let no one point to Regulation 5 in the Department of Lands and Forests Management Program with respect to the removal of litter and debris by the profit takers. There has been much evidence already presented

before this Committee on that point. I myself have witnessed the effects of management programs on crown land areas, and I refer specifically to an area approximately 35 miles from Foleyet, Ontario there is an abandoned mill, a ghost area of about five years duration, according to local inhabitants. And what a scene of desolation, like a huge sore on the green of the land, an abandoned mill, service buildings, shacks for the workers, rusting vehicles and sawdust covering the landscape for miles around and a trampled, miserable stump forest for as far as eye can see.

Reeve Hancock - Mr. Eastman, I'm sorry to interrupt you but it is ten o'clock now and there are four more people we'd like to hear from.

Mr. Eastman - I am coming very quickly to a close, Mr. Chairman. I simply say, let no one tell us that these operations will provide a better looking and healthier looking forest. Credibility is lost in witnessing the reality. I would briefly like to refer to - I don't know if this gentleman who has written to the Toronto Star, Mr. David E. P. Armour, is intending to present a brief but he wrote a letter to the Editor which is entitled "Absolute Hogwash" in a warning argument. I'd like to read briefly from it: "The argument that logging in Quetico Park is essential to a healthy forest is absolute hog-wash. I was in the industry for years responsible for total management of woodland operations. The reference to a healthy forest through harvesting of trees is intended to make us believe that selective cutting is done. It really is not. Furthermore, insect infestation is just as prevalent as under natural conditions if not more so." And he goes on to talk about it but I'm not going to take your time but it is a very interesting letter on this so-called argument about forest management. Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, I am going to close my remarks. At this time when the young are turning away from technology and its by-products, and the future indicates a high demand for natural recreational facilities and service jobs in relation to those industries, we must have the vision today to put the issues in their proper perspective. Let this area be returned completely to the state of nature; let it be a permanent area and if any of our people shall derive any economic benefit from its natural existence, let those people be the Indians who have known and loved its benevolent spirit. Thank you.

Applause

Reeve Hancock - Mr. Jessiman you have a question?

Mr. Jessiman - Mr. Eastman you made reference to the Great Lakes licences that adjoin the Jim Mathieu licences and you made reference as to how they could be used to better advantage. I would like to bring to your attention that this week 900 people in the Great Lakes Woods Division that were laid off for lack of sales or

lack of adjusting inventories and the headline in the Fort William Times-Journal tonight is that 175 people have been laid off in the Great Lakes Paper Mill in my riding. I would like your interpretation of how you would suggest how can we readjust the situation so they would all go back to work?

Mr. Eastman - The point is that this is an area that is not being used by anybody. It is simply a holding and it is right smack next to the Jim Mathieu holding.

Mr. Jessiman - That's where the men have been laid off this week.

Mr. Eastman - In this area?

Mr. Jessiman - Yes

Mr. Eastman - My information is that area is not being logged. Perhaps it is incorrect but that is my information, that that area is not being logged.

Mr. Jessiman - I was there a week ago and it was being logged. I'm just asking you, how would you suggest to the Great Lakes Paper Company that they re-employ these 900 people who were laid off this week from this area you are speaking about. Also, as of today 175 in the Great Lakes Paper Mill in all the departments they were laid off. Maybe you would offer a suggestion and I could take it back with me.

Mr. Eastman - The emphasis is all the greater on the argument then that these timber holdings should be transferred to the Jim Mathieu Company and that Company should be taken out of the park because there are timber holdings right next door to them that can be used. And if Great Lakes can't use them why can't Jim Mathieu?

Mr. Jessiman - They are not cutting on the Jim Mathieu limit.

Mr. Eastman - I realize that. I say, why can't

Reeve Hancock - Gentlemen, about Mr. Jessiman's question. I wonder if the two of you should talk about it later but that is a completely different problem than Quetico Park.

Mr. Eastman - I think it is very, very much related.

Reeve Hancock - Are there any other questions?

Voice - I would like to make one observation. I think it only fair to the audience here to make it known to them that these people didn't lose their jobs for want of sufficient wood supplies. It is due to economic reasons.

Applause



Reeve Hancock - Are there any other questions? Thank you very much, Mr. Eastman. Mrs. Viola Pieh.

Mrs. Pieh - I would like to make my remarks on the beauty and the serenity of Quetico Provincial Park. I've done a great deal of canoeing in the park with family, friends, young people, and I have seen and felt how the park influences people. When you travel the park using only a canoe and sleep under the star-studded sky and you hear a loon calling over the lakes, it leaves you with a feeling of peace that you cannot find in many places in the world today. This is one reason I would like the park to be reclassified as a primitive area. Man has a right to wild places. Man needs wild places. Thank you.

Applause

Reeve Hancock - Are there any questions? Mr. Robert Eisenberg.

Mr. Eisenberg - Mr. Chairman, Committee members, I will understand it if you are checking your watch during my brief presentation; only if you hold your watches up to your ears to see if they are still going will I become worried. Council organized to protect the environment has submitted a brief in order to add its voice to the chorus of citizens' groups who have expressed concern over the future of Quetico Park. Present members of COPE include the United Church, the Anglican Church, the Y W C A, the National Council of Jewish Women, Junior League of Toronto, B'nai Brith, branches of the Presbyterian Church and of the Unitarian Church, the Baptist Church, Home and School Councils and several Synagogues, conservation groups and individuals. These are all paid up members of our group. Of course it would be absurd to suggest that all of the members of all of the organizations would express unanimity in their articulation of the problems of park lands in Ontario, more particularly, Quetico Park. Only in their common concern and in their appreciation for the opportunity to express their views to this Committee is there any degree of unanimity. However, that concern expresses itself in a malaise, frustration and a desire now to reiterate some of the key remarks made in the brief.

The overwhelming majority of COPE feel that to leave some areas alone as much as possible is simply right. Quetico Park is one such area. We are sorry, we feel embarrassed sometimes that we have to choose an example such as Quetico Park to draw the line but when 95% of Algonquin is gone and when 95% of Lake Superior Park is gone under timber rights, we say: It's enough! It is incredible to ask us to assume that Quetico Park must also fall to the timberman's axe. The argument about who is to manage these forests, whether it should be nature or foresters is one that I develop in the brief and you have heard discussed here tonight by people much better qualified than I. The most important point, however, is that we simply do not

trust the foresters when they talk about ecology. We haven't received sufficient proof in the past and we say that they have a huge proportion of the province in which to show us that they can, through improved methods improve upon nature's management of forested areas. But leave Quetico Park alone. I would like it if you, the foresters, would leave the other parks alone. But at least now we have a chance to preserve one accessible area. This Committee has given us that opportunity and I suggest that we take that opportunity. Members of COPE know that logging is essential to our way of life, but the idea of taking what was once understood to be a protected park and logging it on a modern mechanized scale seems to me to be a bad error in judgment, both as to what is wilderness and as to the desires of what we in COPE believe to be the great majority of Ontario residents. COPE asks that the larger areas of the parks, especially Quetico, be re-dedicated to the people of Ontario. We hope that forest industries will continue to improve their methods of forest management in the enormous areas of the province that is their domain. We also hope that the Department of Lands and Forests recognizes its great opportunity to study and assist nature in a tiny area that can and should remain nature's domain. Thank you.

Applause

Reeve Hancock - Any questions? Thank you very much.  
This is a duo again. Dr. and Mrs. Glooschenko.

Dr. Glooschenko - I won't repeat my brief. I'd just like to speak on a few points here. I feel somewhat familiar with the problems of forestry, having minored in forestry as an undergraduate, specializing in soil conservation work. I feel that a park is essentially a recreation place, not essentially, but it is a recreation place and logging has no place in a park for this purpose. Modern mechanized practices of logging are ecologically destructive, no matter what people say. Replanting areas to very unstable plant communities ecologists know, and this can be easily demonstrated by various means, that if you put one or two species back you have an unstable community. Thirty or forty species constitute a very stable community. Therefore, clear cutting leads to replanting with a few species becoming very unstable, leading to all types of insect infestation. Clear cutting is being challenged now in many spots. In fact, the U.S. Senator from Montana is fighting the U S Forest Services in his own state now to get them to re-evaluate their clear cutting practices; and a team from the State University foresters have come out and studied clear cutting in the States, showing that it is very uneconomical and ecologically not sound. I don't think we should look upon forestry as necessarily being enlightened all the time. For example, take the case of burning. Foresters are only now realizing that we should use burning

in terms of forest management. For years and years we fought burning in terms of the forestry profession; so the forestry profession is sort of an artitype and it takes a little time to think ecology. As I said, I took courses in forest ecology and the University I studied at was one of the only Universities that offered such a course as ecology in the forestry school; other Universities took things like logging management and economics.

We have also been told that we can possibly go to other areas for a true wilderness experience. Well, I think you will find people have plans for these. You go north of Quetico, you go west of Quetico and you have people proposing the mid-Canada development corridor. However with all the population I think that most of us don't have the time to go north; we can't afford to fly; we can't go to Europe and a lot of us just like true wilderness experience and like to do it in a place not more than a day or two drive, which Quetico is for me here in Ontario.

If you look at projections you find the Great Lakes will have eight million or more people living around at least the U S side; Toronto will be eight million by the year 2,000. I think we'll find we need all the parks we can get by then and I don't see any plans to get all these park lands for the future.

One other thing, I would also, I don't know if I am allowed to ask this, I would be curious about how many of the 230 briefs supported the stand that logging should be banned. I have been told that one letter to a politician means that perhaps 1,000 more people support that stand. This is another type of statistic I would be interested in.

I believe my wife also has a few comments so I will defer to her.

Mrs. Glooschenko - My name is Valanne Glooschenko and I am one of the co-ordinators of the Citizens' Committee for Pollution Control in the Burlington area. I am speaking tonight for a membership of 200 people. I have been to Quetico Park several years ago and I am hoping to be there again in the near future. We were lucky enough recently to go canoeing in the Algonquin Provincial Park and the reason that my husband and I and many other people go there is because there we are able to enjoy what is called a quality wilderness experience. One of our real disappointments was not to be able to get far enough into the interior of the Algonquin to see mature stands of traditional forest cover, forest as it has been for thousands of years. Everywhere we went in the Algonquin when we docked the canoe and began to explore inland there were signs that the loggers had preceded us and this was a profound disappointment.



Quetico is advertised by the Ontario government as one of the last great primitive areas on the continent and the preservation of this wilderness area is incompatible with mechanized logging. Since there are logging areas to the north which could be utilized without disturbing the economy of the area and since Quetico is one of the last original wilderness areas left on the North American continent our group strongly endorses reclassification of Quetico as primitive park. Without this reclassification the next generation and the generation following that will have small chance, if any, of knowing that wilderness is there, much less the opportunity of actually visiting it.

Mr. Willy Wilson earlier this evening made an eloquent statement on behalf of the Indians in the area of Quetico Park. Why could the Indians not take part in the alternate cutting limits which were suggested for the displaced loggers? And why could they not have special trapping rights as Indians have in other areas of Canada? There is no conflict in handling the needs of the Indian and Quetico could still remain as primitive wilderness classification. Certainly, providing for the needs of the Indian people cannot be put on the same basis as giving Boise-Cascade cutting rights over 868 square miles, or over one-half of the park. To respond to his eloquent statement is not to equate his petitions with those of a larger commercial logging interest.

Of course people want small parks close to home, but I am speaking for an organization of several hundred when I say their wanting small parks close to home is totally distinct from their also wanting to know that wilderness area is there somewhere. There is so little true wilderness left and there will never be more than there is today. Our group strongly urges the Committee to reclassify Quetico as primitive park. Let us turn this magnificent area over intact to the next generation. Thank you.

Applause

Reeve Hancock -

Thank you. Any questions? Mr. Tibbetts

Mr. Tibbetts -

I'd just like to mention to Mrs. Glooschenko that O and M has no cutting rights whatsoever at the present time in Quetico Park. I'd like to ask Dr. Glooschenko a question. I too read this bitter-root report and read it with much interest. It was very well done. I don't recall, I remember the Professors from the University of Montana, I believe it was, certainly came out against clear cutting and also against terracing; they felt this was bad. But I don't recall that they suggested that cutting should be stopped in the Bitter-root area and I think they had a similar situation there where there was quite

a local uproar over the loss of jobs. Is that right, Doctor?

Dr. Glooschenko - Well, Bitter-root is a national forest and a national forest in United States is not strictly a recreational area. Logging

Mr. Tibbetts - There was an investigation of the forests through this, I believe; that's what they called it wasn't it?

Dr. Glooschenko - Yes; on clear cutting practices. Now, that's one point. Another point is that if you take national parks in United States, no logging is allowed in any of their national parks and I would agree with Mr. Beckett that I would also be against this, so when you take a park now this implies something else, if you take a forest, a state forest or a national forest, then this would imply something else. Another thing is, comes with the matter of economics. One thing that economists talk about is called an external cost. We can show all the benefits that a company can gain; however, this company is incurring other costs like polluting environment or destroying part of the environment, erosion, things like that. That is a cost not taken into their account. So I think we have to worry too if we look at economic analyses for an area other than so-called economic factors. What is the cost of pollution to the people?

In terms of the loss of jobs. I think this is just another point to show that perhaps the logging industry is an unstable industry and to bank all the hopes of a local area on a strictly logging economy may not be what it was in the past. The State of Oregon, for example, is having tremendous problems in terms of unemployment in the logging industry. However, the State of Oregon now is switching to recreation and is encouraging recreational development, so they are substituting one thing for another thing. We also have to realize, I think, that recreation is economical. If you took 230 people let's say out of the logging company in the park, perhaps if we had the park classified as primitive in the centre of the park and on the outer edges of the park is general recreation, you have to have motels, you have to have gas stations, hot dog stands, you name them. This would also be a source of economic income. I think we might shift from one source in the economy to another source in the economy which we have to take into account.

Mr. Tibbetts - There is one point about the tourist industry that I'm certainly very, very aware of and that is it is extremely seasonal, much more so than logging and to try and relate the benefits of the logging industry to the tourist industry in northern Ontario is 'n\ the same kettle of fish because the tourist industry doesn't employ that many in the north. It is a good source of income but only for, at most, five months in the year.

Dr. Glooschenko - This has been true probably in the past but we now have more and more winter recreation and I wonder who of us, three years ago could have predicted the economic impact of the snowmobile for good or for worse I'm not saying here. We have skiing. I just got back three weeks ago from camping out in Algonquin at 15 ; to me it's great to go camping in the wintertime. Not everyone might like to do it, but I think we have other forms of winter recreation that could be developed.

Mr. Tibbetts - Thank you very much.

Reeve Hancock - Are there any other questions? Well, the hearing will be adjourned till ten a.m. tomorrow morning.



# QUETICO PARK PUBLIC HEARING - TORONTO

April 15, 1971

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## - MORNING SESSION -

### Chairman's introductory remarks

Advisory Committee, I would remind that the speakers and participants presentations are limited to ten minutes and there will probably be opportunity afterwards for further discussion if the Committee members ask questions or require further information. I'll call the names of four gentlemen that we omitted yesterday or who left when their name was called. They may possibly be here. I shall call their names throughout the various sittings in case they have come back. Mr. Bruce Taylor, Mr. Fred Barrett, Mr. David M. Chalmers and Mr. J. H. Passmore. If any of those four gentlemen happen to be in the hall if they will contact the Secretary we will give them priority hearing this morning and give them the same opportunity this afternoon and this evening also.

My first name this morning is Mr. Coats of the Ontario Forestry Association. Mr. Coats.

Mr. Coats:

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, as you have introduced me, my name is Jim Coats and I am the Manager of the Ontario Forestry Association. This organization is an educational body which is dedicated to providing information to the public on the need for care and wise use of our forest resources. Ours is not a pressure group. This seemed to be quite a point raised yesterday. Our membership comes from a variety of backgrounds including individuals, companies, Government, clubs, schools, etc. This breadth of membership makes it impossible to support all causes as vocally as some of our members would like, because others have diametrically opposed views. All are united in one aspect, however, and that is the need for public education on forest conservation and forest management. We do not very often take part in controversial matters such as the Quetico affair but are becoming increasingly concerned over the modern method of having society or the public, determine resources management policy which in earlier days were left to their elected representatives or hired professionals. This has prompted us to enter the Quetico debate to show our deep interest in the matter and to shed whatever light we can on this complex topic. We do not feel that it is simply a question of to log or not to log, but believe there is much more to the issue than that.

You have our brief, gentlemen, and I do not propose to read it here. It might be useful however, if I were to review the recommendations that are contained in it. I would like to point out that we did not concern ourselves

with the relationships within Quetico so much as we were concerned with Quetico in relation to some fundamentals of resources use policy and the parks role in Ontario. The recommendations are broad and I might say, not in any order of priority. They are as follows:

First of all, we recommended that the park boundaries be alterable to put lands to their best use as determined by their capability. The present Canada land inventory which is being undertaken will come up with information which will be useful to us throughout Canada in the planning of our recreational, forest production and other resource use areas.

Our second recommendation was that those portions of land which best meet the requirements of primitive areas and no other purpose as efficiently, be put to such use. Certainly, we are very interested in primitive areas and we recognize the need for them.

The third point is that those portions of land which have a high potential for continuous forest crop production should be designated for that use; we do not believe that Canada, certainly not in Ontario anyway, has all that much very productive forest land on which it is going to pay in the future to invest funds in forest management. And we recommend that only the highest potential lands be set aside for this purpose. I shouldn't say only those, but definitely those be set aside for that purpose.

Also, we recommend that those portions of land which have a high potential for intensive recreational use be so designated now so they will be available - I don't know quite what is going on here, Gentlemen, may I just refer to this "in wilderness is the preservation of the earth" and I come here and I don't know who it is for nor anything more about it, but it's a bunch of daffodils, Mr. Chairman

Mr. Hancock: I suggest you just push it with your foot to your left there and ignore it, Mr. Coats.

Mr. Coats: At least they are at my feet and not on my chest, sir, so

Mr. Hancock: Very good

Mr. Coats: The other recommendations carry on this way, that the portions of land which have a high potential for intensive recreational use be so designated; that the cooperation of all land users be encouraged to maximize the integration of uses of forest lands with due consideration being given to the need for priorities and compatibilities of uses. That classification of parks as developed by the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests be reviewed to take into account the productive potential of lands and waters. That the potential of logging as an environmental management tool be studied in depth and reported upon to the

public with recognition of environmental and economic aspects receiving attention; that the Department of Lands and Forests which has accepted the role of Manager of Ontario's forests and the forest industry make their respective roles abundantly clear to the public and that each accept its full responsibility in the conduct of its affairs which relate to the public interest. There seems to be some confusion, sir, on exactly what is the responsibility of the forest industries in this province, and the Department, and I think there is some need for clarification in this area.

Next, that the Department of Lands and Forests and the Department of Tourism and Information state clearly on all occasions the primary purposes of each park and the opportunity each affords to prevent any misleading of potential park visitors. There seems to be some break down between the publicity Departments of these people and the actual practices that are taking place in the park areas.

We recommend that the future of Quetico Park be considered on the basis of the capabilities of the lands contained therein and that park boundary alterations be made as necessary. We recommend that any changes in the present situation deemed advisable be spaced over a sufficient period of time to minimize hardships to those affected.

We recommend that a network of primitive areas and a program of ecological studies be established for the significant environments throughout the province and that use of these be restricted to ecological study.

We recommend that the 640 acre maximum permitted under the wilderness areas act be reassessed; we recommend that an expanded program of historic and scenic site preservation be undertaken.

We recommend too that public acceptance of logging be recognized by society for its role in forest industries and that it be better understood and appreciated.

We recommend that the interest and knowledge of the public relating to the care and wise use of their lands be given increased attention by resource managers, forest industries, education, Lands and Forests, and other Government departments.

And we recommend that the principle of integrated resource use is sound and its application essential to the wellbeing of future citizens of Ontario and that while accepting the need for single use areas every effort be made to improve management techniques which will permit the increased demands anticipated



to be met by sharing the limited land resources of the province.

Now there is not time here to go into how we arrived at these recommendations, but the reasons are developed in the brief. I would however, like to make a few points that are of concern to us.

The first relates to communications. In discussing our brief with our members I am surprised at how many of them read from it exactly what they wanted to read, not what the author intended nor what was written down. In this regard our brief is not an exception for I have noted in many the variations and usage of certain words. What is meant by one when he says "part" "wilderness", "primitive", "logging" or "forest management" may hold a completely different meaning for the listener. Even true proponents of wilderness may have widely different ideas of what is meant by the term. Our terminology is certainly imprecise. Communication is difficult at any time, but extremely so in this relatively new area under discussion, the environment, where the language of our society really hasn't got down to expressing identical ideas from one person to another.

In this whole discussion there has been colossal misuse of terminology which has permitted false impressions to be enlarged and basic understanding to gain little ground. I say this is one who sits in the no man's land between extremists listening to endless discussions in which the two parties seem to be arguing different points without knowing it. It is probably too much to expect that definitions for universal use can be developed for such terms as park, primitive or wilderness, but it would certainly aid communication greatly if this was possible.

The second point I would like to make is that there is an apparent reluctance to look ahead without dragging out a lot of what is past history. Forest Management conjures up timber production only in the minds of many. For many of those engaged in it, it means much more than that, management of forested areas of which the prime objective is wild life habitat, water conservation, soil stabilization, recreation, or wilderness preservation has many similarities to that of management for the production of timber but it has certain key differences too. I am aware that there is a very large area of doubt in the minds of wilderness proponents as to how to maintain the wilderness quality they desire. They are fearful of the forester's recommendation because of his past identification with the harvesting of timber. I believe the two groups need to work together toward a single objective and they will gain new

respect for each other. The objective of management must be clear before methods can be developed and applied with skill. It is the determination of objectives for Quetico Park that concerns your Committee, sir.

My third point is that we do not see the objectives of Quetico being determined wisely until there is a much clearer picture of the capability of Ontario's lands to produce the goods and services required of them. What those demands are, from the Indian people, from the white people, from the recreationist, from the wilderness lovers, from forestry users and others, the location of these demands and our ability to provide for them.

There are many types of parks developing today too in Ontario. A park has become the battle cry of the protester regardless of location, cost, need or practicability. What are the costs of maintaining these parks? What duplications of services are there? What needs do we have? It is only in this broader context that a meaningful decision can be reached regarding Quetico and the use to be made of the land it embraces.

In our brief, sir we did not say log or do not log. I believe personally, that there is a time and place and method and scale of logging that can be useful in wilderness management where that is the objective desired. But we have tended to look at the broader issues of managing forest lands for a variety of purposes and have recommended that the needs of the region and province and the ability of the land to meet these needs be determined before charting a final course for Quetico. It is a beautiful area and it is good that the public is so interested in it, but like the fairytale princess, Quetico needs looking after and someone has to pay her way. Let us determine how best to do this on the basis of all the facts, not just romantic notions, pleasant as they may be.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you, Mr. Coats. Are there any questions from the Committee? Mr. Tibbetts.

Mr. Tibbetts: Mr. Coats it came through rather loud and clear yesterday that quite a number of people haven't a very high regard for the forestry profession. Do you think there is something wrong with our schools of forestry, in the courses, or in the teachers, or what have you? Is there something basically wrong? Are they not teaching young foresters the right things?

Mr. Coats: I think there are some people perhaps who are not receiving the right instructions, sir, but the changes that have gone on in recent times have been so rapid that I don't think there has been an opportunity really for all the schools, and there are very few schools with relatively few students; I don't really think that these changes have had time to be implemented to do

the job. At the present time, for example, we find a large number of the graduating class at the Faculty of Forestry who are not able to get any employment, so the nature of their training isn't really affecting the present outlook for them too much. I think there has been a tendency in the past for a number of the old-school Foresters to still speak about forestry as a timber production game and there is no question in my mind that this has flavoured the understanding of the wilderness enthusiasts and others with what foresters say and do. But you would be amazed at some of the things that are taught in the schools today, in all forestry schools, and at the outlook of the young students coming out. In fact, sometimes I am concerned that they are going too far perhaps to the ecology kick and may not have a sufficient understanding of the engineering principles, etc., that are involved in producing timber, extracting timber.

Mr. Tibbetts: Does your organization make any attempt to, say, influence or recommend what should be taught in the schools?

Mr. Coats: I would say, sir, that through the association, the people that we bring together at our various meetings that there is a great deal of discussion of this topic, but as I mentioned in my presentation, we aren't normally in the position of submitting resolutions to people and this kind of thing. We do a great deal, actually, with a number of the Deans and so on. We are in touch with these people regularly and certainly our points of view are passed on to them.

Mr. Tibbetts: I imagine you have a lot of professional Foresters in your organization; but you would also have a lot of non-foresters too?

Mr. Coats: We do. In fact we have extremes of membership in our group that are so wild as to make it very difficult to come out with meaningful presentations on what you might like to have with regard to Quetico, for example.

Mr. Tibbetts: I think your presentation one of the best ones I have heard yet.

Mr. Coats: Thank you.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Phillips.

Mr. Phillips: I just want to congratulate Mr. Coats on what I think is a very rational, reasoned and relevant presentation and in low key, in moderation, at that, somewhat in contrast to some of the more shrill representations that have been made. Thank you very much, Mr. Coats.

Mr. Hancock: Any other questions? Mr. Stokes.



Mr. Stokes: Yes, I would like to ask Mr. Coats if his organization has fostered any new thinking that would lead the public to believe that our forests were in fact being managed as opposed to being exploited for commercial uses? Other speakers at other hearings have suggested that politicians should keep their grimy hands off the final determination of what should happen to Quetico or any other park; that we have Foresters who are quite competent to do this. What evidence could you give us to assure us that indeed the professional forester was in a position to exert the necessary influence for the best management of our resources?

Mr. Coats: Well, I think you have hit on a very difficult area, sir. Most Foresters in Ontario are employed by Government or industry and regardless of their professional competence and so on, they are required at times to carry out the instructions given to them. I am sure if you were to ask a group of Foresters to provide management plans and recommendations for any particular area or any forest project, you would be very pleasantly surprised with the competence of the job they would do for you. I think we have an extremely difficult role as Foresters, and I am a professional Forester so perhaps shouldn't be speaking to the question in a way, but I find that the professional Forester is in most cases employed by others and that many of his wishes he cannot carry out for economic, political or other reasons. But I think there is a great degree of competence within the professional field which has been sadly overlooked. The foresters have not had the support they deserve to carry out the programs of which they are capable. I would say that it is only in the last fifteen years, really, in Ontario, that Foresters have been given any kind of an opportunity to get into forest management. Prior to this time our concerns were with protecting the forest and I think the Foresters have done a whale of a good job in developing protection methods. We were concerned with the mechanical extraction of timber and I think again that Foresters have done a whale of a good job in developing the methods of getting the wood out. Where we have not been called upon too greatly in the past is to take care of the environment in the sense that today's society would like that to be done. I am sure that Foresters will be leaders in doing that too.

Mr. Stokes: Are you suggesting then that while you are concerned about both aspects, the economic harvesting and the impairment of the environment, can you show me any indication that you have won in favour of environment over the dollar value?

Mr. Coats: I would say that there are examples where work has been done, not as large as I might wish, but I would certainly

point to the reforestation efforts of the Department of Lands and Forests. With all their failings and we don't pretend that all is perfect yet by any means, but there have been some tremendous strides made. Also, in the cutting of timber there have been tremendous strides made in getting regeneration; and I can refer you to some examples in the Thunder Bay area which I am sure would be of great interest to the Committee.

Mr. Stokes: One final question. Are you aware of a little bit of discontent within the Department of Lands and Forests itself as a result of the reclassification of forest technicians and wild life technicians into nothing more than resource technicians, so that they put them all in the same bag and say, "This is the way it is going to be."

Mr. Coats: I have heard of the controversy. I know that the professional association has made representation to the Minister, sir, and I am not aware of the satisfaction they have received in that regard yet.

Mr. Stokes: Are you at liberty to say what the representations were?

Mr. Coats: I'm really not familiar enough with the details to make comment on it. I know that one of the things we firmly believe in through the professional association, and now I wear another hat, is that the career forester, the man in the field, has to be given greater opportunity to conduct forestry. We seem to have a habit of moving people a bit and the way up seems to lie through executive channels. We feel that there should be an opportunity for foresters to do well within their careers in the field.

Mr. Stokes: Thank you.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Jessiman.

Mr. Jessiman: Mr. Coats, I too appreciate your brief. I'd like to take you a little further into it. The only place in Toronto where you can get a degree in Forestry, I understand, is the University of Toronto. The Lakehead University have a course of two years in Forestry going on now. They are striving to get the third and fourth years, the degree courses in Lakehead University. Doesn't it make sense that since the timber is all located in northern Ontario, do you think your organization would recommend such a change, to have Forestry taught in the area where forestry is? And support the

Mr. Coats: I'm not quite sure I follow you, sir.

Mr. Jessiman: Well, what I'm saying is that the people from the north have had the great interest in forestry, they do want to become Foresters, degree Foresters and they come down to Toronto; don't you think it would be apropos that your organization would associate itself

with Lakehead University in their striving to get the degree course taught in Lakehead University?

Mr. Coats:

I think we could take this under consideration. We haven't as an organization up to this time. The only comment I would like to offer on this whole business of degree courses is that I think we lost sight at times of what professionals are really supposed to be; and I think we tend to regard them as being a little bit too much with their own specialty. Our crying need for professionals today is to really have a broad view and a deep understanding of a lot of the things, so that they can run programs and let technicians who are coming along and who are very well trained, many of them in the province today, many of them do the good work of Dr. Braun and others, who are coming along and are able to do a lot of the field work that Foresters have had to do in the past, so that I am not personally so sure that it matters where the man is as his mind is being trained. But there are a lot of angles to it and I think it needs a lot more discussion certainly.

Mr. Jessiman:

Thank you.

Mr. Hancock:

Any further questions? Thank you, Mr. Coats. I assume that last series of questions had something to do with Quetico but I got a little lost there. I suppose you fellows had some reason for asking them, though.

Mr. Jessiman:

Always.

Mr. Hancock:

Is it Mrs. Grace F. Malcolm who is speaking, Grace F. Malcolm for the Margaret Nice Club. Is it Mrs. Malcolm or Miss Malcolm. She is apparently not here, eh? Is Robert Vandercrohn here from Oakville? How about Mr. Jim Reid from Oakville? Mr. Kirk MacGregor from Toronto. Is Mr. MacGregor with us this morning? Thank you.

Mr. MacGregor:

It is rather interesting that I should wind up speaking right after a man who works so totally within the framework of existing philosophies regarding preservation and use of things, because I decided to depart even further than the written brief does from the conventional philosophies and to some extent try to face the basic philosophical problems involved about Quetico. Basically, I am going to try to avoid using the arguments that have been heard over and over again. You may assume from my brief all the conventional arguments in favour of preserving Quetico as a primitive park. I shan't mention them again.

In particular, regarding Quetico, it should be borne in mind that Quetico merely exists there. The entire problem about preserving it or not arises only because of the activities of



man and it is in the activities of man and his institutions that the problems and their solutions, by and large, must be found. Now for Quetico and for the parks problem in general I would deal with this existing on two levels. The first and obvious level is that of wilderness preservation and that's what these hearings have largely been concerned with. The second level is that the question of preserving wilderness is a precursor to the question of whether we are going to stop the growth of our population. Basically, if people wish to preserve wilderness they must stop population growth, and to the extent that people wish to preserve various things an increased probability that population growth will be stopped exists. So Quetico is of great importance as sort of a first skirmish in this larger battle. The effect of stopping population growth is quite considerable; it is basically the difference between human being expanding across some cosmic culture plate with no more in mind for real humanist than bacteria growing on agar or the possibility of the far more human situation where human needs are considered over mere blind reproduction. This is getting a bit far from Quetico, so I shan't go into it any further, except to possibly suggest that for years Canada has been bombarded with continental resource plans from United States. It is perhaps time that Canada bombarded the United States with continental population control programs. Back to Quetico.

Yesterday evening a very good point was made about the hardships being experienced by Indians in this area. From what has been said it would clearly appear that they are the victims of racial prejudice. Now, we also have the problem of whether or not to preserve Quetico. There are basically two choices. One, we can go and tackle the racial prejudice problem; we can bend over backwards and give the Indians preference instead of foreign companies to a large extent; or we can generally make every effort to solve the prejudice problem and we can preserve the park, thereby solving both problems. Or, we can allow the Indians to log in the park thereby leaving the racial prejudice and most of its ill effects still in effect and losing the park. These two problems can be solved or simply put together and left as they are. Allowing the Indians to log the park doesn't really free the Indian from prejudice and of course it doesn't preserve the park.

In my brief I suggested that temporary employment could be provided in this area by completely removing the after effects of logging in that part of the park which has already been logged. I would go further and suggest that it would be an excellent idea if such a program were undertaken, primarily employing Indians. Thus providing the Indians with some source of income while efforts are made to reduce the effects of prejudice and also helping restore the park to its original condition.

Some amount of question exists on exactly what the effect of preserving the park is on society. The effect is simple and may best be considered by way of example. When the early settlers arrived in Ontario they settled in southern Ontario and not out on Lake Ontario simply because they couldn't and the only effect of this was that the population in southern Ontario was not as big as it could have been if there had been people settled on the water of the lake. This is precisely the effect of preserving a park; it reduces the maximum population you can have in an area but then do we want to get to this maximum possible population anyway?

Another way of looking at it of course is that if you set aside a park and continue growing at some point the growth will have exhausted everything and society will collapse and if we set aside a park this point will arrive somewhat sooner. However, because the growth is exponential and the consumption of resources is an integral of that exponential, the added time is not very great. Now there are, of course, a number of effects commonly associated with parks aside from the real effect of the park, namely, reducing the maximum possible population. Most of these are due to temporary mismanagement, say the park may not have originally existed and there may be problems setting it up; or logging may have been permitted in a park and there may be problems when this condition is corrected, but these are only temporary matters; they are not long term effects of the park. Perhaps at this point we should mention the fact that the companies which have been logging in Quetico have in fact not really been doing something they have an outright right to do; they have been sneakily stealing this park from the people of Ontario. They have no right, really, to claim any sort of compensation for being kicked out. They should consider themselves lucky to get off scott free and not ask for more. Of course in this first case because the entire condition has been allowed for some time I would recommend that they are let off scott free, but they certainly don't have any rights beyond that. Comment has occasionally been made on the disadvantages of the monoculture of plants, or of anything else, and these same comments apply equally well to the disadvantages of the monoculture of man. We will have a more stable civilization with less chance of running into sudden catastrophe if a lot of the original earth is left preserved. And I would suggest that a much larger fraction of Ontario could be left as parks than now is. To a certain extent the question of what preserving an area is crops up. I suggest two criteria for this. Firstly, such areas should not be artificially changed to an extent which appreciably influences the results of scientific studies done in them. Secondly, such areas should appear as wilderness, as areas not controlled by man, to perceptive people travelling through them. In practice a certain amount of management of the area may be necessary to offset the effects of man. For example, it may be necessary to

extinguish some fires to remove the effect of excess fire started by man, but nothing more is acceptable.

In my brief, to go on, I mentioned a number of the specific advantages of wilderness including the one that it may help us maintain a realistic view of the universe. Fortunately, a current example of an unrealistic view probably put forth by someone not too familiar with wilderness occurs in the March 1971 SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, page 96. It is an article entitled: "On telling left from Right" and it starts off: "Suppose that, like Alice passing through the looking glass you have entered a world that is an exact reversal of the real world and yet you, yourself, have remained unreversed. Living freely in the mirror world you would soon notice some peculiar things. Printed words would look strange and unfamiliar, " and so on yet not everything would appear strange. To the unreversed visitor the peculiarities and frustrations of the mirror world would be largely confined to those objects and symbols that are created by man. If you were to wander through a countryside where man had never lived you might not know that you were in a reversed world. Basically, the point in this is that in the universe as a whole being reversed or not reversed has no significance. Now, as anybody who has actually been out in the wilderness knows, whether you turn left or right at some point does have significance and this significance is not just a matter of wilderness travel. It is a matter of fundamental importance to all science and to our entire world view. Nowadays I do not think that the opinion expressed here will last very long but in a world where there is no experience of reality what serious distortions of our world might arise from such things accumulating over hundreds of thousands of years?

Mr. Hancock: We can give you two more minutes, Mr. MacGregor.

Mr. MacGregor: To jump suddenly to Africa it can be pointed out that man probably originated in Africa and that the national parks and game preserves in Africa may be crucial to understanding our origins and our present condition and that these should be preserved.

To come back to North America. How can the white man ask the black man to preserve these crucial areas if the white man will not preserve anything himself? As I said in my brief, large parks should be preserved simply because other species on this planet have an innate right to exist on their own, without any regard to its value for us. It is morally abhorrent to decide that we have some right to kill and manipulate everything solely for our own benefit. The brief also considers the sort of economic argument in favour of logging Quetico. I shall just quote one of my examples: "Selling Thalidamide to pregnant women created jobs and made money; therefore it was desirable?" That something creates jobs and makes



money has no bearing whatever on its desirability, which must be decided independently. The basic problem is that the entire economic matter comes from money, a device to facilitate barter and that's all it ever was. It is not a device for making sophisticated policy decisions and it becomes increasingly useless as you get further away from simple barter.

One last remark. It is obvious there is a shortage of areas for recreation in Ontario and that this shortage will become shorter in the future. I suggest that all logging limits in Ontario be used in multi-use fashion to allow enough area for recreation. In particular, these areas would be excellent for mechanized recreation which could then be excluded from parks, seeing as it would have the vast bulk of Ontario in which to occur.

And in finishing I would just like to reiterate that Quetico covers only 1/2 of 1% of Ontario's area. If a province were full of untouched parks Quetico might not be a cause for much concern. But Ontario is not. Quetico is the last and only preserved park, unless you really want to think about Polar Bear which is a bit questionable. All the other large parks are merely logging areas; the question about Quetico is no relative matter but one of stark absolutes. Shall there be any preserved wilderness areas in Ontario or not? It is my hope that there shall be and I finish by requesting that the Quetico Provincial Park be classified as a primitive park and kept in its natural condition.

Mr. Hancock:

Thank you, Mr. MacGregor. Are there any questions?

Mr. Phillips:

Yes, Mr. Chairman. Mr. MacGregor, you are apprehensive about population growth which would hardly apply, would it, to the northern sections of this province? In the area under discussion in a sense there are today fewer than a quarter of a million people, which is about one person per square mile and yet those quarter of a million people are vitally important to this province surely. More than that, the area under discussion is 27% of one of our districts and surely this is important for their future. In other words, northwestern Ontario is also bringing up bright and intellectual young men like yourself, the very hope of this whole country, and many of them, if not most would like to remain in the northwest. How are they to achieve meaningful, happy and productive and gainful careers in the northwest section of this province unless they are underpinned by economic programs that are useful for its development?

Mr. MacGregor:

You have made an excellent point which I steered clear from, because I did not wish to discuss population control in any detail. One of the fundamental problems in Canada regarding population is that certain parts like southern Ontario, are becoming over populated. The whole population of Canada is less than would be desired. I think Canada's total population should finally be somewhere from fifty to one hundred million, and nothing is being done to ensure that future population growth and future economic growth occur in places other than the

places that are already crowded. A great many things can be done. Deliberate effort should be made to encourage a movement of industry or the establishment of new industry in parts of Canada other than southern Ontario. One obvious possibility in this is to permanently increase taxes in southern Ontario and permanently decrease them in the under-populated areas in such a way that the total income for the Government remains constant. This would be an inducement for industry and what not to move to the under populated areas. The reason why Quetico is being logged is to provide for United States large population and this is one thing I don't think should get larger. There are lots of areas besides Quetico, as I pointed out, the total amount of park in southern Ontario is small and the only real effect of reserving park is to reduce the total population possible over all. A problem that is inherent in the area you are discussing is that it is not very well set for transportation and what not, but something certainly could be done to improve economic development in general there and to discourage new development from going to southern Ontario.

Mr. Hancock: Does that answer your question, Mr. Phillips?

Mr. Phillips: Yes. Thank you very much, Mr. MacGregor.

Mr. Hancock: Andy?

Mr. Jourdain: Mr. MacGregor, thank you, Mr. Chairman. When did you write your brief that you are presenting now?

Mr. MacGregor: I wrote the brief itself mostly at 3:00 A.M. a few nights ago. The various modifications to it I came up with recently as a result of hearing some of the hearings. Basically, I wish to avoid repeating what has already been said.

Mr. Jourdain: The reason I asked you was, I have a few things on the list here that I wanted to know whether you wrote them this morning or last night

Mr. MacGregor: Two or three days ago.

Mr. Jourdain: Well, how did you know the Indian situation?

Mr. MacGregor: The Indian situation I heard about last night. You will notice that is not mentioned in the written brief. It is a modification which I threw in. They obviously have a real grievance and this real grievance should be dealt with. However, it does not obscure the need for park land as well. Both problems should be solved rather than merely thrown together to solve neither. See what I mean?

Mr. Jourdain: Yes, the reason I asked you when you had written your brief, Mr. MacGregor, was I wanted to know how come you got this Indian situation in, you wrote it this morning then, or last night?

Mr. MacGregor: The modifications I have just presented are in the last few hours, yes. The written brief which you have was written two or three days ago.

Mr. Hancock: I think we understand, Mr. MacGregor. Mr. Tibbetts?

Mr. Tibbetts: Just one point, Mr. MacGregor. You used an expression "sneakily stealing" as though the company that is in the park now did this with sort of malice aforethought and without anyone's knowledge. Now it was quite well known to all the people who live there, possibly this is our lack of communication again, but the Shevilin-Clarke Company logged in Quetico Park for many, many years, white pine and red pine. They were followed in the park by J. A. Matthew Limited, and this isn't Jim Mathieu Lumber, this is J. A. Matthew Limited. They logged in the park. Jim Mathieu Lumber logged in the park in the last decade. They were bailed out, nearly into bankruptcy, by Domtar. Domtar didn't ask to go in there. They were bailed out by Domtar who now have this and are the brunt of much abuse, but Domtar went in and saved Jim Mathieu Lumber Company and a good many jobs at considerable expense to themselves, I might say. That's all I have to say.

Mr. MacGregor: The comment on that is that the general idea among a great many people has been that parks are areas which are by and large preserved, or if they are not preserved they are used for recreation and in the sense that the Ontario government has advertised Quetico as a great wilderness area and everything, the impression has definitely been given that it was being preserved as a wilderness area is against this background of misrepresentation that logging has been done. True, the people there knew that the logging was going on but people in general were not that aware of it until recently. They were under the assumption that the park was being preserved. And basically, what is the point of parks but to preserve them? When one hears that some place is a park he is by and large aware that the intention is that it be preserved and used for recreation. Anyone who goes into a park with other intentions has from the start gone into it in violation of its intent. I would merely like to point out, logging companies assume that they have a great right to be there; they may have some right to be there, they were let in by the Government, but the right is not very convincing.

Mr. Tibbetts: Thank you. I think your remarks, I agree with most of what you said, especially about the people down here not being aware



of what went on up there and they aren't aware of a heck of a lot of other things about northwestern Ontario. Right from Queens Park on down you people don't know we exist, never have, until something like this comes up that you can get your teeth into.

Mr. MacGregor: It is true that Canada is very regional

Mr. Hancock: Don't blame Mr. MacGregor for all that, now, just because he happens to be standing at the mike there

Mr. Tibbetts: I'm not. It is just one of the facts of life in northwestern Ontario.

Mr. MacGregor: I think something should be borne in mind, I think some parts should be preserved and if any park is going to be preserved, it has to be preserved somewhere. That somewhere is going to have a park on its hands. Agreed?

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Jessiman, did you have a question?

Mr. Jessiman: Yes, a point of clarification. The population of Ontario, let us just take, existing today, the lack of natural park space, the fear that you have that we are going to run out of property for parks, I would ask you what classification you would put the area between Quetico and Polar Bear park into? Would you not classify it as almost wilderness? You wouldn't say it is populated, I don't think, if you have been through that area. I am talking about north of the CNR tracks, mostly, the Albany River, the Ascobee, all through the whole northern part of Ontario.

Mr. MacGregor: This raises two questions. First, as I say I think something should be preserved and if it isn't parks, what is it? True, the area there hasn't been modified to any great extent yet but it is simply waiting for it to become economic to modify it. Now, secondly, wilderness is not a uniform thing. It is not all Indians look alike, all wildernesses look alike, or something. There are different types of wilderness and examples of the various types should be kept for scientific reasons if for no other. One thing I would like to see is the retroactive creation of a large wilderness park representative of the southern range of the deciduous forests in Ontario. It would be very nice if we could take a small drainage basin in southern Ontario and gradually, over say a century, phase out the existing man-made uses and then over the next few centuries restore it to being a large wilderness park, typical of that kind of forest.

Mr. Jessiman: Thank you.

Mr. Hancock: Any other questions? Mr. MacGregor, just one last question.

I only want a yes or no answer. Have you ever been in Quetico Park, or in the northern part of Ontario? Just so I can judge. Some of the recommendations you have made to me appear obviously written by somebody who hadn't been there. I just wanted to make sure I was right. That is all. You haven't been in the area?

Mr. MacGregor: Yes. This of course also means that I don't share some of the area's biases about this. It is an abstract question as well as a concrete one.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you very much, Mr. MacGregor.

Applause

We probably should repeat again as there are more people in the hall, that the time limit for speaking is ten minutes. It is usually much longer through the questions that are asked, but I will warn speakers of the ten minute mark and would ask them to conclude their presentation within a couple of minutes after they have had the warning.

I understand that, is it Mrs. Grace Malcolm is here now? Mrs. Malcolm would you like to speak now? You had better use one of the - it is not a question of hearing you, Mrs. Malcolm, it is the question of it being recorded and unless you speak into a microphone the modern science that are now blessed with will be unable to reproduce your words. You are probably smart, just the same, in trying not to use the mike. I'm not very fond of it either. Maybe that's close enough. Can you pick up Mrs. Malcolm if she is that close to the mike? Now, try. Thank you.

Mrs. Malcolm: Now please don't tell anybody outside this room, but I'm seventy-seven years old. Let's keep it a secret.

Applause

I've been interested in Quetico park for a long time. Last November I wrote to our Member of Parliament for Etobicoke, Leonard Braithwaite. He sent me a copy of his speech to the House. Page 9 is devoted to Quetico Park. He stresses its use as wilderness. I wrote to Jean Cretien (am I pronouncing it correctly?) he says: "I can say that we would be very happy to see additional national parks in Ontario and would certainly welcome an opportunity to consider the establishment of Quetico Park as a national park. Under national parks policy no commercial exploitation of the timber or other natural resources in the park is permitted. I'm all for it." I wrote three times to the Honourable Rene Brunelle including clippings from the New York Times, etc. etc. I have a sheaf of facts and figures, maps and classifications. He says: "Special primitive wild river and nature reserve classes

in the primitive wild river and nature reserve classes, as we recognize this shortcoming at the present time - logging has been going on in the park for a number of years and I do not feel that one more winter's operation will significantly affect the park's environment." He sends maps indicating the heavily used, very heavily used area, the heavily used area, the medium used area and this wilderness part in the middle is quite well used. This Mathieu lumber cutting, I gather is soft wood cutting, pulp? Am I right?

Mr. Hancock: Right

Mrs. Malcolm: That means clean cut. Have you seen it? I have. This is a timbered management unit. You can see that those two - I think there's a moratorium on this at the moment - you can see that those two areas comprise about one-half of the park. We all know Classification of Provincial Parks in Ontario, 1967, now just listen: "Quetico is a natural environment park. Purpose, to set aside for primary purpose of recreation and education for the use and benefit of present and future generations"-- don't forget, it's a natural environment park; that's its classification. I skip "parks in this category are primarily resource oriented rather than user oriented". Now, that's absolutely contradictory. How can we help having trouble. The parks management is just crossed like that. Is it primarily set apart as they say at the top for the benefit of present and future generations? Then down below, I am repeating, here we are, "parks in this category are primarily resource oriented rather than user oriented". Well, that's that. So I went around all my neighbourhood in the last six months, I live in Rexdale, a portion of Metropolitan Toronto, and I talked to friends and neighbours and we all think that these parks are user oriented; we think that they are set apart for people and for posterity; we think that they are supposed to preserve wilderness. Now there are hundreds and hundreds of thousands of us who think that, but that's not true according to that booklet. Those parks are resource oriented, not user oriented. That's just introduction. I am here, Mr. Chairman, and Committee, to present a brief to the Quetico Advisory Committee on behalf of the Margaret Nice Ornithological Club. The Margaret Nice Ornithological Club is a group of women dedicated to conservation in the widest sense of the word. They are concerned about the issue of logging in Quetico Park and have approved the submission of the following brief on behalf of the Club.

"You know all the facts, the figures, the situation, etc. I'm going to take another angle. I'm going to look back in time. My grandparents emigrated to Upper Canada in 1870 to claim a land grant on Rainy Lake north of Huntsville. By 1870



Muskoka and Parry Sound districts had already been denuded of pine forest. Those who farmed the light, sandy soil earned a meager living. When I was ten years old we used to go to the pineries to pick blueberries; it sounded nice, but the pineries was actually a barren wasteland. Hard wood took over and in time it too was cut. Down the lakes and rivers floated the great booms of logs. In 100 years Muskoka and Parry Sound districts depended largely on tourism. In the main, the people are poor. They farm on marginal land. Have we reforested? No.

Many years later I became a natural history photographer and tramped through woods that my father had known in his youth. After fifty years the scars of logging were still there. It takes a long, long time for slash to rot and go back to soil. In the open spots raspberry canes, blackberry brambles and thistles galore had taken over. In all my wanderings I found few areas that had been left untouched. I remember two of them vividly. A black spruce bog, maybe something like where Jim Mathieu is doing clean cut work, a black spruce bog carpeted with green mosses, ferns and orchids and a shallow water-lily lake formed by beaver that had dammed the creek seventy-five years ago. It seems unbelievable, but it is true, that in 100 years Ontario finds it necessary to establish wilderness areas for succeeding generations. Quetico park is one, the area is 1,750 square miles. And what are we doing? Logging it. 460 square miles for Jim Mathieu Lumber Company and 400 square miles to the Timber Management unit where I think there is a moratorium for the present. There is available timber outside the park. Quetico Park is less than 1% of available timber. Why? Why log the park? I question our sense of values. Will we never learn? The forest is a miracle of felicitate values; it is a web of inter-relation between plant and animal life. Timber management insists that it is necessary to remove dead and diseased trees. But dead trees house racoons and flying squirrels and owls and many other animals. They are the cover for the pileated woodpecker, that slow, resonant rap means the big pecker is probing for carpenter ants. When we log an area we disrupt animal life; we destroy the delicate ground cover, the moss, the ferns and the wild flowers. It takes nature a long time to erase the havoc, fifty years and more. Another generation will have passed. We, the people, want Quetico Park to be free from logging. That's the issue.

S. Dillon Ripley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, believes that in 25 years all wild animals, three-quarters of the species living today, will be extinct. We didn't believe Rachael Carson when she wrote SILENT SPRING. We know the truth now. We'd better heed the warnings.

Wilderness is shrinking fast and logging is absolutely incompatible with wilderness. People need wilderness. My lawyer and my eye specialist are hard pressed men. They find relaxation and renewal in canoe trips, but not in Ontario parks. They go farther afield, beyond the range of power saws.

With our increasing population and our congested cities we are going to need wilderness more and more. I sometimes wish that we could transport the men who head the Department of Lands and Forests and their billionaire lumber companies to a country that was raped of trees centuries ago, Greece, for example. There, after the olive tree pruning, peasants bind up every twig and carry great bundles home on their heads for winter fuel. And the old women with their short hatchets chop the furze on the bare and rocky hillsides and dry it too for winter fuel. And in the spring raging torrents of water cut deep gouges on those barren, rocky hills and the top soil is gone. Poor? We talk a lot about poverty, but we don't know what poverty means. If our timber cutting in the next 100 years equals our timber cutting in the past 100 years, we'll be in desperate trouble. Now, in Ontario in the year 1971 is the time to take a stand and take a long, hard look at our vanishing wilderness. May I suggest that we begin with Quetico Park? No logging in the park from now on.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Margaret Nice Ornithological Club per me, Grace Frazer Malcolm.

May I corroborate two points? This is the National 1970 ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY REPORT for the U S A America is in trouble. Wild Life. The number of wild life species on the official endangered list, has jumped to 102 in the past year. Timber. They held their own. Why? They reduced the cutting and imported 6.4 billion board feet. That's what kept them in business. Now, we know they can't go on doing that forever. What's the answer? A. Insist on recycling all paper and paper products, cardboard, packages, etc. B. Demand more efficient utilization of sawdust, slabs, etc. C. Encourage better timber management. D. And this makes me sad, develop efficient substitutes for wood.

And we are following fast in the footsteps of the U S A . What a magnificent heritage of wood we had on this American continent and how we squandered it. Greed. Ignorance. Apathy. We've been guilty of them all and we're still guilty. We are acting as if it were 1870 and it is 1971 and the conditions are vastly different. One-third

of all wood is lost in logging, either burned at the mill or left to rot. We can build industries to reclaim that wood; they will employ men, thousands of men. Why live in the past? Log, log, log and roll them down the river. How well I know it. When a fire starts how it roars over that timber dry slash. Later the raspberries spring up and whole families take 10-quart pails and go picking and the biggest berries always grow on those blackened slash piles and you bump into a hornet's nest and you get scratched and your clothes get torn and you drop your pail and you run for your life and the hornets chase you, yes, they do, and you get well stung. Now, that's a far cry from wilderness. If you had any choice, gentlemen, if you were taking your family on a holiday, would you choose a logged over area? Honestly?

Quetico is a large and very big park. Ontario is a large and very wealthy province. Do we need to exploit Quetico Park? Or are those evils still with us? Greed. Ignorance. Apathy. Gentlemen, you are an intelligent and knowledgeable group of men. We are relying on you, thousands and thousands of us, and on your good judgment. Let's preserve a little real wilderness. Let's maintain some genuine habitat for our wild animals. Let's bequeath to our grandchildren some of our original heritage that they can be proud of. No more logging in Quetico Park. Thank you.

Applause, prolonged

Mr. Hancock:

Thank you, Mrs. Malcolm. I don't know why you were worried too much about the microphone. You seem to have mastered it fairly well, I would say. I may have been a little generous with the time allocation, but I'm not that so far away from your age either, and I know that we speak slower than some of these firebrands and young people. So that's right. Are there any questions for Mrs. Malcolm? Andy?

Mr. Jourdain:

Mrs. Malcolm, I would like to ask you just one little brief question. You don't have to get up on your feet or anything. In one of your first letters that you presented here before the Committee was a letter from Mr. Chateau, Chattoo, or

Mrs. Malcolm:

C H R E T I E N

Mr. Jourdain:

Chretien, yeh, good, that's what I wanted to ask you. You see, he is the Minister of Indian Affairs. Well would it be too much bother if I asked for a copy of that letter? May I have it? I'd like to get him over a barrel anyway. Thank you.



Mr. Hancock:

Maybe you would file it with the Secretary there, Mrs. Malcolm. At your leisure. There's no hurry, no rush at all. In fact, we'll send the Secretary down there. He's not 77 years of age so he should be able to make it that far. Thank you very much. Mr. Murray Pashler from Ajax? Is Mr. Pashler with us?

Mr. Pashler:

I just wrote this and I admire your patience and your tolerance and I am afraid to some extent we are lost and maybe that's natural. With nostalgia and some repetition I'm afraid that quite inadvertently I plan to add to the flood. So I hope you will continue with your tolerance.

Mr. Hancock:

We will, for ten minutes, anyway, Mr. Pashler.

Mr. Pashler:

Gentlemen, fine. My remarks will be very short as I leave to experts the kind of questions that experts deal in. The question I want to address is one that I think, as far as I can see, I wasn't here yesterday, I'm afraid, is one that I think has not been raised. First, I should perhaps identify myself. I am a rare breed, I am a native born Torontorian who teaches English and I represent no one nor any group, although for over 20 years I've been a member of various conservation organizations. My feelings about wilderness and parks may be shared by many but I do not presume to speak for any silent majority. I want to make it quite clear that I don't question in any way the integrity or objectivity of any members of the Committee nor the legitimacy and usefulness of the Commission itself. But the question which must be raised, and I haven't heard it raised yet, is this: If you are hearing briefs regarding the future of Quetico does not that inquiry by its very nature make the proposition that Quetico be left a wilderness just one of a number of options? Is there not, in fact, with all the disinterest in the world, a presumption, a presupposition, that the idea of leaving or making Quetico a primitive wilderness area is just one of a number of equal and equally valid suggestions for Quetico? The petitioners for wilderness come here in effect to make their pitch in competition with the loggers, with the conservationists, with the recreationists, the multiple users, and so on. If that is so, then the game is not the one we should be playing and I, for myself, reject it. In fact, wilderness is what we precariously have and what we ought to be doing is seeing how we can protect it, preserve it and extend it in space and time. If these are not the rules of the game, then may I bluntly suggest that we are engaged in an exercise the real nature of which few in this room for all the expertise, whether canoeists or loggers, for all the expertise and good will, really comprehend. It is analogous to discussing whether you have two or six lanes to a

proposed highway when the real question, which has unconsciously and unwittingly been usurped, is whether you should have that particular highway at all. The concept of wilderness does not come here as a competing possibility. It is the locus around which all suggestion should focus and the place to and from which all discussion should move.

Finally - you can ask me about that. I hope I made that reasonably clear, that I'm not questioning the legitimacy of the Commission but I wonder whether we are really at the question we think we are.

Finally, may I state my own position? And here we are into nostalgia and so on, repeating other people. My father, who is 82, still lives with me. He was a great paddler and he used to tell me of canoeing in Ashbridges Bay. Even 30 years ago Ashbridges Bay which must have been very beautiful when he was a young man, had by then become a disgusting and foul place. He tells me of what Muskoka was like before the first world war and I can see that even that still pleasant country has been misused and so I, torn between what was, what is, and what might have been, am terribly aware of the consequences of what we do now. I look around with much fear and I think, surely nobody wanted this, surely nobody willed this to come about. So I beg of you to take this opportunity you have with great vision. Don't get bogged down with statistics and numbers. They aren't the only reality. I'm sure I'd be asked this so I planned to say it anyway, I've never been to Quetico, but I plan to go, I hope some day I shall. But I do know what it means to friends whom I love and respect. They seem to feel that as the poet said: "Some god is in this place." Forget, I beg of you for a while the very real concerns, and they are real and I don't mean to minimize them, the very real concerns of lumber supply and climate and so on. These problems are solvable by men of imagination and energy. A wilderness once destroyed is not created in our time. You leave not wilderness even after your passing but desolation. And who but an English teacher would end by quoting an Anglo-Saxon poet who wrote something seventeen hundred years ago: "A wise man may grasp how ghastly it shall be when all this world's wealth standeth waste, even as now over many places over the earth." Thank you.

Mr. Hancock:

Thank you, Mr. Pashler. Are there any questions?  
Mr. Phillips.

Mr. Phillips:

Mr. Pashler, if Ontario really wishes to preserve don't you agree that it is doing a pretty good job in the north? When apart from a dozen communities of 1,000 or more people, at least 99% of the north is pure wilderness. In fact, on canoeing trips I have met far more people in Quetico Park than outside Quetico Park on the great waterways of the

north. Does this not indicate a certain selfishness of you that in this great province you've got the best of two worlds. You've got wall to wall industry to provide the affluence and the livelihood of its people, and yet you want the north for a playground? Is there not a happy compromise and solution to this divergence of views? We've got many, many provincial parks. I go to my little retreat each week end through a provincial park and it is wonderful to see the numbers of people from all over Canada and United States that are there, camping and enjoying the natural environment of Sidley, which is in some senses much like Quetico. So, there is no dearth of recreational and primitive and wilderness in this country regardless of the label you give it, in northern Ontario. We are only a quarter of a million people. Why this great concern? We'd like to see more up there. We see very, very few people from the south come up to Northwestern Ontario. They mostly are from Manitoba and from the upper mid-western States, and indeed, from practically all the States of the American Union. But our own people from the south are few and actually far between. You are an hour and a half away, by air. Do you have an observation on that seemingly great interest in this park but actually little use of it by the people from the south?

Mr. Pashler:

Well, a couple of reactions I suppose. I'm not sure that we only value something and I don't think perhaps this is what you are suggesting, I don't think we only value something in its use, in its being used. The same argument has been used here for the Toronto Islands, for example. Put oil storage tanks on them because they are not in fact being used. I'm not sure, it is not an argument anyway that convinces me. Apart from that, I think there is much evidence which you have probably heard people arguing, that places like Quetico, in fact the whole great northwest area, are being threatened now really and will be seriously threatened within the next few years. It is not just now, in 1971 but it is looking ahead. This is why I mentioned the fact that when my father talked about what Muskoka was like in 1906, I find it difficult to vision what he saw. Nobody planned that. There were not really a cabal of malicious people determined to destroy it. It was in fact destroyed. I am now 40 and I can see the rate of this kind of misuse is increasing. I can see all the pressures rising and if we don't set aside areas and simply say "hands off", then I think we will wish in 20 years that we had. But then, we will not have that option at that time. I certainly have no desire to penalize northern Ontario, northwestern Ontario and I think it is long overdue that the people of southern Ontario who have been having a very easy time on this affluence begin to share some of it. Certainly, I agree with that. But I think it is endangered and I think that to express our intentions, our earnest for the future, that we in fact preserve something and say "In this area no logging, no use of that kind, at all."



Mr. Phillips:

Coupled with that sentiment and expression we have heard observations in the course of our hearings, Mr. Pashler, which would seem to imply that commercial enterprises, industrial enterprises, particularly in the development of our natural resources, is an odious occupation today; that the profit motif is simply dirty. What substitute can there be to provide the underpinning and the livelihood of the people that are there? These are the immediate and the urgent things, I think, that concern the people in the north.

Mr. Pashler:

I think that one of our problems is that our country is cursed with the economists it deserves, but I think it would be possible to imagine if we ever enlarged our frame of reference, really our terms of reference, that we could come up with great economists who could in fact make suggestions that would not - I'm frightened of the word compromise, I hate to use this word, you know it has been used here in another context, in a metaphorical context, but the idea of rape, you can't compromise with rape, I mean there are certain situations where compromise you know, in some sense is just not possible. I suspect that a wilderness park is one of them by its very definition. I think we could, that it will take some action like this that will bring those economists, you know, into being. At the moment they are simply fiddling around with 19th Century ideas. I think they could come up with something, yes.

Mr. Phillips:

Thank you, Mr. Pashler. At my age I would simply have to compromise with rape, I think.

Mr. Pashler:

Well, let's not get into that discussion.

Mr. Hancock:

At this time of day. Any further questions? Thank you very much, Mr. Pashler.

Applause

Mary Jane Theulau is it? If I don't say her name correctly she may not even know I am calling her. It is spelled THEULAU. Michael Linklater representing the union of Ontario Indians. Is Mr. Linklater here?

Mr. Linklater:

Mr. Chairman, I only have a few words to say on behalf of our President. He was unable to attend this meeting due to the fact that he had a meeting with the Department of Indian Affairs in Ottawa. These are the statements he sent to me:

The Union of Ontario Indians cannot take a stand on the brief, nor would all the Indians from the Quetico Park area, because it does not know their views on the matter.

The Union, secondly, does not feel it should comment on the Quetico matter because it does not wish to create a

feud with Treaty No. 3. Treaty No. 3 should by right have sent their own representative who is more aware of the prevailing conditions. Treaty No. 3 has its own Charter and therefore it should have been involved on this issue.

That's all I have to say. Thank you.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Linklater, what is Treaty No. 3? Do you know?

Mr. Linklater: Treaty No. 3 is a private organization but it is incorporated with ours.

Mr. Hancock: That's not Amik, is it?

Mr. Linklater: They call themselves the Anglo Treaty No. 3, Grand Council, this represents the northwestern region of Ontario.

Mr. Hancock: Any questions? Andy?

Mr. Tibbetts: May I ask, Mr. Chairman, who would Treaty No. 3 represent as being in our area? We have Chief Jourdan here from the Lac La Croix reserve. Is his reserve, for instance in this group?

Mr. Linklater: There are a lot more reserves on up around that area and I am sure he must be strictly speaking for his own reserve. You would have to consider the other reserves that are within that area.

Mr. Tibbetts: Thank you.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Jourdain.

Mr. Jourdain: This Treaty No. 3, Mr. Chairman, this Treaty No. 3 - this gentleman here addressed me as Chief. I ain't no Chief, but even I, supposin' I was a Chief, I don't understand this Treaty No. 3. But I understand that it is for the, the Department of Indian Affairs has say, they have their heads in their pockets, is that right?

Mr. Linklater: Perhaps they have their heads in their pockets, but I am sure you can work your way out of there, somehow.

Mr. Jourdain: What does the Union of Ontario Indians, what is their stand? Do you support timber, or complete environment of our area, I mean a primitive zone in our area?

Mr. Linklater: I cannot comment on that because, first of all, I've never been in that area, but if you are talking about my own area which is James Bay, I would be perhaps more or less for the

preservation of that area.

Mr. Jourdain: Thank you.

Mr. Hancock: Any further questions? Thank you, Mr. Linklater.

Applause

Has Mr. Jim Reid appeared by any chance in the meantime? Well, we are just about at the point where we have to adjourn anyway because the tape runs out around this time and also, my stomach tells me it is getting very near the time to eat. So we'll adjourn the hearing till 2:00 p.m.

- HEARING ADJOURNED -

- AFTERNOON SESSION -

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Robert Vanderkrohn, is he in the audience? Or Mr. Jim Reid? Or Mary Jane Theulau. They were scheduled for both yesterday and this morning. We have called them twice now, maybe three times. Mr. Andrews.

Mr. Andrews: Thank you. Mr. Chairman and Members of the Advisory Committee, I am presenting this brief on behalf of the Environmental Study Group of the College of Education, University of Toronto. This is a group of about 75 school teachers most of whom are graduates in science with considerable background in ecology. Our group also contains geographers, phys ed majors, historians and psychologists. These people have one thing in common, they plan to teach in Ontario for about 35 years and hope to do some of this teaching in the out of doors. So, our main concern and our reason for being here is largely to assure that there will always be an outdoor classroom and that this outdoor classroom will be suitable for the teaching of the basic ecological principles that all of us feel must be taught if our society is to survive the onslaught of our ever increasing numbers. So, in our deliberations we found it quite impossible to separate these educational matters from the more basic ecological considerations and the related recreational economic aspects. Thus our brief that you have in your hands debates all the factors, educational aspects, recreational aspects, economic aspects and ecological aspects. And it was only after long and careful deliberation that we all agreed that the only logical course of action to take was for us to propose that Quetico be reclassified as a primitive park. May I take just a few moments to summarize the main points in our brief that led us to this conclusion? We emphasized the ecological significance of a primitive area, pointing out that a diverse and complex ecosystem like Quetico



contains an inbred stability that acts as a buffer to help restore ecological balance in adjacent areas. We emphasize also the need to have a control environment for scientific research and we stressed that the damage caused by logging, the damage that logging would bring to an area of this type, would certainly infringe upon any ecological studies or any attempt to teach basic ecological principles at first hand in the field. We considered the necessity of forest management and concluded that mechanized lumbering in any form is not the answer. Other alternatives, like controlled burning, exist and should be explored more fully by the Department of Lands and Forests. We considered and pointed out in our brief the psychological need that many people have to get away from it all, escape from noises, machines, and the gadgetry of civilization. And we know that this need will increase as a higher and higher percentage of our population become apartment dwellers and as population densities increase in urban areas like Toronto.

We also pointed out the basic psychological need of most people to know that such untouched areas exist, whether they happen to go there or not. I personally become quite frightened when I think of open spaces disappearing, our never seeing a large tree again, lakes filling up with motor boats and the garbage of civilization and I know through discussions with others on this committee that I'm not alone in this respect. We express great concern over the possibility that this need to get away from it all that all of us feel, I believe, certainly down here may be a genetic trait of humans. There is some evidence that this is the case; and if this is so, then the need to retain primitive areas becomes an absolute biological necessity if the human race is to be perpetuated. We found outdoor activities which do not involve motorized vehicles, excessively high concentrations of people, rifles and this type of thing to be totally compatible with the ecological and educational considerations. We found logging to be totally incompatible with these aspects.

We are quite aware of the fact that there will be some economic problems for the Government to handle. It is quite easy for us down here in Toronto to say that oh, there is only 200 or 300 people put out of work, that's a drop in a bucket compared to the 600,000 who are out of work. But that doesn't help the poor fellow up north who has spent his entire life working in the bush and we know that. We are concerned about the loss of jobs and we are even concerned about the loss of income for the forest industry. If indeed these are real problems that cannot be overcome without great hardship if the Government assists in relocating of the lumbering operation to the vast forests that lie outside the park boundary. But quite frankly, we have a much greater concern, a concern for the future, for the mental health and education of countless thousands who will reap the untold benefits from a primitive Quetico. I was pleased indeed to find out that my students felt that they owe a debt to oncoming generations, namely, to leave a part of the country as they found

it, so future generations can be educated first hand in the natural history and traditions of our land. Every student has the right and in fact the need to be exposed to an undisturbed wilderness area. Total immersion in a wilderness area is necessary if young people are to develop any standards against which they can measure environmental deterioration. It is our sincere hope that this Committee will help us to leave these young people their heritage. Thank you.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you, Mr. Andrews. Are there any questions from the Committee?

Voice: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Hancock, on a point of privilege

Mr. Hancock: I'm sorry, but you know the rules as well as I do for you have been following us.

Voice: Could I file this letter and could I have permission to read this into the record at this point?

Mr. Hancock: No. I'm sorry, because we have given you three opportunities to speak already, Mr. Littlejohn. If you wish to file with the Secretary he will make copies of it and every member of the Committee will have a copy.

Mr. Littlejohn: That won't be necessary, Mr. Chairman, we have copies for you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you. Mr. Andrews, there are no questions but I would just like to remark, I thought we had a lot of good briefs but there was a lot of work put into this one.

Mr. Andrews: There was a sincerity went into it from 75 people.

Mr. Hancock: Right. Thank you.

Applause

Dr. Gordon Vichert. Is the doctor with us? Mrs. Elspeth, Oh, I'm sorry. Will you please correct me if I've got the name incorrectly. Everyone mispronounces it, it is Vickert, but that's the usual thing.

Dr. Vichert: I'm not here, gentlemen, to introduce any new factual information into this debate, but rather to present to you the result of months of deliberation on the part of the New Democratic Party of Ontario, cumulating finally in a policy statement as a result of our own thinking, to inform you what we have decided ought to happen to Quetico Park and to give you the official policy of this body in this province.

The Ontario new Democratic Party believes that Quetico Park

should be preserved in its entirety as a wilderness or semi-wilderness area, free from commercial exploitation of its resources. The majority of the park area should be preserved as a low-intensity primitive park as Hunter Island is now, and the remainder developed for recreational day and overnight camping, maintaining its wilderness or semi-wilderness character. One of our serious concerns in recommending this policy to the Advisory Committee is the possibility of a loss of jobs of those now cutting in Quetico to supply the sawmill at Sapawe. There are steps, however, that the Minister of Lands and Forests can take to guard the park from the intrusions of commercial lumbering without any net loss of jobs. The first of these would be to carry out a careful inventory of mature and over-mature forest stands outside the park and at a reasonable distance from the sawmill operation at Sapawe. The primary responsibility of the provincial Government should be to determine where stands exist equal in yield to the amount of timber now harvested annually within the park, approximately 21,200 cords and whether these are essential to the present licensee. Invariably pulp and paper companies of any substantial size cut at any given time on a very small proportion of the total area over which they have cutting rights. It is likely, therefore that the province could arrange for the Sapawe sawmill to have access to new timber stands in areas outside and close to the northeast corner of Quetico Park, sufficient to keep the mill in operation. I know this was confirmed in fact by Mr. Fleming of Domtar yesterday. This measure would no doubt entail some rearrangement of present cutting rights in the area. But this is little to ask of the pulp and paper industry in the interests of the people of Ontario and indeed, of Canada as a whole. One possible complication in this solution is the resulting distance between the Sapawe sawmill and alternate stands. If the location of stands outside the park threaten the viability of the mill the provincial Government should offer a transportation subsidy sufficient to ensure the continuation of the Sapawe sawmill. This too is a small price to pay for the preservation of the unique environment that is Quetico.

The Minister of the Department of Lands and Forests has sometimes argued that logging activities provide the useful function of helping to manage our forest. It should be remembered, however, as the Algonquin Wild Lands League recently pointed out, that Ontario's present forest economy is still to a large extent based on the utilization of forests which have never been cut nor managed by man. In any case, however, forest management is a weak argument in defense of logging within our provincial parks. If there must be some minimal forest management to lessen the hazards of fire and disease, this should be carried on, not by industry but by the Department of Lands and Forests. Such an operation would, itself, be a source of useful work, particularly for the native people of the region.



In a wilderness area such as Quetico, even man is something of an intruder. If his machines accompany him the intrusion becomes devastation. A managed area is an area permanently altered by human technology and all such managed areas suffer the irretrievable loss of that natural harmony which nature has taken millenium to evolve. A managed park may look pretty and may have high recreational value; it may contain only young and healthy trees and it may provide numerous jobs. But the price of this management is ecological corruption and devastation. It is the destruction of the last opportunity for our children to see what nature alone, unaided by man, can accomplish. The existence of Quetico as a wilderness area, therefore, has a moral as well as a recreational dimension. The New Democratic Party of Ontario believes in the multiple use of the whole province, not of each square mile within the province. Just as some areas are irretrievably urban so should some areas be left permanently wilderness. Quetico is .43 of 1% of the total land area of the province. If we add Polar Bear wilderness park, the only other true wilderness area in the province, the percentage of designated wilderness is still only 2-3/4%. Surely this is a small amount to reserve for the naturalist, the ecologist and the ever increasing number of harried ordinary citizens who simply want to see and experience nature unexploited by man. There is no place, gentlemen, in Quetico for the ethics of economy and exploitation. The very language of production, oriented harvesters and those who treasure the isolation and integrity of virgin wilderness conveys their irreconcilable interests. What is beautiful and essential to the reality of primitive wilderness for the naturalist is tallied as so many quality logs by industry. Old and magnificent and ecologically useful trees are over mature stands which long ago should have been taken. The New Democratic Party acknowledges this basic incompatibility and within the boundaries of all our provincial parks favours the position of the naturalist. Thank you.

Applause

Mr. Hancock: Thank you, Dr. Vichert. Are there any questions from the Committee? Is this presentation made on behalf of the Ontario New Democratic Party?

Dr. Vichert: That's right.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you very much. Mrs. Elspeth Dunn. Is Mrs. Dunn here?

Mrs. Dunn: Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, I have to catch my breath. I will probably be repeating much of what has been said by others, as I did not know I was going to speak until I came

this morning and heard so many good speakers, then I felt I had to say what I have to say. While I speak here only for myself I think it would be well to realize that for one person who makes the effort to come to a hearing like this and for one who has to make a great effort to work up her courage to speak, Mrs. Malkin and Mr. Erickson are my chief supports, there are many hundreds, perhaps thousands who feel the same although they are not here and perhaps I can speak in part for them. The fact that I can get up my courage to speak at all is an indication of how deeply I feel.

The first important point I would make is very obvious. In our increasingly hectic personality destroying world there is an overwhelming need for man to get back to nature, to regain his bearings, to realize his origins and his purpose in life. In short, to recreate his soul through contact with unspoiled nature. For myself, this is when I come closest to God. Whether we have been to Quetico or not seems to me quite irrelevant, we want, we need those wild places. We need to know that they are there and unspoiled. It is like being able to go home to our childhood home when the world becomes too much for us. We may sneer a bit at the true north, strong and free. I do not. To me this is a very significant element in the Canadian personality. We are shaped by our environment and when we know that we have untold miles stretching almost untouched to the Arctic Sea it does something to the inner man, where we all live. We don't have to go and see those vast stretches but we do need to know that they are there, and again, unspoiled. This is one of the things that make us uniquely Canadian.

I wonder if you gentlemen have any idea of the present state of our provincial parks. If you want to get a site there you have to get a friend to hold you a site so you can get in immediately as he drives out. This is at the height of the season, I know, and probably for most of the season.

Voice:

A gross exaggeration.

Mrs. Dunn:

Now, this is recreation? Not for me. Not my idea of it. This type of park is fine for people who like that kind of park. I don't want to take the city with me. I want to get away from city crowding, city smells and especially, city noises. Is Ontario the richest province so niggardly that we can't keep one park entirely free of commercial taint? We need a dozen Queticos. We will soon need 100 and we must act now.

One of the members of the Committee seemed to feel it wasn't right to criticize the profit motive. If man is to save himself he must quickly learn to substitute another motive, that of living as a part of nature, of cooperating with her, not using her for his own ends. The old Christian idea of man as the master of all must change; he must show his superior

intelligence by accepting his position as a part of nature. No doubt he is in the top position, but no more essential in the overall picture than the polar bear or the Pacific salmon, or the ghostly loon. He must develop understanding and compassion, recognize the right of all living things. This is democracy, this is Christianity, this is the way of life we must adopt. Thank you

Applause

Mr. Hancock: Thank you, Mrs. Dunn. Are there any questions from the Committee? Mr. Jourdain.

Mr. Jourdain: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. You mentioned one member of the Committee. Would you care to point out who this member was?

Mrs. Dunn: I think it was the second gentleman from the right. He mentioned something this morning that gave me the impression

Mr. Hancock: I don't think really that has any bearing on the decision as to Quetico Park, so in order to keep the event fairly peaceful, you are probably referring to Mr. Phillips there, but that's all right. He has been referred to before and has had a lot worse things said about him than that. Does that satisfy you, Andy?

Mr. Jourdain: Yeh, that's O. K.

Mr. Hancock: O. K. Thank you, Mrs. Dunn. You did very well. You weren't even nervous a bit. That wasn't your fault. That was somebody else did that. I think that was Charlie Erickson out there. That arthritis of his is beginning to catch up with him. Mr. Sheare? E. J. Sheare? Mr. Sheare.

Mr. Sheare: Mr. Chairman, members of the Advisory Committee, I wish to thank you for this opportunity to say a few words in support of my brief which I already submitted. I won't follow the line of the brief. I will say a few words, having been born in northwestern Ontario in the Port Arthur area and living there the early days of my life, it was a proud day in my early school days when I first read about Quetico Park and I was very proud of our Government for having instituted a park which I understood would be a wilderness primitive area for all time to come. Now, all school boys, and when I went to school we used to think about what the country looked like before the white man came. There are countless numbers of school boys in Canada, across the border in the States, and everywhere in the world who would like to see this, they dream about it. This is really the prime point of my brief or my message here today. Th s, as these youngsters grow up and become financially stable on their feet and if we do have parks like Quetico, wilderness areas, they will form the nucleus for the stream of tourism that will come to our country and which will provide an income to our vast reclaimed area which we so badly need.



We all realize that. That's what this logging is about. Well this Committee here has a real responsibility and we who come to support our points of view, to bring out our points of view, have a real heavy responsibility in bringing the facts out and in convincing our Government to do the proper thing.

Now, coming from the area where I do, I'd like to bring a typical example of what I mean, how great our responsibility is. When I lived in Port Arthur in the early '20s we were one of the pioneering families, all the people were pioneering, it was hard to make a living or to make any profit, but a lot of families like this, well, I mention two of these families that were friends of ours. One of the heads of the families was a postman, the other a farmer. And both of these men, these families, became millionaires. That's very good for them. They became millionaires, and how did they do this? They weren't any smarter than the rest of us, in my family and so on, but they must have been. They went and contacted the Government people and got timbering rights to cut pulpwood in those days and from this beginning both of these men, they got big areas of pulpwood to cut and they made their million and they provided employment that was needed in those times. While they were doing this, big areas of the country got devastated of the forest, and if the Government at that time or if people interested, had had the foresight and would have forced these two men and others like them as there were other pulpwood cutting companies at that time who made fortunes, had forced them to do a reforestation even of the primitive type that was known at that time in some of the countries in Europe, I am convinced that today we would not have any need to go into Quetico Park and do this logging. We'd have ample wood. Neither need any of these people be less happy if they had made half a million dollars instead of a million dollars. This is a key point in our thinking and in our planning and we have to do some long-range planning and it has to be accurate. We don't want this type of a thing to happen again and it is liable to happen.

Now, we look at our vast Precambrian areas and I am very familiar with them. We now realize that farming is out of the question except for spotty pieces here and there, that's on the Precambrian shield, and mining except for a few big mines is so short term because mines come and go and a lot of the veins here are not that big, neither are the mineral ore bodies. There are a few big ones. So what do we do? Should we be considering Quetico alone? I think we should consider the whole Precambrian area and I think that what should be recommended to Mr. Brunelle and to our Government if we are going to do right by ourselves and by our people, is to get a reforestation plan on a basis so that we can compete. I know we can compete with the southern pine growing projects in United States and with all the wood supplying countries all over the world. We may not have the best tree growing climate, but

we have more tree growing area. So we can compete with them . The patterns have already been set, I think, in the southern states for the Georgia pine. We should rebuild the forests on a plan and build secondary roads which can be used for harvesting those trees that are matured on an economical and efficient basis. Each area, say a square mile or whatever area is decided to practice this type of operation, would have then a small portion for logging each year, or each logging period, a one, two or three year period. But better still, and what is the real gist of this whole plan, it will have areas of new growth and this new growth will also provide feed for deer, elk and moose and all the wild animals. That is the only way they can survive, really. If this is done they will survive. We should do this on a well thought out basis; we will have another flow of income, hunters in the fall, and they will provide plenty of income, not only to the local people but to our Government, because we can get that type of income from U S A and even from across the pond.

The next thing we have in this Precambrian shield all kinds of lakes, a very nice place. These primary roads, then should be constructed and it should be recommended that they be constructed to these innumerable lakes and a plan thought out and devised so that there will be vacation and camping areas scattered throughout these areas and pollution will be no problem if that is taken care of. Pollution can be taken care of very easily if it is thought out beforehand.

The other thing about this type of program is that forest fires which annually devastate so much of our forest can be kept under control. Again, if this is properly thought out, the way the forests are laid out and the primary and secondary roads are laid out, fire fighting will be easy.

I would like to suggest, and I come from the farm up in the Lakehead and I took up engineering and finally ended up in business and I won't say I've been too successful, but I can see that this is a way that we can ensure a long term, a perpetuity term of income to all our people on our Precambrian shield. We can provide a good type of living for them. We can see villages and towns grow up in these areas, of which we could all be proud.

The other answer when we talk about logging and destroying Quetico and some of these parks, the way I have presented

above seems to be the logical natural way to do it, as opposed to going out to harvest the rest of the logs in Quetico, which is a bunch of nonsense. We don't need to do that and it provides only temporary employment. Once those logs are gone we have nothing. I would say we should preserve wilderness parks as they will be the key attraction for tourism and these parks, wilderness parks, can be so served, here again it is a matter of planning, so that they will retain their wilderness characteristics and primitive state for all time to come. They can still serve the purposes about which some of the other speakers have talked, that those people are interested in seeing how our country was before the white man came, would be able to see it. Thank you, gentlemen.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you, Mr. Sheare.

Applause

Any questions? I see you come from Port Arthur. I come from Fort William but I won't hold that against you, Mr. Sheare.

Mr. Sheare: To be frank, I was born in Fort William.

Mr. Hancock: I thought there was something nice about you. Thank you. Mr. Kilner. Mr. T. V. Kilner of the Huntsville Nature Club. The Ontario Conservation Panel International Biological Programme. We have Mr. Bruce Falls down, but I think that Mr. Sparling is going to speak. Mr. Sparling.

Mr. Sparling: Mr. Chairman, this short brief comes from the Ontario Conservation Panel of the International Biological Programme generated under the I B P. The I B P is a scientific study of the productivity of world ecosystems in which Canada is participating. Other countries of the world are involved and are participating in this programme. Canada is participating under the auspices of the National Research Council. Part of this programme that involves our panel is concerned with the preservation of ecological reserves selected to represent the various ecosystems across Canada. I am speaking for the Ontario part of this panel. The makeup of the panel includes members of faculties of a large number of the Universities in Ontario, including in the north, and we also have representative members from the Lands and Forests. We have no funds to acquire or manage reserves. Rather, our role is essentially to locate and describe potential reserves and recommend them for public or private acquisition. In this work we cooperate closely with the Nature Reserve Supervisor and the Advisory Committee on nature reserves to the Minister of Lands and Forests. In general, we are concerned with natural areas reserved for scientific study rather than those set aside primarily for recreational activities. In terms of the Ontario parks classification this coincides more or less with the national reserve parks and to some extent with primitive zones or primitive parks. We consider the purposes



of such parks to include the following:

1. The preservation of plants and animals in their natural native habitats. To establish representative habitats across Canada. Each of these species is a unique source of genetic information and is therefore representative of the natural gene constitution which should be preserved. For example, if an area is decimated or felled then obviously we are selecting to some extent species of the trees from this area. For example, our tendency would be to fell or to crop the larger organisms, possibly trees, and we would select thus what we would cut, the species with the faster growth rates. So, thus we are selecting the species with slower growth rates and therefore we are impoverishing the genetic constitution. In other words, one of the prime necessities of this program is to set aside essentially gene pools of species that can breed with species in other parts which are under exploitation.

2. There are also of course resources, scientific resources for information concerning the organization of nature and with our involvement with the environment I feel you can see that this is of extreme importance.

The study of species and ecosystems in such a way as not to impair them in the long run, and to provide a base line of information for unaltered ecosystems. In other words, to act as control systems. These basic studies contribute to resource management in altered areas.

3. Education concerning our historical heritage and biological including ecological principles. An informed citizenry is a prerequisite to the wise use of resources and maintenance of the quality of the environment.

4. Although we do not stress this, aesthetic enjoyment.

The I B P the International Biological Programme, that is not the Ontario panel but the world-wide organization which springs from Europe and from North America generally, recommends that these aims be accomplished in a system of major reserves and the recommended size of these reserves is 25 to 36 square miles. This should be chosen to represent a variety of ecosystems in each of the areas. At the moment Canada's position with regard to the rest of the world, or rather its showing, has been remarkably poor. Smaller reserves should be chosen to supplement the larger ones, to protect unique features of the landscape, the flora or the fauna on a smaller scale.

Now in Ontario such a system of reserves will be largely the responsibility of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests. Within the parks branch a system of nature reserves is being developed along similar lines to those of the I B P. We work in close cooperation. Many of these reserves, particularly the larger ones, will of necessity

be located in the major parks of the Province, although clearly some new areas will be needed to complete the whole system.

We believe that it would be appropriate for as many as possible of the land types in northwestern Ontario to be represented within the park system of the Quetico region. These should include one or more major reserve and the general feeling of the panel is that it should be between two and three. There should be a number of smaller reserves depending upon the results of ecological studies within the park.

In seeking to establish major reserves consideration must be given to enclosing watersheds so that the land and water can be readily protected from outside influences. Obviously, this is extremely important. It would be desirable to have some aquatic areas that were not subject to pollution or fishing. These would provide valuable control for comparison areas. Again, this is vitally important.

The value of reserves for research will be felt more in the future, especially their value is enhanced when one realizes the use of these as control areas for other situations where one is manipulating polluted land areas. Undoubtedly, from ecological and other considerations, most of Quetico park should be placed in a primitive zone. And this is the recommendation of our panel. We support this largely on the grounds that some large natural parks are needed for wilderness recreation, as well as to preserve ecological values. Quetico seems eminently suited for this purpose. It is in fact the only wilderness area in the region readily accessible by normal means of transport that is as varied and as covered with lakes. Areas to the north are not varied and they are not wilderness and they are not accessible.

Partly because the primitive area will be large we believe that suitable ecological reserves should be designated within the primitive area. We ask that significant areas be identified and designated such and that the pattern of use and management of the park will take them into account. Some types of nature communities associated with the earlier stages in plant succession should be included in these reserves. However, these types may be expected to change in the long run.

We also urge the Department to undertake studies of techniques such as controlled burning that could ensure that the various stages of succession are always present in the park, as they would be under natural conditions. However, there seems to be no urgency as far as we can see, to undertake such manipulation in a short time.

We hope these recommendations will be useful in developing a plan for Quetico Park. Thank you.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you, Dr. Sparling. Your initials are

Dr. Sparling: J. H.

Mr. Hancock: J. H. Any questions? Dr. Berry has a question.

Dr. Berry: Mr. Sparling in the selection of this land can you tell me to what extend wet lands are included?

Dr. Sparling: I would say that they would represent an extremely important part.

Dr. Berry: I wasn't thinking of the importance of them. We realize that, but what percentage of the total area you are selecting would you say would be wet lands?

Dr. Sparling: This would have to come about as the result of the ecological survey. I am personally very interested in wet lands and I would therefore give them very high priority. Now, I would like to see as many of the representative types of wet lands preserved as possible. Certainly, I can see no real reason economically or sociologically why they should not be preserved.

Dr. Berry: What is the policy at present of the federal Government? Are they purchasing wet lands and setting them aside? Do you have any information on that program?

Dr. Sparling: I do have some information. They are setting aside a series of wet lands, fairly representative. Yes.

Dr. Berry: Thank you.

Mr. Hancock: Any further question? Thank you, Dr. Sparling. Mr. Fuller, D.O.H. Fuller? Is Mr. Fuller in the audience? Mr. Paul Schultz. Mr. Schultz? You'll have to get near the microphone there, Paul, I guess. Or has one of the Committee members just stolen it? Once Mrs. Teitelbaum disappears they take advantage of these things. You're here - oh, I'm sorry, oh, you have a different outfit on. Sorry, Paul, go right ahead.

Mr. Schultz: Mr. Chairman, Committee Members, in coming to address you today I was sitting down here trying to think of some adequate little joke to tell to kind of give us a moment to laugh and the only thing I could think of at the time was the Department of Indian Affairs.

Laughter

My name is Paul Schultz. I'm employed by the Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper Company, as manager of minority relations in Canada and United States. I am here today to present a personal brief regarding the future status of Quetico Provincial Park and more specifically, the Jean area of the



afore mentioned park. Today we find many Canadian citizens concerned about the vanishing natural environment of this great country. We, as Indian people, share this concern for nature. We would not seek to take more from Mother Nature nor the Great Spirit than that which is deemed proper and just. For too many years our people of the Rainy River District have been subjected to the most psychologically debilitating conditions of confinement, improperly imposed relocation policies, negative discriminatory acts, negative reinforcement of the self and a myriad of other humanly debasing experiences which have taken a seriously large toll reflected in welfare rolls, drinking, family pathologies and ultimately suicide. Government has expressed only token concern to date in assisting the Indian people in solving our many dilemmas. Rather, Government has been guilty of discrimination by virtue of maintaining paternalistic policies regarding Indian people. We have been thought of as only "too damned dumb and stupid and lazy to handle their (meaning Indian) affairs." Fortunately, for we Indian people the Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper Company initiated in conjunction with their parent Corporation a philosophy which was entitled "The Corporate Social Conscience" which stated simply means that the Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper Company had social responsibility to the areas in which they were operating. As a result of their realizing some of the Indian situation and also their personal inability to rectify said condition, they hired an Indian, myself, to work with my people in an unstructured and unlimited capacity. This was to prove in the following months to be a most positive and innovative program fostered and supported by industry. The most pressing crisis confronted in the new position was that of extreme unemployment on and adjacent to reserve communities. The unemployment ratio was as high as 90% plus in some Indian communities. However, it is important for you to realize that Indian community unemployment is not reflected in Canada's or Ontario's unemployment statistics, which in and of itself, may be viewed as an indicator of Government's concern for Indian people.

The first and foremost task was to establish a team comprised of Indian and non-Indian people who would lend guidance and advice as the team collectively investigated the possibilities of economic development on reserves. It became immediately obvious that only those kinds of development related directly to the natural environment, fishing, trapping, logging, recreational assistants or guides, held any promise of success based on the needs, desires and aspirations of Indian people. At this time the team began soliciting Government for assistance in developing logging operations which were completely controlled by individual, non-profit organizations established on each participating reserve. The profits generated by the Corporation after expenditures, wages, equipment, fuel, maintenance and

things such as this, are to be used in further economic development projects and/or for community projects which all reserve people can benefit from.

To make a long story short, we were able to secure contracts from the Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper Company, Limited for 20,000 cords of wood. Considering that we were involved in a totally new learning experience involving managerial responsibility, down to cutting wood and cleaning up the forest where cutting had taken place, we knew that contract fulfillment was an impossibility the first year. It was the feeling of the team that we would have to have 55% contract fulfillment to be considered in the first phase of this operation, to be considered successful. With all Indian Managers, with all Indian cutters and with the assistance of the Amik Association, Canada Manpower, The Department of Labour, the Department of Lands and Forests Indian Development Officer, the Department of Provincial Secretary and Citizenship, and the Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper Company Woodland Division Personnel, I am proud to state that as of March 12, 1971 we had reached a contract fulfillment of 73% and with spring and summer cutting now available we have no reason to believe that we cannot attain 90% fulfillment of contract the first year.

In addition, all regulations of Lands and Forests were adhered to.

The psychological ramifications of knowing and proving to oneself that life can have fulfillment when opportunities are realized and utilized will ultimately be realized by Indian people as they are provided the opportunities to prove themselves something more than unhappy wards of the province. Many of our Indian people would be very happy if we could come to you and say honestly, we would like to say: "To Hell with welfare and on with employment and development in our own community, near our homes and near our families."

At this point I petition the Board to designate the Jean area as a wilderness multiple use area with controlled logging available to Indian people under the discretion of the Department of Lands and Forests, with special efforts toward preserving the scenic and natural beauty adjacent to waterways in this area. We have heard many comments here relating to the availability of land in the district or adjacent to it; nevertheless, it has been two years that Indian people have been attempting to negotiate for crown land in the Fort Frances district and to date there has been very little, if any, response. What could be developed by

Indian people if they were to get this area in the Jean circle? First, we have already talked with the Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper Company; we have been assured of a market for as much pulp wood as we would care to sell to them. Thus, we already have an established market. Secondly, plans are in the making right now for the establishment of a sawmill on the Lac La Croix reserve, pending further meetings and also the return of an approved Corporation charter for that reserve. Phase 1 of the sawmill operation would involve rough lumber production operation.

Thirdly, phase 2 of this operation would involve the manufacture of standardized component wood products, such as bed slats, oars, pallets, fencing, stripping, things such as this, crutches, and eventually, as skill is attained, getting into cabinet work, cabinets, cupboards, china closets and other similar products. We feel that this can all be accomplished without jeopardizing nature's regenerative cycle or depriving Canada's population the recreational potential of the park. I could not, in all honesty, suggest that the total area of the park be governed by one set policy. I ask you to earnestly consider the legitimate compromise which caters to the wishes and needs of all concerned. Zoning appears to be the only fair and just policy for regulation. Those for primitive preservation should have concessions, just as those for multiple use wilderness designation. Even now, in 1971 far too many of our children are hungry and bewildered. Our youth are agonizingly frustrated and our young and old parents are resigning themselves to a fate much worse than merciful death. We did not want nor create these situations for ourselves, but rather, are now victims of many things that we did not understand. Now it appears there is more hope. Maybe as many as 100 of our Indian families can find a new life and a new economic place in society which we so desperately want and need. When you hear young children cry in their sleep because of empty stomachs it begins to become a bit humanly unbearable. Please, in the name of Justice, help us help ourselves. We know we can stand up to the task. Are there any questions?

Applause

Mr. Hancock:

Thank you, Mr. Schultz. Are there any questions from the Committee? Mr. Phillips.

Mr. Phillips:

Mr. Schultz, would you say that the area encompassed by Quetico is large enough to provide for the various activities you suggested?

Mr. Schultz:

Yes, I do.

Mr. Phillips:

What area would you like to see, or would you suggest, as an area that would be limited entirely to primitive park?

Mr. Schultz:

I think the area that if I understand right now, the Hunter Island area.



Mr. Phillips: That comprises about what?

Mr. Schultz: Ah, let me see, I'm sorry I don't have the figures with me up here right now but I would guess probably, I'd better not guess.

Voice: I have a question, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: I'd like to ask you, Mr. Schultz, why is it that the Ontario-Minnesota Paper Company have at this late date become interested in the well being of the native people in that area? Or is this something that has been going on for a good long while?

Mr. Schultz: Well, I think the answer to that, Mr. Stoke, I'd have to say this, that the Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper Company are the first organization, private or Government, in the area to have any program that has any legitimate implication for Indian people. The rest of the existing programs with exception of the Amik Association and the private reserve corporations are the only particular organizations that are responding specifically to the needs of Indian people on reserves.

Mr. Stokes: Are you suggesting then that the Department of Lands and Forests in no way have cooperated with your people in providing adequate supplies of wood for the purposes you have mentioned.

Mr. Schultz: I would not say the entire Department of Lands and Forests because we've had good luck working in the Kenora district. This is where just about all of our 20,000 cords had to be obtained. We have been unable in the Fort Frances district to get legitimate plots of allowable cut and this has been attempted, asked for and considered for the past two years and yet nothing seems to be bearing fruit.

Mr. Stokes: You are suggesting then that the only available supply of wood in the Fort Frances area is in the Jean working circle?

Mr. Schultz: I think that, well, considering the fact that we don't have any plots of land that amount to anything right now for allowable cutting area, looking at the Jean area, Lac La Croix and at the reserves adjacent to that area, that the possibility of development of a large area which offers us the possibility of getting larger subsidies to help us out in beginning an operation, it makes it far easier and far more suitable to us.

Mr. Stokes: One final question. Have you done any survey, have you any statistical evidence that would indicate the number of native people who have become unemployed because they weren't able to guide or because the fishery was so detrimentally affected by mercury pollution caused by industry in the general area,

have you any idea how many jobs have been eliminated as a result of that activity?

Mr. Schultz: I couldn't give you that statistic and be honest about it.

Mr. Stokes: Have you had any representation from groups of native people expressing concern over the loss of jobs as a result of impairment of the environment in that area?

Mr. Schultz: We do have concern in every individual reserve community. however, you must understand that when you are living on less than \$1,000.00 a year as in many cases these people are, to form organizations to get together in multi-reserve meetings is virtually impossible. So we can only deal with each community at their particular place and time as it stands right now.

Mr. Stokes: How many people work for O&M at the present time?

Mr. Schultz: I couldn't answer that, I'm sorry.

Mr. Stokes: Would it be 10 or 50?

Mr. Schultz: Indian people?

Mr. Stokes: Yes.

Mr. Schultz: The statistic, it is not a statistic, it is a portion that I received from the head of our Woodland Division now, and that is currently over 1/3 of our woods workers now are Indian people.

Mr. Stokes: Over 1/3?

Mr. Schultz: That's right.

Mr. Phillips: Mr. Schultz, would that include the legitimate program?

Mr. Schultz: I couldn't say. I really couldn't.

Mr. Phillips: Are you as sanguine now as ever as to the ultimate real success of the legitimate program?

Mr. Schultz: I hate to make any comment, really regarding the legitimate. I've really not been called in there and I feel I cannot make any comment.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Jourdain:

Mr. Jourdain: Mr. Schultz, one of my colleagues here has asked you about guiding. How many guides are there employed during the winter months, would you say?

Mr. Schultz: The indications I have, Andy, are that the unemployment rate can go anywhere

Mr. Jourdain: No, no, pardon me, I asked you how many guides are employed, guiding, during the winter months?

Mr. Schultz: During the winter, this last year we had a minimum of 125 people employed in the corporations in the wood cutting operations, in this past winter

Mr. Jourdain: Pardon me again, Mr. Schultz, I asked you how many guides, how many people are employed as guides during the winter months?

Mr. Schultz: Very few.

Mr. Jourdain: Thank you.

Mr. Hancock: It is pretty hard for a fellow to guide if there is nothing to guide, I suppose. Any other questions? Thank you, Mr. Schultz. I see a couple of questions which have appeared on the desk in front of me, like butterflies they lighted down here. One of them is signed by Ethel T. so I ought to mention it, I suppose. She says, you mention that the men get lonely in the hotel without women. I would like to point out to you that we do have other uses such as sitting on committees such as this one. Somebody wants to know if my real name is Sam Hancock because the Toronto Star says that's my name. That's a usual act of reporting? Oh, I've heard of pick up thy musket, Sam, but I didn't realize I could possibly get mixed up with that man. No, it's Sid - Syd is a girl. Mrs. Mary Snetsinger, Mrs. Snetsinger.

Mrs. Snetsinger: Mrs. Teitelbaum said the lectern is the biggest thing, you have something to hold onto and you don't drop your papers. Mr. Chairman, Committee, ladies and gentlemen, I was asked to speak on behalf of the Don Valley Liberal Association, probably because I happen to care what happens to the world we live in. And up until yesterday noon I pretty well chickened out of doing anything about it. I attended the hearings in their entirety yesterday and came to the conclusion, if you care, speak and speak for all of those in the Don Valley area, especially. Those who care, those who are also concerned but haven't got the guts, as I felt I didn't have, or the strength to get up and speak to such a formidable, and it was much more formidable yesterday, and very informed group of people. I speak for Don Valley with its 60,000 voters and their children and for those who have written their M P's about Quetico, for those who have not, for those who have discussed the Quetico problem with me and my friends, my neighbours, my relatives and those who have not. I speak for my children who are with me, for your children, your grandchildren and your great grandchildren who might care, must care and will care what happens to their world. I am also trying to speak for those plant and animals who cannot speak very clearly for



themselves. Today, Quetico. Tomorrow and today, the world. This arrived here at noon today with one of my children, Northly Home and School Association bulletin. They are having a spring festival. What is spring to kids? Birds and flowers, happy little things, skipping and running. Pollution, the earth has existed for millions of years and now we seek to destroy it without the slightest fear. We poison our rivers and kill all the fish in the name of progress. Progress? Is that man's only wish? But we can help save our earth, water and air. We can do something to show that we really care, something to save our birds, beasts, fishes. This should be on top of our long list of wishes, so the earth can exist for a million more years, and extinction may not be the worst of our fears.

This article was in the Globe and Mail this morning, Bruce West, you've probably seen it. Meanwhile there are parks in Canada, delicate webs. As long as even one such oasis remains in the concrete desert man is rapidly creating for himself and so on and so on. Bruce West. This morning in the Globe and Mail laughter greets the forest industry view that Quetico loggers, canoeists, can exist. Then follows a fairly detailed quote about minority opinion and maybe I am a minority, and the damaging effect of wilderness. But who read much further? Most of us peruse the papers. The Telegram reported a little while ago, Quetico report from Atikokan, Quetico called filthy, garbled and indistinct. Thunder Bay Forestry Union urges compromise in parks. Here, we don't have to believe what we read in the papers, most of it.

I am very sorry the pulp and paper industry is in very bad shape. I don't know where I pulled this from. Profit squeeze on pulp is termed investment deterrent.

Merlin Andrew yesterday, I think he's great; Let's keep the moon made of green cheese and keep Quetico made of green trees.

38 men will meet tomorrow morning, I should date things but I don't date them, I'm sorry, tomorrow morning in the Queen Elizabeth Hotel in Montreal to choose from their number the new Chairman of one of the most powerful industrial associations, or lobbies in Canada. They form the Executive Board of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association which has a staff of about 60 and a budget of just under 1.6 million. The Association looks after the affairs of the industry to a degree permitted by the combines investigation act which means it avoids crises and prods the Government to do things like reducing taxes or going slower on anti-pollution campaigns. Ah, it goes on about how many board feet they shipped, how much they paid in wages. Ah, a nice little picture here of the President of Domtar Pulp, who believes the paper industry needs a good 500,000 tons a year of newsprint to smooth out the

swing. I did a little figuring here, 17 trees equal 1 ton of paper. The amount of trees he requires comes to 1,133,764-1/2 trees a year. Where are they? Where are they coming from? Whose trees are they? No, the group I represent aren't all economists, or conservationists, or industrialists. We're people, or children and perhaps being one of the little people is perhaps important to you people because perhaps we're a little closer to the pulp of our area.

The air in Toronto has been rather foul, Monday's count was 50? Tuesday - and we have a pressure of life here. We also have jobs. My husband could be unemployed if we wanted to spend all our time up in Quetico. We also require bread. We also need to escape for our mental and physical wellbeing. Many of us camp and we camp further and further from Toronto as the sites become more and more crowded. Algonquin with its stake to stake camping. We've tried hiking the Bruce and the Long Trail and the Appalachians. We see the snowmobiles, the mini-bikes, we've broken camp in Bon Echo due to motor bikes and we've been swamped by motor boats on the lakes. Ontario is rich in what? DDT? Thin shelled loon eggs? Stumps of trees? We have many dead museums. Someone yesterday was referring to our living museums. Where are they? We travelled with our children to the west coast, to Cathedral Road, to see what big trees look like. We camped in Kildare and we saw big stumps. They were great. We marvelled at Cathedral Grove. Where are Ontario's stands of white pine? Advise me, where? Where can I take my children to see a mighty forest, a fairly accessible one? We didn't see many forests at Aggawa and the road traffic is very noisy. Where are the trees? There was a quote from a recent TV program, Miss Lansberry, called A WALK IN THE WOODS. It referred to some massive logging operations as "what fulfillment in rape when love is possible?" Where are our trees? History records them. I read somewhere that a squirrel could climb a tree in Kingston and wouldn't have to light on the ground till it got to Detroit. The book, THE BRUCE BECKONS has a chapter and the trees marched out. They are still marching and with them - there was a program called SAY GOOD BYE, many of you probably saw it, it was aired here in Toronto three times to my knowledge. It was about the extinction of animals. Who is next? Thoreau says: "In wilderness is the preservation of mankind." Frankly, that's the kind of preservation I'm for, species preservation, any species. I want the Queticos of this world to remain intact for all future generations of species, even if I'm not allowed to use it myself. I want it preserved. I ask that Quetico be reclassified as an accessible primitive park.

In conclusion, why not recycle paper. Jamie, what were you going to say? Yes I can see it from there.

Jamie: 468 telephone books equal 1 ton of paper and 1 ton of paper equals 17 trees.

Mrs. Snetsinger: Have you any questions to ask my son?

Mr. Hancock: Thank you, Mrs. Snetsinger. I am not too sure whether there are questions or not. I would volunteer, though if you will come up to northern Ontario I could take you not more than 100 feet off highway 11 and show you stands of white pine. I suppose that is beside the point.

Mrs. Snetsinger: No, I wish you would tell us where.

Mr. Hancock: I'd be glad to the next time you are in Atikokan just see me and I will be glad to show you.

Mrs. Snetsinger: Yes, but from what I gathered there were very heavy hard wood forests through southern Ontario; that there had been large stands in Algonquin. My knowledge is extremely limited. I realize that.

Mr. Hancock: You merely asked for somebody to show them to you and I volunteered. That's all. I should never have said anything, probably.

Mrs. Snetsinger: No, but I think I represent the mass of the people, not only my own friends. We had some of the neighbours in about all this publicity about Quetico. We borrowed the film of Quetico, I had also read about Quetico and BACK TO QUETICO THIRTEEN YEARS LATER. We become very serious from what we had read and in talking to people, the average Joe on the street doesn't realize that the parks are being lumbered and are appalled when they do. They aren't parks.

Mr. Hancock: We appreciate your concern. It is true that many of the people, most of the people in southern Ontario haven't had an opportunity to see maybe what we have in the north and I agree that a lot of their concern is well founded, too. But just in answer to that one question I just thought I'd be a volunteer. I have always got into trouble every time I volunteered and I have kept my record clear, I am in trouble again.

Mrs. Snetsinger: We are not doing anything the last week in August.

Mr. Hancock: Good, I'm not doing very much the last week of August either. So that's going to make a pretty happy situation. I'm looking forward to it too. Any other questions from the Committee? I suppose you are all going to volunteer now. Thank you very much, Mrs. Snetsinger. And thank you, Master Snetsinger. I didn't get your first name. David, did you say, oh, Jamei. Red hair. All my boys have red hair too and they are little devils. Mr. James Kanik.



Mr. Kanik:

Gentlemen, first let me thank you for granting me permission to speak before you. I realize that as an American I have very little right to address myself to what is basically a Canadian problem. But as a visitor to Quetico I feel that I must help in the struggle to preserve it.

Next, I would like to thank the people of Ontario for permitting us of United States to enjoy Quetico provincial park. I can assure you that I reflect the sentiments of millions of my countrymen who have had the privilege of visiting and enjoying Quetico in the past 58 years. In particular, I am now representing the students and faculty members at Northeastern Illinois State College who are concerned about the future of this great wilderness area. We realize that this is essentially a Canadian problem which must be solved by Canadians, but we feel that it would be a great loss to both of our countries if the wilderness quality of Quetico is destroyed or radically altered. In my correspondence with both the Department of Lands and Forests and with the two lumber Companies involved, Domtar and Ontario-Minnesota, I have been made aware of what the economic impact of logging in Quetico is on the surrounding area. However, I feel that the short term economic value of the Quetico region is small when compared to its long range cultural and historical importance. I believe that it is important to preserve the wilderness quality of Quetico in order that people of other countries may, in a small way, begin to understand the Canadian people. After taking a canoe trip, which I understand one of the members of your Committee was on, from Grand Portage following the old fur trade route to Fort Frances, John Henman, then Deputy High Commissioner for South Africa said it was hard, very hard at times, but it was good. You know, in the foreign service we like to get to know the countries to which we are posted. I feel that I have learned something of Canada that I couldn't have learned any other way. As late as the 1870s the cheapest way to get to western Canada was by canoe by the old Voyageur Trail which goes right through Quetico. Today a canoeist can paddle this same route and experience the same hardships and dangers that the voyageurs and the early pioneers had to endure since the white man first travelled these lakes almost three hundred years ago. Through these experiences we begin to understand much more about the early fur traders and the later settlers of western Canada. For us in United States, this is especially important because most of us know very little about early, or for that matter, modern day Canada.

Please preserve this wild and beautiful example of the Canadian shield country so that others may learn of the hardships faced by early Canadians. The solitude and quiet of Quetico also must be examined as an attribute of the area. Man has a psychological need for peace and serenity and the wilderness experience is surely worth more than a stand of pulp wood. In the future this experience will be even harder to come by;

therefore it is up to you, gentlemen, to advise the Minister of Lands and Forests to preserve this last great wilderness canoe area for future generations. It should be considered as a truly great wilderness park and not just a parcel of timber to be cut for pulp. I was going to end my brief there but I have been sitting here for two days and I feel I must add some things.

First of all, my associate here and myself. the people at Northeastern Illinois State College sent more than 350 briefs to this Committee, which we understand were not accepted. The reason they were not accepted

Mr. Hancock: Briefs or letters, Mr. Kanik?

Mr. Kanik: Briefs and it said on both the letters and on the envelopes: "This is a brief" which in those briefs we asked specifically using the exact terms in Lands and Forests classification that Quetico provincial park should be classified as a primitive area.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you

Mr. Kanik: Excuse me, sir. I'm not quite done yet. From what I understand of this summary of letters concerning Quetico provincial park that I got from Mr. Thompson, it says here the general letters were selected as having comments and opinions to offer while the student letters were often form letters, which ours were not, and seemed to indicate little thought or knowledge of the subject. I'd like to comment on that. More than 325 students and faculty members from Northeastern Illinois State College wrote what we considered "briefs", I put quotes around the word briefs to the Quetico Advisory Committee. These briefs were submitted by the students individually, no form letters were used. As students attending what we call a commuter college in Chicago we feel that we have knowledge and we have given much thought about the preservation of Quetico. We live in a megalopolis which extends for more than 100 miles along the shore of Lake Michigan, all the way from Michigan City, Indiana through Illinois and up to Milwaukee there is one continuous band of urban desolation. We have sat back and let industry and Government destroy our native prairies, foul our air and destroy our rivers and lakes. We come here in the hope that we may persuade the people of Canada not to follow United States down the path of environmental destruction. Only within the past few years have we been fighting back. However, this fight may have started too late. Many scientists tell us that we have gone too far and cannot reverse the trend. Gentlemen, we have come here to ask you not to make the same mistakes that we have. When I see pictures of cut over areas in Quetico it brings back memories of seeing the same type of landscape, the bleak desolation of our open pit

mines in central Illinois. Gentlemen, you have the opportunity to begin a reversal in the destruction of Quetico. Your decision in favour of primitive classification could be the beginning of a re-evaluation of the Department of Lands and Forests park policy.

In closing I would like to pose this question to you, gentlemen, and I am very sincere about this, if almost all of your provincial parks are managed simply as timber producing areas, why in God's name were they created in the first place? Thank you.

Applause

Mr. Hancock: Thank you, Mr. Kanik. Are there any questions from the Committee? Mr. Jessiman

Mr. Jessiman: I am very interested in when you arrived first in Quetico, I presume you have been there several times. Was it as a school group, as an individual, as a church group, or what, I'm just inquisitive.

Mr. Kanik: A school group.

Mr. Jessiman: As a school group, and did you come in through the south entrance?

Mr. Kanik: No, sir, through the north.

Mr. Jessiman: Through the north, to Twin Lakes?

Mr. Kanik: Yes, sir.

Mr. Jessiman: How long ago?

Mr. Kanik: My first time up there?

Mr. Jessiman: Yes

Mr. Kanik: Four years ago.

Mr. Jessiman: You've been back several times since?

Mr. Kanik: Yes, sir.

Mr. Jessiman: Very interesting. Thank you.

Mr. Hancock: Any further questions? Thank you, Mr. Kanik. Mrs. Bonnie Goff. Mrs. Goff?



Mrs. Goff:

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, ladies and gentlemen, I would like to address you concerning the importance of wilderness in the lives of today's young people, the benefits they derive from a wilderness experience and why I think that wilderness is so important to all young people, wherever they may live. Regardless of whether or not they ever have an opportunity to visit wilderness such as Quetico it is still vitally important for them to know that primitive wilderness areas do exist and that they are being preserved. I operate a wilderness program for young people of high school and college age near Quetico park. During the past eight years I have worked with more than 5,000 young people who travelled by canoe into the wilderness of Quetico. I have observed their reactions to wilderness and talked with them regarding the benefits they have derived from their wilderness experience. Thousands of these young people have written letters after they returned home, trying to express what wilderness means to them and why it is so important to them. I could show you thousands of letters in our files; I have brought a few of these letters with me, hoping that some of the members of this Committee may be interested in reading them. I would like to briefly quote from one or two: June 25, 1970, "I am writing you in regard to the canoe trip I spent in Quetico from June 14 to 20 with the rest of the students from Joliet Catholic High School, a group of ten students guided by Father Frantz. I wish to thank you for a wonderful time during which I learned to appreciate the world around me. I say this in complete honesty, for that is what happened. When I was preparing to leave for home on Sunday morning the seven days of solid experience I spent in the bush passed through my mind. Some of the days were good; some were not. But the days that followed the rainy ones made up more than enough for them. I think I learned a lot in those seven days, about myself, my friends and the world around me. When you came to our school and showed us slides of the park I was impressed, but not half as impressed and awed as I was when I was there in person. The feelings I had were almost indescribable; I was so moved by the pure beauty of everything around me and there is little that I would rather do than help you in your struggle to keep Quetico the way it is and always has been. I hope to see you again next summer, as I plan to make a trip again as a sophomore. Bill Costello."

August 15, 1970, "I really can't thank you enough for the experience you gave me there. I finally realized how I and other people have had our morals and ideals all mixed up. I think that the trip has matured me and help me find the things that mean the most in life. The trip has let me find myself and what I really need and want. I will certainly try to get up to Quetico Park as many times as I can, this year. Once again, I can't possibly thank you enough for the most beautiful experience in my life. Dave Quigley." August 20, 1970.

"I have never had a more enjoyable or rewarding experience in my whole life. I learned to love and treasure wilderness, to me nature is God, only in an earthly form. He tries to 52

help us find out what life is really about, to appreciate the things we have not only at home but also a wonderful world of out of doors, to learn to love and cherish them, as well as get to know them. Some things that really amazed me were the moss on the rocks; also the stillness of the wilderness. It sure got to me and it scared me once in a while. And the third thing was the crystal clear blue waters that you could dip a cup in anywhere and get a drink. Canada is truly a beautiful country. I plan to return to Quetico very soon. Thank you very much for making my trip worth while. It will always be remembered. Christine Lavenfelt." July 28, 1970. 'I'd like to thank you again for what you've done for all of us on our wilderness trip. In the past couple of years love of wilderness and the desire to help create an earth first society have been very important factors in my life. Your love, knowledge and reverence for wild things meant very much to me. Thanks for sharing your vision and widening our vision. With some of the girls I imagine it took a bit of courage to share as you did, but because of your effect on them I think they will have new and otherwise impossible opportunity for growth and maturity, that they'll be able to credit to wilderness. This trip sort of helped me to crystallize a few things as far as educational interests go. Possibly you might know of some programs or reading matter that would help. In college I majored in economics, a field which encourages growth, expansion and development, which could as I now see it, make life on this planet unliveable. I can no longer view technology as man's hope for a better life, as I used to. No way. I would like to find some way of combining economics and ecology into one program of study. If you come across anything along these lines could you let me know, please? Sue Thorgason." Just one more letter. This one from a teacher. 21st August, 1970. 'I hope you don't mind my taking a few minutes of your valuable time to thank you on behalf of 32 Mother Guerin High School girls and one teacher. I believe that after just one week with you and your wonderful staff we know more about ourselves and the world than we ever thought existed before. This must rank as one of the outstanding experiences of our entire lifetime. Some of the girls are already enlisting others to make the trip next year and they are doing a fine job. Thank you again for everything and please continue your work for and with the wilderness and our youth. They are the two greatest things we have in life. Mary Stephanie, Mother Guerin High School." Wilderness helps the individual to discover who he is and how he relates to the rest of the world. It helps him find the thing of which he is a microcosmic part, to see himself as a part of a vast living ecosystem, to realize the importance of maintaining a life supporting environment instead of accepting humas survival at a cess-pool level. But the real benefit of a wilderness experience is much farther reaching than personal gain. All mankind and future generations will benefit from it. Almost 100% of these 5, 000 young people have never in their lives



breathed clean air or drank pure water before coming to Quetico. They just can't believe us when we tell them to dip a cup of water from the lake and drink it. They think we're putting them on. What are the two greatest problems facing humanity today, even more serious than Quetico and logging? Clean air and pure water. Do you know that people who have polluted the air and poisoned the water unbelievably are negotiating deals hoping to import huge quantities of Canadian water to save their lives? After breathing clean air and drinking pure water perhaps for the first time in their lives, these young people get to thinking, Why can't all air be fresh and clean? And all water be sweet and pure? Such thoughts instill concepts of better environmental management. Wilderness becomes a new kind of learning, an open-ended exploration of nature and man's relationship to it. These young people will soon be making some very important decisions concerning our environment and management; they will remember the clean air and pure water of Quetico and know that a quality environment is possible and that it is worth fighting for. Just last week the issue of the S S P proved that environmental issues can be won if people just understand the issue and realize that they are fighting for a better way of life for everyone.

In closing I would like to ask on behalf of these young people who have enjoyed the wilderness of Quetico, and of all young people, many of whom may never see the beauty of primitive wilderness, I would like to ask that this Committee should make every effort to secure professional advice of experts in many different disciplines and weigh the facts well. Your decision to recommend that Quetico be reclassified as a primitive park may enrich and improve the quality of life of present and future generations of Canadians and of all the peoples of this earth. Thank you.

Applause.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you, Mrs. Goff. Mr. Tibbetts has a question for you.

Mr. Tibbetts: Mrs. Goff, I think those were splendid letters and we certainly appreciate hearing from the young people

Mrs. Goff: Thank you.

Mr. Tibbetts: And I know I've had a little bit to do with the Boy Scout groups that come up from the south and I know they have similar sentiments. You mentioned 5,000 young people, approximately that you've more or less tutored or whatever you do

Mrs. Goff: A very conservative figure. I think I could increase that, Mr. Tibbetts.

Mr. Tibbetts: Have you ever had a letter or had any complaints from any of them about being able to see logging on their canoe trips,



or have had any word that there is somebody over the hill with a bulldozer, or

Mrs. Goff: Yes, I have because some of our people got down in the MacKenzie area and some of them hiked in. Primarily, they go canoeing but some of them have walked into areas just to view the logging last fall and last summer and to see what was happening to Quetico. As a result of that I think that your Committee heard directly from several of the students who hiked into Quetico last summer.

Mr. Tibbetts: But you never saw anything from a canoe? They couldn't see anything of logging from the water?

Mrs. Goff: Oh, yes they did and they have sent us pictures of them; I do not have the pictures with me. I'll be glad to mail them to you, pictures that came from the States, that these students took and sent back to me, pictures taken on their canoe trip.

Mr. Tibbetts: From the water?

Mrs. Goff: I believe that some of them are here if you'd like to view them. Yes.

Mr. Tibbetts: Thank you.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you, Mrs. Goff. Dr. Berry, or Mr. Lovink.

Mr. Lovink: Mrs Goff, there was in another place we were hearing a brief from a young girl who was a bit similar to yours and I asked that young girl the question, you have made these canoe trips and I presume that there was a great interest in your fellow students. How did they react when you went? How did they react when you came back? I expected an answer which was in the affirmative in the sense that they were extremely interested, but her answer was unexpected. She said, "Well, some laughed at me and some thought we were a bit foolish." Now, my question to you is the same, when these kids all come back do they have an influence on the rest of youth? How do the rest of them react to their experience? Are they more interested, that this experience caused them to want to do the same thing? Or do they also laugh or shrug their shoulders when they haven't an answer at hand?

Mrs. Goff: I think that the influence is a great impact on the other people. They get back to their school shortly after the summer recess is over and they start showing these pictures and talking to them and pretty soon we start getting letters from them. A canoe trip is a funny thing, like this one letter said some days were good, some days were bad

Mr. Lovink: I know too well that

- Mrs. Goff: Yes, but a lot of the things that you are not sure you are enjoying when you are actually doing them, in retrospect they are some of the most wonderful experiences that you've had. Your muscles ache and at the time you don't enjoy it, but afterwards you look back and think what a wonderful feeling of satisfaction it is that you, yourself, a girl 18 can pick up a canoe, or even 16, put it on your shoulders and do a portage. A lot of men can't do this, and this is another thing that really is important, I'm concerned with the physical condition of our youth of today because I do think that a lot of people are sitting too much and watching TV too much and, with all due respect to the press and everything, I think that they could be more active, develop more physically.
- Mr. Lovink: Thank you.
- Mr. Hancock: Any further questions? Mr. Phillips.
- Mr. Phillips: Just one, Mr. Chairman. Mrs. Goff, the Committee has been informed that about 96% of the canoeing use of Quetico is by our American cousins and probably 5% or 6% by Canadians. To correct this balance perhaps a little so that more of our children and young people could have this exquisite experience of the wilderness of Quetico, have you any ideas as to how more of our youngsters can go there and enjoy it? Should it be part of the educational program?
- Mrs. Goff: I think it would be wonderful if it could be part of the educational program. I think every young person should experience wilderness; I think that it gives them truer values of life, like I tried to point out in these letters. I don't know how it could be incorporated into the educational program. If I have any information that would ever be helpful I certainly would be happy to tell our experience in working with them, if it could ever be helpful.
- Mr. Phillips: Do you have a practical suggestion along that line? As to how more of our own youngsters can get and go to Quetico?
- Mrs. Goff: Well, we certainly would be very glad to make it possible if we could, or to help in any way. I don't know how it could be worked out through an educational program.
- Mr. Phillips: I know several years ago I was in Japan and one thing that impressed me very much were the great throngs of children from their respective schools and in a disciplined way being taken all over Japan by bus, by train and by other conveyances, to the ancient shrines and the historic places and as close to nature as Japan can provide because I suppose this whole nation of one hundred million people or more you could almost get it into Quetico. But they believe it, unquestionably, a very important part of the training and education of their youth just to see and to know their country.

Mrs. Goff:

I have a friend in Japan and I heard from him at Christmas and he says that Japan has now learned, now that their wilderness areas and their open spaces are pretty well filled with people, like you say, they have learned the value and they are trying so hard to preserve, he says it is pathetic to see what they are trying to preserve for the people, after it's gone. I believe that Mr. Hancock probably knows as much about this as I do, but in some schools, especially in Atikokan, they do use, this is incorporated as part of the regular curriculum in the High School, and I think they take canoe trips in the fall and again in the spring. Is that not true, Mr. Hancock?

Mr. Hancock:

That's correct, Mrs. Goff. Thank you very much, Mrs. Goff. You had one excellent remark there when you said people sit too much, so I am going to adjourn the hearing for ten minutes while he changes the tape on the recorder. Ten minute intermission.

- TEN MINUTE INTERMISSION -

We will resume the hearing. Our next speaker will be Dr. W. T. Geiling of Erindale College. Doctor, have I got your name correct? Thank you.

Dr. Geiling:

I sure would like to do without this piece of technology. O. K. I'm an ecologist at Erindale, in a general sense. I'm not a forestry ecologist and I have no direct experience with Quetico. I'm a limnologist, for those non-ecologists on the panel, a limnologist is one who studies the interactions of plants and animals and chemistry in water, natural water, fresh water particularly; kind of a fresh water counterpart of an oceanographer.

Voice:

Limnologist? Limnologist? A penalty man. You don't work for a soap company, do you?

Dr. Geiling:

My brief will be in three parts. The first part is a very general review of where we stand in terms of making a decision. We, I include myself with you in this. Secondly, I have written you all letters about the advisability of there being a moratorium effective next September 1, a moratorium on cutting in all parts of the park, obviously where Jim Mathieu cuts particularly; and the last part of my brief will be my recommendations.

First of all, if one could think in terms of Canadian art or artists one would think of the group of seven. I think it fair to say that most people, the idea or the name of the group of seven would pop into mind when thinking about Canadian art. The group of seven, these people were able to capture with their technique the force and the serenity of nature. Now, I think that one of the reasons their paintings are so well received, are so popular, is that people could identify them, with them, and people valued the experiences that the group of



seven portray. People could relate to their efforts. I don't remember any of their paintings that was of a clear cut area of a bunch of stumps. But in any case, the success of their art reflected the values of the people who judged it. This panel, and by this panel I mean this Advisory Committee, all in all has a value judgment to make. That judgment is, do we want a wilderness park or do we want a park that can be managed for commercial cutting? That is the value judgment. Which of these two alternatives is most favourable to all of the people of Ontario?

Now, some people say that we can have a multiple use policy. Multiple use is a poor compromise because one can't have commercial cutting and have at the same time a wilderness park. You have heard opposing views; you've heard both sides represented and maybe the path I choose to follow will simplify, you will probably say over-simplify, the decision you have to make. One way we might proceed is to say, what would happen if we removed Quetico from the public domain entirely? What would happen if no one could go into Quetico? Who would suffer? Would the commercial logger suffer if they couldn't touch Quetico at all? No, not according to Mr. Bayly, anyway, because there are areas beyond the park that are available for cutting; not according to the Department of Lands and Forests. I read to you from an ad in the Financial Post dated October 3, 1970: "Ontario has uncommitted supplies of wood for the manufacture of pulp and paper, furniture and all other wood products. Ontario's forest regions have excellent rail and highway transportation facilities and some areas have ports on the seaway. Natural gas is available in many areas and hydro-electric power is abundant. Department of Lands and Forests, Honourable Rene Brunelle, Minister."

O. K. What about canoeists? Hikers and campers? Would they suffer if Quetico was cut off from everyone? Of course they would, you know they would. Quetico is heavily used, certainly it is more heavily used by Americans, but campers, canoeists and hikers would suffer. They will increasingly suffer in the future as population continues to explode in United States and in Ontario and in fact, I can only see the problem getting worse because life styles are changing. This may be the age of the mini-bike and the snowmobile, but there are an increasing number of people of all ages, not just young people, but people of all ages who are rejecting this type of life and who want a place to go where it is quiet; they want a lake to be on when they are out, where there are not outboard motors and water skiers zipping by. People need a quiet place to go. This doesn't say anything at all of course of the scientific values of an area untouched by man.

All right, now the second part of my brief deals with the letters I have already sent to you gentlemen. I raise the point again here because I haven't heard that any action has been taken. Last fall Rene Brunelle offered as one of the reasons

he couldn't put a moratorium on all of the park was that the Jim Mathieu Company was dependent upon the northeast section of the park for work for 225 men for this last winter, and that declaring a moratorium would put these men out of work because it was too late for them to go elsewhere. Now, you are hearing briefs today and you follow these meetings up with deliberations, I am sure, and you will give your final recommendations to Mr. Brunelle. In the final analysis, the decision on Quetico will be a political one and there will be political deliberations which will follow your deliberations. There is no guarantee, gentlemen, that these deliberations will not go on into next year. What I am requesting once more is a moratorium on all cutting in Quetico Park effective September 1, 1971. Now, should your final decision or in fact the Cabinet's final decision, be that Quetico Park become a wilderness park, then Jim Mathieu is protected because they have been warned ahead of time that they may not and will not be cutting after September 1, 1971 and they can prepare an extensive out of the park holding to cut next winter. If in fact the decision should go the other way, that in fact, we are going to use Quetico for a tree farm, then Jim Mathieu will have lost nothing at all because their road will still be there and the trees will still be there for them to cut. So I can see that you lose nothing by recommending that there be a moratorium effective September 1, 1971. You will have the added, I realize this isn't your decision but it is Minister Brunelle's decision, you will have the added impact of convincing environmentalists that Mr. Brunelle is sincerely interested in coming to a fair decision. Obviously, the fairest decision would have been to do nothing until the final management plan was developed for the park, not to cut all the while people are deliberating.

O. K. I think by now you know where my sympathies lie. I recommend that Quetico be reclassified a primitive park. This is a value judgment. This is the judgment you need to make. Once this value judgment is made, then is the time to decide how to implement it, this judgment. Well, the way I recommend is to set up a Committee of ecologists, to decide how to manage Quetico Park as a primitive park because I think anyone would recognize that no management at all is, in a sense, a form of management. Letting it grow is a form of management. So, let's set up a committee of ecologists to decide, people who are experts, just how this park will be managed to maintain its primitive nature. This will have two values. First of all, it will have, the park will have the benefit of the expertise of people who are concerned with maintaining natural park ecosystems. Second, it will set a precedent that has yet to be made in Ontario Government, that is, to put ecologists in charge of environmental affairs. This is certainly a precedent that badly needs to be made. Now, the structure of this committee is important, this ecological committee and before I go on I mean no

reflection on this particular committee at all, but I have plenty of instances of other committees to refer to if you'd like to hear them, and that there has been in the past a tendency for the Ontario Government when setting up an advisory committee to stack that committee so it is sure to get the answers it wants. Again, I reiterate, I do not mean to reflect on the composition of this committee.

I recommend that an independent body select the ecologists for this committee. There are two possible choices, in terms of who would make up or select the people for this committee, The Canadian Society of Botanists, or the Canadian Society of Zoologists, non-government people.

I rest at that. Thank you.

Applause

Mr. Hancock: Thank you, Dr. Geiling. Are there any questions? Dr. Berry?

Dr. Berry: I understand you are a limnologist.

Dr. Geiling: Right.

Dr. Berry: Have you done work on water algae?

Dr. Geiling: Yes and no. It is not my specialty but I have had some experience.

Dr. Berry: Would you have an opinion on the effects of detergents in the water?

Dr. Geiling: Well, the whole idea of limiting factors is a complex one. In certain places phosphorous can be a problem. In the Kenora area, I just heard a paper last night, in the Kenora area phosphorous is a very, and if one can generalize from the Kenora area, the Canadian shield, like, as a whole, phosphorous seems to be very important.

Dr. Berry: Do you think it would be a factor if a number of people go in to visit the park, if the number increased a great deal? Would the, would there

Dr. Geiling: Yes, I think so.

Dr. Berry: Would there be a further algae growth from that?

Dr. Geiling: Yes, I think so. One of the things that this committee of ecologists would certainly recognize is that man is one of the animals they will be dealing with and that will have to be managed.

Dr. Berry: You mentioned a committee of ecologists. Have you any



information as to how many ecologists there are in the Lands and Forests Department? Do they not have a substantial number?

Dr. Geiling: I don't know, myself. There are ecologists and ecologists, if you know what I mean.

Dr. Berry: I think I know what you mean but from what I have seen of the men I believe they are pretty good ecologists.

Dr. Geiling: Yeh, and I talked to some ecologists from Lands and Forests and I asked them how successful they were at getting ecological ideas up through channels. They are not very successful. As soon as you get into the ministerial area, economic and other factors have overriding; ecological things take second place.

Dr. Berry: Thank you.

Mr. Hancock: Any further questions? Mr. Phillips.

Mr. Phillips: Just one brief one, sir. Perhaps you are aware of some of the evidence presented which would indicate a divergence of views by such scientific people as foresters. Would there be any more hope in a committee of ecologists that there would be unanimity or even a consensus as to what the program should be? You have just said there are ecologists and ecologists.

Dr. Geiling: I would like to suggest that there are forest ecologists who are studying forest ecosystems and there are people who are orientated to maximum output of timber. Now, I wouldn't call the latter an ecologist. That's why I am suggesting that we go to a "pure" society like the Canadian Society of Botanists or the Canadian Society of Zoologists to get advice as to who, I would suspect that if Rene Brunelle were to put together this committee we would just lose the park. As we all know, he is very resource orientated.

Mr. Phillips: Thank you very much.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you, Dr. Geiling. Mr. M. Ahrens. Mr. Ahrens? Sorry, Mr. Lovink had a question for Dr. Geiling.

Mr. Lovink: I just wanted to ask in what you have specialized that could be referred to in the ecology of the Quetico area?

Dr. Geiling: The lakes, the lakes in the area.

Mr. Lovink: Yes, but you just said you had no, you did not

Dr. Geiling: My own work has been with the plankton

Mr. Lovink: With what?

Dr. Geiling: With the plankton, particularly animal plankton.

Dr. Berry: This is what I asked you. I thought you said you didn't have anything to do with

Mr. Geiling: You asked me about algae.

Dr. Berry: Yes, I meant the whole field of algae.

Mr. Geiling: But algae and animal plankton are two different things.

Dr. Berry: I'm glad to know that.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you, Dr. Geiling. I've got the algae and the animals all separated. We have our small moments of triumph. Mr. Ahrens, are you still with us?

Mr. Ahrens: Honourable Chairman, Members of the Advisory Committee, I'm an under graduate student at the University of Toronto; I am also a resident of the Rainy River District, of which Quetico Park is a part. In this brief I hope to present three major points. All of them have been reviewed before. I would like to review them again with some additional information.

My first point concerns the economic issue of the reclassification of the park. First of all, I feel there isn't an economic issue involved in the reclassification of the park. For my background in this I would like to refer to The Design for Development, the northwestern Ontario regional development study completed in October, last year. This particular study recommended that, No. 1, the allowable cut in northwestern Ontario greatly exceeds the actual cut. No. 2, that in aggregate the total number of forest species is under-utilized; and No. 3, that the forest of northwestern Ontario is sufficient to supply two additional pulp and paper mills. Now, I think that is sufficient evidence to point out that there is a large amount of wood in northwestern Ontario. It may not be closely available to the present, existing mills, but there is wood there and it would certainly lead to an economical development, the projected possible population growth of 57,000 in the next few years, up to the year 2,000 that would result in 5,000 working jobs that could be made available by development that would carry on in that particular area.

The second point I would like to make refers to Mr. Fleming's comments yesterday concerning the new development that his company has under way to supply, or to reduce, first of all the pollution of the economy, and secondly to supply their needed wood products. He said, not yesterday but in a letter that I received from him, that his company has an eighteen million dollar anti-pollution program under way and as he mentioned yesterday, this program will be capable of utilizing the sawdust and the wood chips to supply their needed wood products or their pulp and paper industry.

The third point I would like to make concerns the provincial forestry Department. It seems in the past our provincial forestry Department doesn't recognize any value in setting aside any natural wilderness or primitive areas. This is highly reflected in the fact that we have only one provincial park that has been set aside as a primitive area. However, we still have mining claims in this area, the boundaries are moving, constantly shifting back and forth to adjust to any possible mining speculation. Other than that, we have no areas in Ontario that are classified as primitive areas. Not one. And I feel that this is highly reflective of the fact that our Ontario Forestry Department does not recognize any value in the classification of land to primitive zoning. I feel that Ontario possibly should follow the example set by United States. That country is plagued by pollution; they are beginning to realize that wilderness areas are decreasing rapidly and at the same time there is a very recent trend to developing across the continent of United States, that they set aside some of the remaining wilderness areas as soon as possible. And as mentioned yesterday, these areas are being set aside. Therefore the people of United States and the Government of United States are beginning to recognize value in wilderness area. And I think it is only because of the rash of pollution they are beginning to be forced to see that there is value in preserving areas of wilderness tracts of land.

My final point is rather subjective in the idea that I'm a young pilot. I flew extensively in northwestern Ontario; I've also done considerable flying in this area. If you would like to really dramatize your idea of what a sprawling metropolis we have around the golden horse-shoe in southwestern Ontario, take up a light plane and look at the population spread. If you would like to even more dramatize your idea of population spread in Ontario and even the population growth of Ontario in general, I think the prediction for 1974 is a provincial population of something like 8.5 million people. Take a high altitude flight from here to Thunder Bay and follow the malignant spreading wave of population; see the lights at night, how far they extend, how extensive they are. They cover the entire tract of land in southwestern Ontario. There is a light almost everywhere you look and that particular shading of light continues to North Bay, it continues to Sudbury, it continues right up to Sault Ste. Marie. Beyond that area you've got the zones of small population concentrations, but even with the world population threat of increasing provincial population threat, we have a speculative growth of something like two million within the next three years, there is going to be a continual malignant spreading of our population into our wilderness areas, and I think it is time that our Ontario Government sets aside some areas before



this malignant wave of population reaches these zones that supposedly are primitive, but as soon as the population gets there they are swallowed up also.

The final submission I would like to make has been made several times before, that is, that we have a reclassification of the park from its present existing natural environment category to the primitive park category; and secondly, that any mandatory park management be executed in accordance with the specification so indicated under the primitive zone administration policy. Thank you.

Applause

Mr. Hancock: Thank you, Mr. Ahrens. Any questions? Mr. Tibbetts?

Mr. Tibbetts: I'd like to ask Mr. Ahrens just one question, do you intend to come back to Fort Frances after your graduation?

Mr. Ahrens: I hope to, yes.

Mr. Tibbetts: Have you got a job lined up.

Mr. Ahrens: Not particularly right now, but I am certain that jobs are available, depending in what capacity

Mr. Tibbetts: You are certain?

Mr. Ahrens: I'm certain of that, yes.

Mr. Tibbetts: How many of your friends after graduation have gone back to work in Fort Frances?

Mr. Ahrens: I would say possibly very few. In fact, I think there is a net migration of people from the Rainy River District. I think it is something like -9

Mr. Tibbetts: We are very well aware of that. That's one of the things we are aware of in this Committee. I just wanted to make the point. Thank you.

Mr. Hancock: What did you say you are studying, Mr. Ahrens?

Mr. Ahrens: I'm studying general science at the University of Toronto.

Mr. Hancock: I thought for a moment that Mr. Tibbetts was going to offer you a job in the bank. I was going to warn you, that was all. Thank you very much. Mr. Fife? Mr. Fife?

Mr. Fife: Chairman Hancock, gentlemen, I'm a professional free lance writer and broadcaster, sometime author and sometime explorer. Selfishly, I speak for no man but myself, for myself and those in this and any future generations who may

share my pride in all parts of my country, including Quetico provincial park. I've been to Quetico several times. I've also been to Superior National Forest which abutts it in the U S A. It may surprise some of those presenting briefs focused on timber cutting in the northeast corner of the park to learn that the real battle of Quetico is already lost. Many have been talking trees. I'm talking history. That part of Quetico provincial park that makes it unique, the routes the northern Indians used to travel east, long before the voyageurs were led by the moose and with typical European modesty they claim to have discovered, lies along the south edge of Quetico, along the U S-Canadian border. This is a part of Quetico few Canadians have seen, perhaps because there is no easy access and by the time they do see it, it could well be wasteland. This rightfully is a Canadian heritage, not exclusively an Ontario heritage. I am not impressed with the zeal shown by this province in guarding a key page of our nation's history.

The traffic of Americans along this inspiring southern boundary of Quetico has to be seen to be believed. It is a fact that during the 1967 Centennial Voyageur Canoetrip, with which I was associated, we had to arrange ahead of our ten big canoes to have the portages cleared of traffic jams of American canoeists or provincial teams supposedly racing, to make the traverses unimpeded. This is fragile country, rocky country. The soil is thin, it just cannot take the increasing pressure of 50,000 plus camping canoeists in the summer and a growing demand for firewood and the mounting residue of garbage. Even the fishing pressures on these small lakes are too much. The Indians knew this is delicate country. No bands settled on this part of the traditional route.

To ease the strain on the southern end of the park, if saving the park for posterity and not politics is the purpose of these hearings, some statesmanship is required. It requires delving back into the terms of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1830, which made access to the existing canoe routes a right to nationals of both Canada and United States, requires a new involvement of this province with the State of Minnesota and requires that the federal Government of this country and that of United States cooperate in the objective.

However, after witnessing the discouraging entrenchment of well-meaning people with minuscule variations in point of view on the matters of Quetico provincial park, having seen astounding theatricals, even a simulated heart attack, at other hearings involving other parks, I am not very optimistic about Quetico. Common sense seems to be in short supply in the zoning differences. If I may be permitted five short

observations:

1. The partly destroyed historical route along the border is already permanently damaged and may be irretrievably so before the inertia of the four Governments concerned is overcome and the people pressure is reduced.
2. This Ontario Government should show the greatest concern about the roads being built by timber people in the park. These will, even with very careful management, create additional destructive people pressure.
3. Commercial, and I stress the word commercial, cutting of timber in a park of this nature is morally repugnant and will prove increasingly politically embarrassing.
4. The real people of this area who now earn their livelihood with a hard, zestful, meaningful life and who are to be envied in that they are raising children still in communion with nature, must not suffer for what has been and is a bureaucratic plot, a mistake, I refer to that of not removing park territory from the legal definition of crown timberland areas, when the timber act was revised a few years ago. There is, according to the Deputy Minister, other timber available to the mill at Sapawe and even though a subsidy may be required for road building to make that other timber commercially available, it cannot help but be a small price to pay for governmental error. It is morally wrong to make these great people the victims of such an error.
5. Canadians from coast to coast have a concern and a stake in the recommendations of this Committee and in whatever Ontario Government action is taken on those recommendations, insofar as they relate to the historic route between the east and west.

Thank you.

Applause

- Mr. Hancock: Thank you, Mr. Fife. Are there any questions? One very quick one. You mentioned that you were on the Voyageur canoe race. Were you actually paddling one of the canoes, or were you representing the past?
- Mr. Fife: My physique does not qualify me for the class of paddlers.
- Mr. Hancock: It is a lot better than some I see around here, Mr. Fife.
- Mr. Fife: No, I had to do with the setup of the route and the coverage of it.



Mr. Hancock: I see. Very interesting. Mr. Roger Wilkes? Is Mr. Wilkes with us today? Mr. Alan MacNaughton. Mr. MacNaughton? Mr. MacNaughton of the Kitchener-Waterloo Pollution Probe.

Mr. MacNaughton: Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, ladies and gentlemen, I speak today not just as a member of my group but as a high school student and a member of one of those generations so often mentioned at these hearings. Many of the previous speakers have already said that the Quetico wilderness is a museum of natural history, a living museum and that logging interferes with the ecological balance. These points have been well made and I won't repeat them. But I wish to remind you now of your responsibility to my generation and all those who will follow this one. The people of Ontario through the Minister of Lands and Forests have appointed this Commission and have placed their trust in you. The decision that you must arrive at should be made with the future in mind, considering the best possible land use in the area. All of us here have heard and read about the unique characteristics that qualify Quetico as a wilderness and why it should be preserved as such. Your duty is to protect the park from the harm caused by commercial logging.

In closing, let me remind you that though the young will inherit the earth, we have little choice as to the condition in which we will receive it. You have that choice, gentlemen. Thank you.

Applause

Mr. Hancock: Thank you, Mr. MacNaughton. Are there any questions for Mr. MacNaughton? Mr. MacNaughton did send you a brief.

Mr. Stokes: I have one brief question I would like to ask. Alan, with regard to the amount of money it would take to keep Quetico a wilderness area, who do you think should underwrite the expense?

Mr. MacNaughton; The people of Ontario through general taxation but there should be a levy placed on visitors to the park. A large percentage of them are American and they wouldn't be affected by the general taxation in Ontario.

Mr. Stokes: They wouldn't be?

Mr. MacNaughton: No, well I mean we couldn't charge them through the general taxation of Ontario, they wouldn't be paying taxes. There could be fees per day per canoe and this could be added to the general taxation.

Mr. Stokes: What portion of it do you think should be underwritten by the taxpayers of Ontario as opposed to those who actually use the

park?

Mr. MacNaughton: I don't know.

Mr. Stokes: You haven't given it any thought? You think that a resource that we have as precious as Quetico should be available to all, regardless of his ability to pay?

Mr. MacNaughton: I think there would have to be restrictions on that. If it were to be free then you would have to decide how many people should be allowed in. That is a problem that the members of the Committee are concerned with today.

Mr. Stokes: So then, admittance to the park then, would be determined by one's ability to pay?

Mr. MacNaughton: Well, a minimal fee. I don't think it should be restricted, if this is how you mean it, to the very rich. But there should be some fee. People will respect the park more if they have to pay for its use.

Mr. Stokes: Thank you.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. MacNaughton, in your appendix I notice that you refer to the cougars, the former inhabitants of the park. Do you actually mean the cougar, mountain lion, when you say that or are you talking about a bob cat, or one of those type of animals? I didn't realize the cougar was an inhabitant of Quetico Park.

Mr. MacNaughton: I can't answer that. Craig Campbell wrote the appendix and he gives the references there.

Mr. Hancock: Well, I'll have to look up my history a little better, maybe. I'll check on you.

Mr. Phillips: Alan, are you a little alarmed by the warning of the previous speaker that there is over use of the historic voyageur route even now, so that regardless of whatever program is developed really not too many people in terms of tens of thousands, could ever be permitted there without destroying the ecology?

Mr. MacNaughton: Well, this is why we need a working arrangement, to see how many people should be allowed in. We need a park the size of Quetico and we need others too. This is what these hearings are about.

Mr. Phillips: Is it not going to pose quite a problem for whatever authority is placed in control as to how to put quotas or to ration? Is

it a first come, first served? Have you any ideas along that line, as to how the canoeist wishing that experience can obtain it?

Mr. MacNaughton: First come first served is the logical solution. I agree with the recommendation mentioned before of having a committee of ecologists decide just how many people should be allowed in.

Mr. Phillips: Thank you, Alan.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you, Mr. MacNaughton. Mr. Nick George. Mr. George do you wish to say anything at this time? Mr. George.

Mr. George: I've seen a film by the well known Toronto film maker, Chris Chapman, a couple of years ago on Quetico Park and I want to say a few words about the financial part of it. Why not follow the example of the Ontario Art Gallery, put on perpetual lottery and this from 60% to 80% will give the money needed.

It seems to me that mankind now is in a very peculiar situation and now and then I hear over the TV some scientists saying that man has ten years for survival or rather to wage a successful fight against pollution. I rather am siding with the previous speakers so what more can I say? I am just a layman. Thank you.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you, Mr. George.

Applause

I am repeating some names that I have repeated before, Robert Vanderkraan, has he by any chance returned? Jim Reid of Oakville? Mary Jane Theulau? Stephen H. Fuller? Roger Wilkes? We are going to continue and if we can pick up anybody who was going to speak previous to this evening we would like them to speak now, if possible. So, I'll just start at the top there and if I hit a name that would like to speak now we are that much further ahead. Mr. D. T. McKenzie of Richmond Hill Naturalists Club, is by any chance in the audience? Would he like to speak now? Mr. Harry Lowes, L O W E S? W. D. Brown? This is a little like a bingo game, isn't it? Except I'm not winning anything. Mr. Robert P. Burcher? Mr. Burcher? Gee, with that canoe I thought I had him here and even he has disappeared. Mr. K. G. Watson? Mr. Kryn Takonis? Anthony Usher? Monte Hummel? Mr. Howard Chapman? This is a prime time; don't be modest if you are here because you will get a good long ten minutes. I better start giving some inducement here. Mrs. Joan Beckett, supporting a brief by Mr. Baden-Powell. Misses Maureen and Patricia Leslie. Are the Leslie Sisters here? Sean Casey? Sean, are you around? The Irish usually save the day. Not even today are they going to save it. John Martyn? Jeff Miller? Oh, Mr. Martyn, oh, whatever you do, don't move because you are nailed I tell you. We may even make you do your brief over again. Jeff Miller? Brenda



Goldberg? I don't really care except that some of the Committee want to watch the Toronto Maple Leafs wipe the floor with the Reindeer tonight. Hope springs eternal.

Voice: Mr. Chairman, might we request that Maple Leaf Gardens be made a primitive zone tonight? Wilderness, so that we can all go there, whatever the brief?

Mr. Hancock: If it is anything like it was the last game I saw on TV is was primitive enough. The one in New York, anyway. Well, ladies and gentlemen we have run out of persons who wish to make presentations so we are going to adjourn till 7:00 o'clock tonight. Thank you very much for coming.

- HEARING ADJOURNED -

- EVENING SESSION -

Mr. Hancock: Ladies and gentlemen, we will resume the hearing. Some of our members unfortunately had to leave, but there will be some more of them back in. There are quite a few people to speak tonight and it will probably be a fairly long evening, so I am going to call the names of three or four people that so far we have had no success in having answer from. Mr. Robert Vanderkraan, if you are here if you will please let us know; Mr. Jim Reid from Oakville; Mary Jane Theulau; Mr. Kilner and Stephen H. Fuller and Roger Wilkes. Are any of those six people here tonight? Any one of them will do. Last and final call, sold to the lowest bidder. I think we have given them all the chances that we can.

Our first speaker tonight is representing the Richmond Hill Naturalists Club and it is Mr. MacKenzie. Mr. MacKenzie?

Mr. MacKenzie: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The Richmond Hill Naturalists is a club of approximately 100 members. We have long been interested in natural history and lately we have become concerned about environmental quality. Several of our members have visited Quetico Park. The Quetico affair, as we call it, has developed in the last five years, as far as we are concerned, and it seems to arise from what seemed to us to be negative developments. We wakened up to realize that there was possibility of commercial logging in Quetico; there was the possibility of mining; that the logging would be carried out on a clear cutting basis rather than on the selective cutting basis; and when we received the announcement of your Committee we decided to make our presentation.

We are concerned, as far as the cumulative effect of clear cutting in any park but particularly in Quetico. To the best of our information we haven't been able to get any reliable information as to research that has been carried on, on the long term effect. The

things we are particularly concerned about are soil erosion, leaching of minerals. There has been some work done in the States on this in clear cut areas, and the possible effect of clear cutting on the rate of soil formation. Of course there are parallel concerns as far as water table is concerned and assuming that there is any extensive erosion, this could be followed by the silting up of streams and lakes in the area, which if prolonged for long enough would definitely affect the wild life in the water.

Also, the impact of clear cutting would be certain to change the population in the park, referring to the animal population, and this would not necessarily be improvement.

All these considerations make the multiple use policy as it is now applied, seem incongruous with our concept of what a park should be and I would refer you to, for example, Chris Chapman's film and indeed some of our own Government publicity concerning the pleasures of travelling through northern Ontario.

General comments concerning Quetico Park, the original Act and the revised Parks Act emphasize the purposes in setting up the parks, I have made three comments here, protection of wild life, provision of recreational facilities, maintenance of water table, and of course these are tied up to some extent in the quote which I am sure you've heard repeatedly, which starts out: "All provincial parks are dedicated..." and which ends up "...for the benefit of future generations in accordance with this Act and Regulations." We are aware that there will be an increasing recreational pressure on all of our parks. To the best of our ability a figure of 10% seems reasonable and this would be cumulative. We also appreciate that a true primitive wilderness would not necessarily be the best from the point of view of recreation and feel that there is possibly an intermediate stage between this classification and the natural areas park.

Generally, originally logging was much more labour intensive and seemingly easier on the soil. Now, our point here is that logging methods have changed and the impact on the area has changed. And of course if we are concerned with the economic impact of logging in that area, then the pay which would be received by people who work in commercial logging would be a much smaller amount. It might be higher per individual but in total it would contribute less to the area. Generally, our members think of provincial parks and particularly Quetico as primitive areas. A perusal of the Provincial Parks Act, RSO 1960, Chapter 314, proves interesting in this respect. Now I appreciate that as a layman I am not competent to interpret statutes, but I was, I think the best word is surprised, when after reading the Act repeatedly I found that the words "timber" and "lumber" do not appear. The term "Crown timber Act" is not mentioned. Now, this undoubtedly is covered under the various sections which give the Minister

broad discretionary powers and I have listed a few of them, Section 4, Section 7, Section 8, Section 13 and Section 15. It is interesting in this respect that the Act does set out certain conditions with respect to mining, for instance, with respect to fire protection, and other specific activities but it doesn't mention logging.

And finally, Regulation 499, Section 2, says in part: "No person shall A. damage any plant, shrub, flower or tree" This sounds a little bit incongruous. Perhaps these quotes lend some support to our feelings concerning Quetico Park.

#### Recommendations:

Now, we realize that it is a bit presumptive to make recommendations, but we thought we'd do it anyway.

Mining should be restricted to emergency conditions where national survival may be at stake.

Any logging in Quetico Park should be carried out when it is clearly in both the short term and long term interest of the park. Any logging should be on a selective basis and should not involve clear cutting of an area. Lands and Forests personnel should select and mark trees to be cut. This selection should be based on ecological considerations, not on short term profitability. Preferably, logging should be carried out by commercial operators operating on a volume basis.

A large part of Quetico Park should be maintained as a nearly wilderness area.

An appropriate Provincial Government department should supervise and maintain Quetico Park in such a manner as to make it obvious that this Government attaches the highest value to the integrity of the park. Thus by example, as well as by regulation, the increasing number of recreationists will be encouraged to treat park facilities with respect.

Park zoning should be slightly flexible and be based on long term ecological considerations; short term recreational needs should be allowed to modify such zoning to the least possible extent.

Internal combustion engines should only be used in Quetico Park for essential park maintenance.

Assuming a growing recreational use of park facilities, user fee should cover at least 1/3 of these costs. In no case should a deficit be allowed to occur in excess of .005% of the provincial gross product.

Access to the park should be controlled and tolerable



recreational usage limits should be established.

We recommend that three studies should be made, an in depth study such as the CORDS should be carried out for Ontario on wood fibre demand and supply, including reforestation techniques. An authoritative study should be made of the impact on forest soil of modern mechanized lumbering techniques. A study in the economic impact of any change in Quetico Park policy on the native people of the area and the development of adequate alternative employment in the area for any native people temporarily displaced.

Thank you.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you, Mr. MacKenzie.

Applause.

Are there any questions? Dr. Berry?

Dr. Berry: Mr. MacKenzie, you made reference to the increase in recreation of 10%. Is that 10% a year?

Mr. MacKenzie: Yes, sir.

Dr. Berry: How did you arrive at those figures?

Mr. MacKenzie: I asked parks personnel what they expected and we had some figures released by the Department of Lands and Forests going back over the past roughly nine years. Actually, the figures for 1970 weren't available at the time so we had to take '69.

Dr. Berry: Were you able to get figures from elsewhere, or are these figures all from Ontario?

Mr. MacKenzie: No, and this is an overall provincial picture. It doesn't just apply to Quetico.

Dr. Berry: No, I realize that, but were you able to get any outside of Ontario?

Mr. MacKenzie: No, I wasn't.

Dr. Berry: Thank you.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Tibbetts.

Mr. Tibbetts: Mr. MacKenzie, you mentioned a study and as one who has been involved in northwestern Ontario for a good many years, we have a very distinct feeling up there we've been studied to death. We want some action. I think it has been suggested several times that we have an ecology study, we have this, we have that. Don't you think

this matter more urgent, that we should do something rather than study it? Because it seems to me, with all due respect to some of my friends on University Boards, that these people just love studies and we hire them for these studies. I think a little bit of common sense on the part of all of us does just as well as a study. Do you not agree?

Mr. MacKenzie: Yes, I think that studies put it down in documentation what we already know now. This is my point.

Mr. Tibbetts: I'm interested to know if you know that clear cutting in a park, or in any area for that matter, is not going to produce long term damage. There are all sorts of places that have been studied, other places, similar to Quetico or at least you can relate them to Quetico, that another two or three year study isn't our solution, I don't think.

Mr. MacKenzie: Well, to come a little closer to the point. There has been a study on a preliminary basis on a clear cut area in Massachusetts.

Mr. Tibbetts: Let's use it. There have been several out on the west coast, one that a previous speaker referred to as Little Rock River in Montana.

Mr. MacKenzie: Yeh, there were some rather alarming observations concerning erosion particularly and leaching of minerals from the soil once the top cover is removed completely. We all know that Quetico doesn't have too much soil. It is shallow soil compared to other areas and it tends to be acidic and certainly, we feel, there is room for real concern as to what would happen to that area. It will show up certainly, perhaps not in three years but the rate of wood fibre formation, if our fears are correct, and I wish they weren't, I wish right now somebody could assure me that we have a sure fire method of efficiently using our forest resources instead of mining or exploiting them.

Mr. Tibbetts: Another point there I would like to make. I am quite convinced that our Department of Lands and Forests, who have adequate staff if you will, know a heck of a lot of things that we don't need another study to prove. We have had a voluminous amount of information given to us which is very, very useful.

Mr. MacKenzie: Well, I have found Lands and Forests personnel to be most cooperative and public spirited and honest and so in what I say I don't want to be construed in any way as criticism of them, but let's put it that the ones I have asked about this have said to their knowledge nothing has been done in Ontario on this question.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you. Mr. Ridley.

Mr. Ridley: Mr. Chairman, I am a little disturbed because we are a Committee here supposed to evolve management recommend-

ions to the authorities that are responsible for the management of Crown property. I have heard quite frequently here, and you just repeated it, I'd like to know what you mean by the term "exploitation".

Mr. MacKenzie: In briefest terms, taking out more than you put in.

Mr. Ridley: Oh, well, now, see here. I don't quite agree with that, if you don't mind. But we'll let it drop at that.

Mr. MacKenzie: Right, O.K.

Voice: You could use that on every question. Yes. That's rather stupid.

Mr. Hancock: That's Mr. MacKenzie's definition of it, John, so are there any other questions? Mr. Phillips.

Mr. Phillips: Just one, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MacKenzie: Would you repeat that last remark, I didn't quite hear it.

Mr. Hancock: Oh, the last remark

Mr. Ridley: Well, the overall remark, did you not hear my last remark?

Mr. MacKenzie: The one you made after you said we'd let it drop at that, the one in which you said that someone was stupid.

Mr. Ridley: I beg your pardon, I didn't say that .

Mr. MacKenzie: I say you did.

Mr. Ridley: I beg your pardon. I did not. What I said was this

Mr. MacKenzie: It is O. K. by me if you want to think I'm stupid. I couldn't care less.

Mr. Ridley: What I said was this, that your statement that taking out more than you put in, I said I thought that was a stupid reply to my original question. My original question was about exploitation. That's all.

Mr. MacKenzie: I'd like to know what your definition of exploitation is.

Mr. Ridley: I haven't been able to find out. I am going to find out later on.

Mr. MacKenzie: That puts us both in the same category, then, whatever we are.

Mr. Ridley: I think so.

Mr. Hancock: I can settle that very important point. Mr. Phillips has a



question.

Mr. Phillips:

Mr. MacKenzie, earlier today there was some reference made to The Design for Development of Northwestern Ontario and that we are not really cutting up to the allowable limit. This is a generalization, of course, because it depends on the accessibility of a good deal of that timber and also the species. But the Design for Development, sir, was 69 proposals to expedite the rational and orderly and balanced growth and development of northwestern Ontario. There are two brief but rather significant recommendations made in this Design for Development Report, which we understand was given the approval of the Cabinet, that is the Robart's Cabinet, and these two are:

To utilize more fully the historical and environmental qualities of the international boundary waters; the Pigeon River, Lac La Croix, Rainy River, Rainy Lake system should be developed for canoeing and for other wilderness recreation.

The second one that I point out is, the wilderness qualities of the area lying between Lake Superior and Rainy Lake, especially Quetico Provincial Park, should be carefully preserved. Wood cutting operations should be closely controlled in all areas which have high recreational values.

Would these two generalized recommendations conform, generally, to what you have in mind?

Mr. MacKenzie:

Generally, yes, with one exception. The suggestion is that cutting should be controlled carefully in those regions where there is heavy recreational usage, I believe. We are also concerned about the over all impact of cutting in Quetico Park, so that if you treated Quetico Park as a whole and said it is going to be subject to high recreational usage, then this would be fine.

Mr. Phillips:

Thank you very much, Mr. MacKenzie.

Mr. Hancock:

I have a very simple question. There is no trouble with my questions at all. I am intrigued by figures and I am particularly intrigued by that 5/1000 of 1% that the deficit shouldn't exceed. I just wondered how you ever managed to arrive at that figure. I mean I never heard of a deficit that was that small. It is either a lot larger or it is an excess, you know. I am just intrigued by that figure.

Mr. MacKenzie:

Would you like what went into it?

Mr. Hancock:

Is it from some calculation?

Mr. MacKenzie:

Yes, I thought we might be asked, well, what do you mean by a deficit. To tie it in with the provincial product enables us to have a flexible figure. That I think works out to somewhere

in the neighbourhood of one million dollars.

Mr. Hancock: That doesn't sound like 5/1000 of 1%, does it? When you put it that way I have to admit

Mr. MacKenzie: I won't have to apologize for my mathematics, Mr. Chairman. It is a working figure.

Mr. Hancock: I assumed when it was that small you were saying it should break even. I wondered if that wasn't a better way of putting it, but if you are talking about one million dollars I agree that your figure is all right. Thank you very much.

Applause

We've managed to find a couple of lost sheep here. I hope Mr. Canderkraan and Mr. Reid don't mind being called lost sheep. That is one of the nicer terms, really it is meant to be a term of endearment, in case you don't recognize it. We have been calling your names throughout the day and I understand both men are here now. I believe they come from Oakville. Is it a joint presentation? Or are you two gentlemen separate? Mr. Vanderkraan are you jointly doing something with Mr. Reid? Is that right? O. K. You will have to divide your ten minutes up as you see fit then.

Mr. Vanderkraan: Mr. Chairman, gentlemen. Quetico Provincial Park is an investment in the future. As a member of the upcoming generation I take a special interest in the future of areas like Quetico. If it and other parks are to retain any of their value as wilderness when the year 2,000 is on, our treatment of them must change. It is evident that logging there is not to the benefit of the climax community present. Alternative tracts have been found for the northwest section which was to be cut by Ontario-Minnesota. Surely the same can be done for the northeast. This would ease the problem of unemployment which would be caused if Domtar was removed from the park immediately. Companies involved are interested in wood chips which poses in itself a threat since no selection is made as to the size of trees taken and therefore all, not just the largest trees, are taken. If not stopped the present take of 25,000 cords per year in the northeast section could increase. Despite this, a booklet put out by the Department of Lands and Forests on canoe routes in Quetico, states: "It is unlawful to cut or damage any living tree in a provincial park. The mutilation and felling of trees on a camp site are thoughtless practices which only leads to the destruction of the natural environment which you have come to enjoy." Non-selective mechanized cutting leaves open spaces. This could lead to erosion and enrichment of nearby lakes. Thus an increase of biological oxygen demand and an environment less suitable for fish such as trout would become present. Open space

would also make a favourable habitat for ragweed, which is hardy and thrives in open space. This could crowd out new seedlings. A Lands and Forests booklet states that the ragweed pollen index is very low. Likely as a result of shading by large trees. It would be a shame to change this. These open spaces expose trees to wind which were previously protected by their neighbours. They have no time to become adjusted to this new condition and are subject to wind damage and windfall may occur. Harvesting trees, though reducing the chance of fire, would necessitate the cutting of roads and the use of bridges which would seriously threaten the wilderness quality. Once Domtar, or if its cutting rights are sold, Ontario-Minnesota, gets going the entire area will become a network of roads. It is inevitable that trailers and camping vehicles will come in leading to the inevitable consequences of large numbers of people in a wilderness area who bring with them all the conveniences of home. There would be garbage pollution and sewage disposal problems which could lead to pollution of nearby lakes, decreasing their quality for human and wild life use alike.

In order to preserve the natural environment all mechanization must be removed or kept out. Access to any part of the interior must be by foot or canoe. If cars are ever allowed into the interior this would necessitate parking space and allow swarms of people to over run the park. No motor boats should be allowed in the interior of the park. A standard outboard motor discharges 20% to 40% of its gas into the water with its exhaust. If they are allowed to get into the interior by road or other method this will result in much noise pollution and allow poaching to occur most frequently. Campers are advised to bury or burn garbage. Since many probably neglect to do this it might be a good idea to try the use of the system of giving canoers plastic bags, numbered with their camping permit number, to bring unburned refuse back in. This system is used in Algonquin park now.

Rangers should be stationed on major lakes, taken in by plane and have motor boats of relatively low horsepower. They would police and watch for fires from towers. In the event of fire, planes only could be used to transport equipment and fight the blaze, since there would be no roads and few boats available.

In the case of the spruce bud worm. A decision must be made between spraying them and risking poisoning the environment, or letting them go and risking destroying the forest and increasing the chance of fire. This decision, I believe, should be made by a team of ecologists with the aim of keeping the natural balance.

Since Quetico is designed as a game preserve for fur bearing animals, I cannot justify having trap lines in the park. Many



species of animals are already on the decline. Areas must be provided where they can live undisturbed by man. I am sure alternate trap lines can be found for trappers operating in the park. I would, however, justify the killing of an animal for food for a man who was lost or had lost or run out of all food.

It is true that a non-climax forest supports a greater diversity of life and that a climax forest poses a greater threat of fire. But I believe this tract should be preserved indefinitely in an untouched and undisturbed state as a priceless relic of the great forest which explorers like La Verendrye, MacKenzie, Fraser and Thompson traversed. The value of Quetico as a wilderness far exceeds its commercial value as a logging tract. This value will increase with every generation as each becomes more aware of the need for wilderness. If Quetico is indeed to be reserved and set apart as a public park and forest reserve, fish and game preserve, health resort and fishing ground for the benefit, advantage and enjoyment of the people of Ontario and for the protection of the fish, birds, game and fur bearing animals therein, it must be protected from an invasion by industry and machines and the people of Ontario must work to preserve the beauty and majesty of this park for future generations, or it will no longer be the attractive wilderness it now is.

Applause

Mr. Hancock: Thank you, Mr. Vanderkraan. Both you and Mr. Reid presented separate briefs so I am giving you the full time for each of you. Is Mr. Reid going to speak right now, without any questions or do you want questions from the Committee if they have any? Perhaps it would be better if we have any questions that we should ask them now.

Mr. Vanderkraan: This brief is on behalf of both of us.

Mr. Hancock: Oh, on behalf of the two of you? All right. Are there any questions then, from the Committee? Mr. Stokes?

Mr. Stokes: What is your interpretation of wilderness?

Mr. Vanderkraan: I'd say it is a forest in a state it has been in originally before it was touched by man.

Mr. Stokes: Well, if you read back into the history books where Champlain said certain things about the banks of the St. Lawrence and given the blow downs, wild fires or bug infestations, what would you normally expect to see when you walk into a supposed wilderness?

Mr. Vanderkraan: In some cases it would be burned over and infested by insects, but I think that Quetico should be preserved in its state where it hasn't been ravaged by fires or insects, since it is one of the

last tracts of this type of wilderness.

- Mr. Stokes: You are aware that according to the people who know better than we do that there isn't a part of Ontario that hasn't been burned over at least once in the last 150 to 200 years. And you are aware, I suppose that there are three areas where the spruce bud worm has been quite evident in the park at the present time. I am just wondering, to what extent do you think those should be controlled?
- Mr. Vanderkraan: Well, as I said in the brief, I think that decision should be left to ecologists who would decide between the possibility of the forest being damaged by the bud worm or pesticide damaging the ecosystem.
- Mr. Stokes: To that extent though, you would leave it up to the ecologists or those who would make the final determination as to whether it should be controlled or left as is.
- Mr. Vanderkraan: Yes.
- Mr. Stokes: Thank you.
- Mr. Hancock: I think, Mr. Vanderkraan, you said that in your brief to the committee. Mr. Ridley.
- Mr. Ridley: I was simply delighted to have you two fellows take the trouble, I am not going to ask you any questions, to say what you did say and I would not think of criticizing what you said because so many of these things are a matter of opinion. That you have been stimulated to do what you have, I think is a very splendid effort and Mr. Vanderkraan, I'd just like to mention that.
- Applause.
- Mr. Hancock: I think Mr. Tibbetts has a question for you.
- Mr. Tibbetts: Fellows this is a, it can be put in the form of a question, have you ever seen a forest fire, a real one?
- Mr. Vanderkraan: I've seen a small one with the underbrush burning, I helped to
- Mr. Tibbetts: When I was about your age
- Mr. Hancock: Can you remember that far back, Bill?
- Mr. Tibbetts: I was fighting fires for Lands and Forests at 10¢ an hour so you can figure
- Mr. Hancock: We know what you're worth, anyway

Mr. Tibbetts: Has it gone up to 15¢ now? It was the same year, I think, or the year before Quetico was so badly burned. We've heard quite a bit today, I think mainly from naturalists or ecologists about controlled burning and this, I think, can be very, very dangerous and I think our Department, and rightly so to my thinking, are very, very reluctant to ever attempt this. Would you two chaps think that this is a good way of controlling disease and so forth? Just from your own observation.

Mr. Vanderkraan: In principle as to the burning to get rid of old trees I think that the climax forest would really be able to take care of itself from that point of view.

Mr. Tibbetts: By just letting it rot? But how about the forest fire danger? Dead wood, this is what it amounts to. There is a great big area of dead balsam; would you recommend, you probably could not recommend, but just what are your thoughts on this, of say Lands and Forests burning this?

Mr. Vanderkraan: I think it would be a good idea if they had extremely heavy controls on it so there is no danger of it getting away. Otherwise they

Mr. Tibbetts: This is the point. How can you guarantee that there is no danger of it spreading?

Mr. Vanderkraan: There is no guarantee.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Tibbetts I think that's kind of an unfair question to ask these two gentlemen.

Mr. Tibbetts: I am not trying to be unfair to the boys, I agree fully with Mr. Ridley that these boys are to be congratulated, I think they've done a splendid job, I think it is a wonderful thing that they are here.

Mr. Hancock: But let's not ask them questions which obviously they can't answer. I am not too sure if I could answer it.

Mr. Tibbetts: Neither can I and I feel that Lands and Forests don't feel that they can, so why does this recommendation keep coming up?

Mr. Hancock: Bob and Jerry, you've been around so much we are beginning to call you by your first names. Thank you very much for coming here. Thank you very much.

Applause

Mr. Barry Lowes. Is Mr. Lowes here?

Mr. Lowes: Mr. Chairman, gentlemen, I appreciate the privilege of addressing you. I know you have sat for several days and



you must feel at this point that you are close to saturation. I think the one thing you'll find best about my brief is that it is going to be very brief.

Mr. Hancock:

That makes you immediately popular, Mr. Lowes.

Mr. Lowes:

Mr. Chairman, I think you have also been pummeled by statistics and the word of experts from many different fields. Therefore, I am not going to try to recover that same ground or rework those same statistics. I come to you tonight wearing several hats. I'm a business man. I happen to own a stand of mature timber: yellow birch, maple, oak, pine, so that I can be in sympathy with some of you gentlemen. I happen to be a past-President of the Ontario Camping Association, also for the last eleven years every October I've gone north into the wilderness area around James Bay on a canoe trip for a couple of weeks, I happen also to be a candidate in the forthcoming provincial election, so for many reasons

Mr. Hancock:

In order to, don't say what party, please.

Mr. Lowes:

your decision about Quetico is very important to me. Mr. Chairman, when all of the opinions you have heard and the statistics and the expert opinion, I would respectfully suggest to you that when all of this is stripped away you come down to one fundamental, one principle and really one question and I would hope that when you are pondering, before you make the kind of decision you are going to have to make for recommendation to the Government, I would hope that you would ask yourselves that one question, which I believe is: Are all the resources which we, you, me, all of us, that we possess as a country and as a people, are they all ours to use up now? Or are we in fact the custodians, the guardians, now and for posterity? Do we have any real responsibility to the generations yet unborn in this province? How are we to account to them, to the future generations for the stewardship of these resources? We possess roughly four million square miles of the earth's surface in this country, most of it wilderness. But wilderness isn't infinite; in fact, it's quite finite, and I believe that Quetico is a special kind of wilderness. It not only represents, I understand, approximately 1% of the woodlands of northwestern Ontario. Therefore, I ask you, can any man say that we as a people, all of us, can we afford to say that we cannot set aside and preserve some part of this vastness untouched for generations yet to come? Yes, I mean keep it sacrosanct, keep it inviolate, undisturbed by the meddling hands of man, set aside for people and not for industry? Quetico I believe is the test. All factions, all interests are watching you gentlemen as you deliberate in these weeks. I believe that your decision for parks and resources is going to be what the Spadina Expressway decision is going to be for urban living. The

significance of the decision goes far beyond these two matters. It really goes to the central question of our time, which is I think, what do we really value? And how shall we and our children after us, live? This is not the plea of just one man nor the few concerned canoeists. I think that this is the voice you are hearing of an alarmed people, not just in Ontario or in Canada but throughout the world, who no longer equate commercial exploitation, and I use that in the literal dictionary sense, I don't mean the connotation of exploitation as robbery, I mean it in development in its true, pure sense. They don't necessarily equate that with progress; they see that at times the price is just too high, whether it be an oil leakage from an off-shore oil rig or whether it is the scarification of land left after lumbermen have moved over. Now if this country was starved for lumber, but the forests of Quetico I would suggest to you are not needed. They are highly desirable. If I was a lumberman I would want to get into Quetico with those mature stands of timber. I am suggesting to you, it isn't needed. There are other lands that can be timbered.

I don't rail against the lumber industry as logging barons or despoilers of the forests. I believe it is a vital industry, an industry that has grown greatly in its sense of responsibility and the management of the forest resources they farm and this responsibility has been growing, but I am saying that we should not and we need not and they need not be given access to Quetico. I say to you that Quetico, by an order in council, is stated to be for the benefit, advantage and enjoyment of the people of Ontario. And as published later, one of the last great primitive areas of this continent. In the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests publication on canoe trip routes in Quetico, what do they say: "It is regarded as a wilderness park to be preserved from any development which might destroy the wilderness environment." I ask you the question: Are these just words? Is this just public relations? Or do these words have any real meaning for us? To permit logging and its accompanying devastation within Quetico I suggest is to make a mockery of these statements and that they would be a sham. I suggest to you further that people are not listening to the words that will come from this Committee nor what the Government will do as a consequence of your work, they aren't listening to words but they are going to be watching for the action. We need a forest industry. We also need parks that are bursting with people. But I suggest that we also need some wilderness area for solitude and peace that can only come from being out in a wilderness area. And solitude is going to become increasingly valuable with each passing year. And wilderness areas have got to be accessible to the people. I welcome Polar Bear park. It is inaccessible at the moment but I would suggest to you that within 50 years it will be quite accessible, or will probably be threatened. But we need wilderness areas that are within the reach of the people, that they can reach by car and don't have to fly in. 83

Quetico is not just a park. It is a symbol of how we as a people in Ontario feel about our natural resources. Our people, especially the younger generation coming along behind us, is questioning the philosophy that says that a tree is only valuable once it becomes a log, or that an escarpment is only valuable once it is cut into gravel, or a river is only valuable once it is harnessed. People are concerned, and the numbers are growing, and I think you gentlemen can recall a time when people would have stood hat in hand and silently seen this birthright taken from them. No longer, gentlemen. They are beginning to become aroused and they will not be still and they will not see this area lost for all time as a wilderness area; they will be heard, not shrilly, not hysterically, but forcefully and resolutely. They demand only what is theirs by right and if I sense the mood of the people today they will not settle for less. They are asking that less than 1% of the land be set aside, inviolate from the chain saws, the skidders, from the huge cuts that are required in the roads that accompany them. And if this is what people desire, then the people are going to have to pay for it. And this is the other side of the coin. There may be men who are put out of work. I understand that the question of the Indians and working, I suggest to you that this is a peripheral issue, it is not central to this. There may be men who are put out of work; there may be people who have to be located, there may be industries that need help to relocate, there may be some revenues lost. Then we as the people of Ontario have got to be prepared to pay the price and the costs that are incurred in these relocations and retraining of the people. I suggest to you that maybe a lot of these people don't have to be relocated. It occurs to me that if you are going to have a wilderness area there are going to be a small army of men needed to manage, to care for such an area and that maybe new kinds of jobs will emerge that can employ these people and it won't necessarily be logging within that area. Let us make no mistake, the people of Ontario if they want this, have got to be prepared to pay for it. We don't get anything for nothing. We know that. But I think the people of northern Ontario have a right to expect to share in the wealth of this province and the people of the south and the east and west have got to be prepared to put the money into the north to make sure that they do share equally in the wealth of this province. So I would urge, one recommendation that you gentlemen would make and that is, that Quetico be reclassified as a primitive park, as a wilderness area, thereby bringing to an end the exploitation of the resources lying within that park. It is not this generation, yours and mine that is going to judge the wisdom, the courage of your decision. It is going to be your children and my children. How shall we, not just you, but you and me, be judged by future generations? As men and women who



saw, who had the foresight, the feeling to set aside primitive areas so that they too might know them? Or shall they curse us as a myopic generation, selfish, greedy, too concerned with ourselves, with the now, with the today with the short term financial gain, rather than being equally concerned with those who are going to come after us? Do we not have some responsibility to these generations yet unborn, gentlemen? I think that is the real question to which you should address yourselves. It is an awful responsibility that you have. But I envy you, because I still think you have an unparalleled opportunity also. I just hope when you make your decision that you will lift your eyes up, high enough to see beyond today into tomorrow.

Applause

Mr. Hancock:

Thank you Mr. Lowes. I am glad you qualified your opening remarks by saying you are a political candidate, because actually you were quite brief for a political candidate, but you were quite long for a regular person giving a brief. However, thank you anyway. Any questions? Mr. Phillips.

Mr. Phillips:

A gentleman who appeared earlier in the day, sir, and who did seem to have very convincing credentials as to knowledge of the area, had rather an alarming statement to make and it was to this effect, that perhaps the most historic canoe trail on the continent, along the border, has been damaged perhaps beyond repair in some places, beyond recovery. And this damage was caused not by bulldozers or chain saws or loggers, but by canoeists. So, with the park being used by a relative handful of 2,500 Canadian canoeists today, what sort of controls could you see as necessary for the preservation of the area that you would like to see achieved?

Mr. Lowes:

I think the very fact, to go back one step, that so many Americans are using Quetico would seem to me to give us a sight into the future, their population pressures are pushing into Quetico. I think what we are seeing there is what will come from behind in Canada perhaps in another generation. I think you will have to limit, the same as you are going to have to limit Algonquin park and we see in Algonquin park what happens when too many people use an area. You may indeed have to limit. I would suggest that you are also going to have to open up other routes than that main route that goes through Quetico. You cannot, no, I agree, you cannot support that kind of population on one main canoe route. You must branch out and we may in fact, in order to keep it as a wilderness, it is the same as at the Museum, the Museum has a limit as to how many it can accommodate at any given time. At that point you must shut it off and come back another day.

Mr. Phillips:

You heard me read these two proposals originating within the Government service and reportedly approved by the Robarts

Cabinet and they do use the term there of pretty rigid controls on any cutting that does go on. Would this meet with your approval, sir?

Mr. Lowes: I happen to be of the same political persuasion but I don't feel obliged to agree. No I don't agree, sir. I think my whole thesis would be that we can and we must afford to set aside an area in perpetuity as a wilderness area and that I have no quarrel with the lumbering, the forestry industry, outside the bounds of the park. I think they need all the help, they need the limits, they need the control. I don't believe that people should log within the limits of that park.

Mr. Phillips: What about the other extractive industry? Minerals?

Mr. Lowes: I would feel the same way, because I can foresee in Polar Bear park and we know that happened, we gerrymanded the boundary before the stakes ever got solidly in the ground, to accommodate, and think we can be sure there must be minerals in Quetico, there must be minerals in Polar Bear, but once you do that, I know Temagami, I know an area of that and I've seen what happens when a mine moves into an area. That part becomes a sore and so then it is no longer primitive, it is no longer the solitude which I suggest is the real essence of a wilderness.

Mr. Phillips: Sir, the original Quetico back in the misty past, had the original inhabitants resident in that area and if we would like that park to be today what it was then, would you not agree that perhaps their presence within that park makes it historically authentic?

Mr. Lowes: It depends what they are going to do in that time, sir. If they are going to log off in the name of the forestry industry, I say no. But I would see a role for the Indians in that area and I would see a real source of employment for them, just as you would for the people around the park. I would think it would generate many new kinds of jobs, because it must be cared for. But not logging. Outside, not inside.

Mr. Phillips: Do you think it would add to the historic fascination of the wilderness experience within that park?

Mr. Lowes: To have the Indians there?

Mr. Phillips: Yes. I don't see Indians as freaks that you stare at as you paddle by. I think they are Canadians.

Applause.

Mr. Phillips: However, if that is where they would like to be in one capacity or another?

Mr. Lowes: I think they have a legitimate place, just as I think the people of Atikokan and I know Atikokan before it had roads in I was in Atikokan; it is a jewel of a place.

Mr. Hancock: The roads are paved now, too

Mr. Lowes: There were no roads when I was there, but I think those people in the north have a place there and have a role to play there. I have no quarrel with any of these, only that I think 1% could be set aside inviolate for your grandchildren and my grandchildren and the population pressures that are going to be on that area in the future.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Stokes would like to ask you a question.

Mr. Stokes: I have two questions I would like to ask, Mr. Lowes. First of all I'd like to preface my question by saying that I am very impressed with your sincerity. However,

Mr. Lowes: That means he is going to give me the devil

Mr. Stokes: No, I'm not. I am going to ask you, Mr. Lowes, you mentioned that we must pay the price for this primitive zone and for keeping it inviolate. You also said that you realize that northern Ontario must share in the economic pie and the goodies we have in the province in equal portions. I wonder, I'm going to be the devil's advocate and parochial. Are you aware that the people in northern Ontario generally do not share equally in the economic pie. I am not referring specifically to Quetico, we are happy we have it in the north.

Mr. Lowes: I am aware of that. I don't think it is right.

Mr. Stokes: Yes. Have you any preconceived notion of how this balance might be tilted in favour of people in the north, given that you are advocating the removal of one source of our resource industries, albeit a small source. I am wondering if you have any preconceived notions of how you can tip the scale in favour of the people who choose to live in northern Ontario from an economic point of view?

Mr. Lowes: That is a very long economic answer that you require. But centering on the people who are presently employed in Quetico, if any of those industries would need to relocate and take workers with them and if it requires to rehouse them, I think that's the kind of price we have to pay. They may stay in the forest industry and we of Ontario must pay the price to move them and resettle them, perhaps retrain them for other work; perhaps subsidize other industry. That's the kind of price but I am suggesting to you that if it is kept as a park there would be new kinds of jobs, maybe anywhere from guiding to forestry management. There has to be an army of people, but I think that kind of money, when I say



it comes from Ontario, of course it comes from provincial taxes which we as tax payers contribute towards. Now this has nothing to do with transportation rates and cost of goods and these things. That's another argument for another day, but I just feel that if people are dislocated and are hurt by this happening, then we can't have it both ways. I may never go to Quetico, but I as a citizen of Ontario I think if I feel this way I've got to be prepared and I believe the majority of the people in Ontario who may never go to Quetico feel and must be prepared to pay the price for that.

Mr. Stokes: Well, it hasn't happened. Sure, this is the ideal and I've been harping about it for the last three and a half years. What evidence have you got that the Government has the will or the ability to do this when they haven't accomplished it in the past? I'm not talking about the present Government, I mean any Government.

Mr. Lowes: I believe they have the ability, I don't think there has even been another, has there?

Laughter

Mr. Hancock: I wonder if I could interrupt this very interesting debate on the whole future of Ontario which we are getting rapidly into. Mr. Stokes I am sure you will forgive me if I suggest that you and Mr. Lowes have a cup of coffee. It has been very interesting on the Quetico part but I think we are getting a little far afield. Mr. Lowes, we appreciate what you have said tonight and Mr. Stokes, I appreciate what you've said too but we are both cut off at the moment. Thank you very much, though.

Applause

Mr. Stokes: I thought Brunelle told me this was going to be an easy job.

Mr. Hancock: I don't know whether the next speaker is going to be brief or not, but at least he has a nice easy name to pronounce, Mr. W. D. Brown.

Mr. Brown: I am afraid that Mr. Lowes has said just about it all and my brief is going to appear to be rather an anti-climax but we'll do what we can. Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, ladies and gentlemen, I'll read a portion of the brief which has already been submitted to the Committee by mail and will follow this with a few further remarks. This brief is respectfully presented by a number of citizens living and working in the greater Toronto area who are concerned about the future of Ontario's provincial parks. Because we live and work in a large, over-crowded urban complex we realize perhaps more than others the necessity of preserving some small part of the wilderness environment in a relatively primitive state. Alvin Leopold in the foreword to his Sand

County Almanac has written: "There are some people who can live without wild things and some who cannot. These essays are the delights and dilemmas of one who cannot." In the same vein this brief is a presentation of those who cannot live without wilderness, for there are such people and they are more numerous than is generally realized. Not all of them are motivated to take long canoe or hiking trips. Researchers have concluded that the main motivation of a fresh water fisherman is one of aesthetics; and most of us know people who rarely leave the city, but require the psychological assurance of wild, unbounded country in order to maintain their mental equilibrium. We realize that the economy of the nation demands lumber and paper in vast quantities, but observe that a large proportion, particularly of paper, is being wasted and misused. We cannot help but believe that the industry is actively encouraging the misuse and over use of paper products in order to increase its profit margin. Nonetheless, we agree that most of the area of our great province should be devoted to the satisfaction of economic needs. We do not agree however, that the monetary consideration should be the sole consideration and the economic appetite the only one requiring satisfaction. We believe that as the population in the industrial base of the province continues to grow, extending further perhaps into the shield country of the north, wilderness areas and wilderness values will become more essential than ever to the character of the nation. Walt Whitman has written: "Now I see the secret of the making of the best person. It is to grow in the open air and to eat and sleep with the earth." If we let the last vestiges of real wilderness slip away we shall be much the less for it. We believe that the issue of logging in the park seen in its proper perspective is not one of the utilization of a resource vs. the non-use or waste of a resource, nor is it one of progress in opposition to the dark forces of reaction. We believe that it is a case of the short term view vs. the long term. Put less neatly, it is one of immediate jobs and quick profits with the ultimate decline in both vs. the more modest and stable job and profit picture as a permanent tourist and outfitting industry develops in relation to the park. For in exploiting the park's resources of wood products and minerals at this time we are confronted with an alarming paradox as the number of people, leisure hours and general affluence increase resulting in an increased pressure on the parks, the effective areas of the parks are being steadily reduced by commercial logging. We are aware that there is serious discussion of the necessity of limiting the number of canoeists in Algonquin Park because of overcrowding. It is with amazement that we hear the Minister of Lands and Forests discussing the need for more parks one day and defending the destruction of existing parks the next day. One might think that we in Canada would learn to profit by example for we have on our southern border an object lesson in mismanagement of resources. We deplore the social philosophy

which has created an ecological wasteland of much of the United States and has turned crowded cities and campuses into hotbeds of discontent and revolution. Yet we eagerly embrace the same values ourselves and even invite those who have been most destructive of the environment below the border to come north and have a go at ours. Northrop Frye, the noted Canadian teacher and author has written that our political independence, such as it is, has the chance to enable us to make common cause with the genuine American that Thoreau and Jefferson and Mark Twain and even Ezra Pound are talking about. Well, do we still have that chance? Not unless we change direction pretty quickly and that means the belated acceptance of values other than purely monetary ones. For ultimate survival we depend upon our ability to shift our gaze toward new goals. The saving of our parks from commercial utilization could be the first step in assuring the nation that they are turning finally toward the long view and hopefully, away from the quick profit.

In presenting this brief we have made no attempt to cover all the reasons why Quetico should not be cut, nor have we attempted to answer all the arguments put forward by the foresters. We have merely tried to express some of the feeling we have on the matter without reference to any expert opinion. We realize that there are other important reasons why the park should be kept in the primitive state, one such is the preservation of the historic canoe route to the west. In a time of rising Canadian nationalism our past would seem to take on a new importance. There are ecological reasons as well, involving water table, preservation of indigenous species and the need for primitive areas set aside for the study of nature. These aspects will, no doubt, be covered in briefs presented by those more closely in touch with such matters than we.

In conclusion, we would like to summarize the major points presented in this brief. That being subject to the accelerated pace pressures and environmental deterioration of large urban areas city dwellers have a special need for wilderness. We know that 48% of Ontario's population lives in cities of 100,000 or over and that the percentage is increasing rapidly. We realize that a considerable portion of this number require some physical contact with wilderness in order to play effectively the roles required of them in the business, professional, industrial and commercial life of the province. We are aware that there are many others who require the psychological assurance of wild places for simple peace of mind. We see that the northern environment outside the parks is rapidly degenerating to industrial, commercial and cottage development; that, given the present rate of population increase and industrial growth there will be little accessible wilderness left in a few years. We believe that wilderness values help to make better men and women and we see the ecological carnage and social chaos in areas of United States where the profit



motif has been permitted to run rampant. While agreeing that most of the area of the province should be devoted to economic needs we fail to understand why something less than 3% cannot be subject to less material consideration. We are sceptical toward the type of argument generally put forward by the forestry industry and puzzled as to why the need for more parks and the destruction of existing parks occur simultaneously.

We believe that our position does not countenance the waste of resources but encourages the long term non-destructive use of the area resulting in permanent, but somewhat less tangible, benefits to a much larger proportion of Ontario's citizens than would accrue through harvesting. We have heard most of the arguments in favour of cutting the park. We have heard the claims that only .5% of the park will be cut annually, but the same was said of Algonquin Park and today it is a mess. We know that trees will be grown again in 50 years time but we need the park for recreation now and in the immediate as well as the distant future. And of course, there is the matter of roads and quarries which are a necessary feature of cutting and which will result in more or less permanent scars on the landscape. And we are certain that once the principle of cutting the park has been established, which it is apparently, I didn't realize, will continue acre after acre, crop after crop, possibly for all time. We believe that the only hope in saving the park is to prevent the destruction starting in the first place.

Most important perhaps in the long run is the basic philosophy which will be adopted in Canada for the future. Are we to continue down the same old path of exploitation and waste that we have been travelling in the past? Are economic values to be almost the only values which carry any weight in the future as they have been in the past? Everyone talks about the need for a new ethic if we are to have any future, but nobody does anything about it. Well, we have the opportunity to do something about it now. Let's start by saving Quetico.

In closing we would like to thank the Quetico Park Advisory Committee for the opportunity to present this brief and trust that they will give it full consideration in their decision on the future of Quetico Park. I'm not finished quite, yet. This is actually the end of the brief.

Mr. Hancock: You have one more minute, Mr. Brown.

Mr. Brown: Is that all? All right. I timed it at seven minutes at home. Have you checked your watch?

Mr. Hancock: My watch usually runs slow, too.

Mr. Brown: I guess I'd better run fast, then. This brief has been signed by fifteen persons working in the Sheridan Park community. 91

These are mainly scientists, engineers and technologists, workers in the forefront of the new technocracy. These are people very much committed to the idea of progress and are only a small proportion of the workers in scientific fields who are concerned about the future of our parks and wilderness areas, for scientists realize more than anyone else the limits of science and technology, much better I fancy, than do financiers realize the limits of money.

I wonder if it is possible to add a personal comment on some of the other briefs that have been presented last night and tonight?

Mr. Hancock: On the other briefs?

Mr. Brown: Comments regarding some of the remarks that were made.

Mr. Hancock: Go ahead. One minute, though.

Mr. Brown: In sitting through the hearings last night and tonight I noticed that all of the arguments used against preserving Quetico as a wilderness park could have been used equally well against preserving any park anywhere in Ontario. Mind you, the arguments in my opinion held no validity but they could have been employed with equal potency against preserving say High Park in west Toronto, or even the trees of Queen's Park, across the road. They were in effect, arguments against the whole idea of parks and in favour of commercial exploitation of every square inch of Ontario. Wherever you go in Ontario you will find at least a handful of people living and they will say, this is our land and it should not be turned into recreation area for people from the cities. It should be utilized in order to provide us with a higher standard of living, or perhaps to give us a reasonable profit. Although one cannot help but sympathize with such sentiment it would in effect deny 99% of the Ontario population access to 76% of the land area of the province. As I listened to the few arguments supporting the commercial utilization of our recreation land it gradually dawned upon me that what the combined commercial interests are ultimately demanding is 100% of Ontario. It seems to me that the Committee should be mighty happy with the conservationists. All that we are asking for is 2%.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you, Mr. Brown.

Applause

Any questions for Mr. Brown? Thank you very much, Mr. Brown. I might say that when you do go over your time you are unfortunately cutting into a long list of people who are later on this evening and we may, they may suffer later on. I would also advise my fellow Committee members that the gentleman in charge of the tape can hear some of the remarks

and unfortunately they are spoiling the recording on the tape. So, if you have to sneeze or blow your nose or mutter, will you please turn your head and let the wall behind you have the benefit of your remarks. Mr. Burcher, Robert T. Burcher. Oh, say now there is a ray of sunshine. Mr. Burcher went to the hockey game. A Maple Leaf fan, the first one we have found today. Len Cadieux, representing Amik Corporation, Association, pardon me. Do you have a mike for him?

Mr. Cadieux: Mr. Chairman, I might say that I had a ticket to the game tonight and it cost me \$10.00 but unfortunately, I couldn't get there.

Mr. Hancock: You are still only going to get ten minutes, Len. Sorry.

Mr. Cadieux: Mr. Chairman, I was going to talk to the brief that Amik Association presented to you but I have changed my mind and I am going to more or less speak off the cuff and try to answer as many questions as your Committee may have. I would like to preface my remarks, first of all, by saying that I think that the proponents for the multiple use of the park vs. the proponents for primitive area, the former people I felt conducted themselves with the utmost decorum and I think they ought to be commended for this. At no time, and I have been at these hearings almost continuously for two days, plus at the hearing in Fort Frances, did I hear any vocal outbursts from those people who are in favour of industry in this area or multiple use. I don't think that these hearings are something that we can take lightly. I would ask you to, and I would tell you this, that these people who are sitting at this front desk or the Committee here, were the people who made Quetico Park. This is why we have it today. These people had the foresight many years ago. I think they should be treated with the utmost respect and decorum. There have been innuendos made to these people that they didn't know what they were doing, they didn't know what they were talking about. I think this is unfair.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Cadieux, may we be the judge of that, please.

Mr. Cadieux: And furthermore, during many of the briefs that were presented, the proponents again for the wilderness area vs. again those proponents for the primitive area will say that the Department of Lands and Forests were experts in their field when it came to regulating the use of the park in relation to canoeists. All of them stated that they were in agreement with the Lands and Forests people regulating the use of canoes in the park, but in the same breath they say that the Lands and Forests do not have the ability or the wherewithall or the knowledge to take care of the logging, the trapping and the fishing in the park. This doesn't seem to hold water. I feel, and we have worked with them considerably, that they have been



most helpful and most knowledgeable. It is because of their services that we were able to get a number of Indian people employed this winter and we hope that we can continue to do this.

Now, there have also been some statements made in the last two or three days that those people who are displaced from their jobs will be given employment if it is made into a primitive park, or primitive area. Yet, I hear that if it is a primitive area the bugs can eat all the wood, the trees can fall down and destroy themselves eventually or burn by fire, whatever the case may be. So where are the jobs? Where are the people needed to take care of the park if it is to be a primitive area. Now, the replacing of these jobs again, it was taken into consideration that you were only thinking about the present jobs that are now in the Quetico area, but I did not hear anybody talk about the potential jobs that could be created in that area. I think this has to be considered too.

Now, one of the other things that I would like all of you to consider and I think we should do this in a most conducive manner so that we can arrive at a good decision, if you take away 25% of the land area of the Rainy River district you should at the same time figure out how you are going to replace this. Now, I am sure that many of you people would not like to lose 25% of the Toronto area. Therefore, you must take into consideration the feelings and economic needs of the people in the Rainy River District. They too have a stake in the future. I don't think that Toronto by any stretch of the imagination would say, well, you people in Rainy River we'll give you 25% of the Toronto area. I'm sure you wouldn't.

Mr. Hancock: Just allow Mr. Cadieux to make his remarks. Nobody interrupted anybody else, so he is not to be interrupted either. You have five minutes left.

Mr. Cadieux: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Now, so far as the potential jobs in the area and the economic value to the district, I might mention that in a preliminary analysis here we have come up with 175 jobs and this was done in rather a short period of time. Insofar as the dollar value is concerned for these jobs it amounts to \$708,000.00 a year. Now, based over a period of ten years, twenty years, or whatever way you want to take it, you are talking about a lot of money to a district that does not have a great resource as you have here in the Toronto area. Now the capital cost of the land which no one has mentioned, certainly has to amount to a considerable figure. If the park is 1,750 square miles and only evaluating it at \$10,000.00 a mile, a square mile, you are looking at a billion, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Have you found a way to replace this? You

know, when you look at the resources of the Rainy River district, and I live there and am a taxpayer there, we do not have unlimited resources. We are hindered, first of all by the freight rates which make it almost impossible for secondary industry to locate in the area; we are also a long way from Toronto which is the seat of Government which makes it very difficult to operate. We are close to Manitoba. So I would feel, ladies and gentlemen, that you should give consideration to the small district of Rainy River. Thank you.

Applause

Mr. Hancock:

Thank you, Mr. Cadieux. I would have preferred you to address your remarks to us. You seemed to be addressing most of them to the audience. However, that's all right I guess too. It is your privilege. Any questions? Thank you very much. Mr. K. D. Watson, Science Department, Westmount Secondary School, Hamilton. Is Mr. Watson here? Mr. Watson.

Mr. Watson:

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, as a teacher it is a bad policy to repeat to people what they should already have read and I am not going to repeat any part of my brief. I am only here to back up what I said. You offered me the opportunity to be here, I am pleased to be here and to hear very many learned people giving their impressions. I would hope that you would return this park to its original state, the way it was set out in the Order in Council. I don't see that it is a game preserve any more, I don't see that it is totally for the advantage and enjoyment of the people of Ontario under its present situation. I could hope that we could return the park to its original state. Surely those men of vision fifty years ago were looking beyond our time, the time when we would need it, and I see that we are sort of duty bound to not break with them. I have a few questions that weren't quite made clear to me. There was mentioned in the literature I obtained that sturgeon and white fish licences, commercial licences, had been issued but that these had been cancelled in 1963 and 1968 and I wondered why that cancellation occurred. Could anybody help me?

Mr. Hancock:

One of the rules of course is that you are not allowed to ask the Committee questions. The main reason for that is that usually we can't answer them, I suppose. There are Lands and Forests personnel listening and I am sure we will find some way of getting you the answer, Mr. Watson.

Mr. Watson:

That was one question I had. I wondered whether I was mistaken in the fact that it is no longer commercially profitable to do so. If this has happened maybe the same thing could happen rather shortly with our lumber resources. The other patented parcels that are in the park are owned by United States residents are also a bit of distress to me. It tends to be bordering on economic nationalism I guess, but I sure would like to see that in the hands of Canadians rather than elsewhere. That's all I have

to say, gentlemen. Thank you.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you, Mr. Watson. One thing I noticed in your brief there, you suggested that there should be guides for everybody that got into the park beyond the boundary waters, I suppose. Does this not rather destroy the whole concept of being on your own? Mind you, every time you get lost it costs the taxpayers the money to find you, but just the same it does seem a little contradictory to me. One thing I noticed in your brief there, one of your recommendations was that, would you mind maybe explaining it a little further. Maybe you've changed your mind now. I don't know.

Mr. Watson: I am still of that opinion .

Mr. Hancock: You'd still like to have guides.

Mr. Watson: I spent some years in Africa and during that time I spent some time in a similar wilderness area, the Kurangite Plain. There they have basically the same problems we have and the way in which they employed people locally was to make sure that nobody went out without supervised attention. This also had the advantage that people who live in the area who have a real stake in the area, weren't just passing through, they made sure you didn't drop down this, that, or the other or chuck garbage out the window of the car. I thought this would perhaps assist in alleviating that problem.

Mr. Hancock: I see your thought behind it now. Yes. Any further questions?

Mr. Phillips: Perhaps just one observation, Mr. Chairman. You know, we might feel that there is a great preponderance of our American neighbours in Quetico but on the national economic question, I think it should be remembered and we should appreciate the fact that were it not for the venturesome American dollar there would be very little development in northwestern Ontario. The risked capital went in there, not Canadian capital. The great structure of basic natural resource industry was pioneered and developed by American capital. And that provides the major livelihood for the people in that area today.

Mr. Watson: Well, I don't think many Ontario residents will thank them for chopping up their park, either.

Mr. Hancock: That sounds like a couple of observations rather than question and answer. However, thank you, Mr. Watson.

Applause

Kryn Taconis. Mr. Taconis I hope I haven't mutilated your name too. I understand that you have some slides. I wonder if you could tell the Committee just what kind of a presentation it is. It is a little different from the normal. Are you going



to discuss the slides as you present them, or

Mr. Taconis: Well, I think this is going to be a nice moment because nobody has to listen to anything. We can all go to sleep. When we show home movies most people run away, but anyway I would like to ask Mr. Chairman that I have a few minutes and also I put the screen there that you people could see it very well, but I know that most of the people there, it would be better if they came in this area.

Mr. Hancock: Well, that sounds like good advice. Do you want some lights out? Better give the people a chance to move. There would be all kinds of accidents I am afraid, if we shut the lights out. I've got my eye on you, Bruce. Don't worry. Mr. Littlejohn apparently is in the role of a technician at this time. He's the darndest man for sneakin' in I ever saw.

Mr. Littlejohn: Just thank your lucky stars.

Mr. Hancock: If we got into Quetico Park we'd never find you. Don't forget, I know your voice now, too. I can see you. We are just filling in here while Mr. Taconis gets ready.

Mr. Taconis: I would like to say a few words of how I got to go to Quetico. It is just a year ago when there was a group of concerned citizens and we had a meeting at the Music Library and one of the things that really stirred me was the story of a gentleman who had been there the year before, had canoed for three days and finally, after a tiring trip the family went to sleep and the next morning they woke up at 6:00 in the morning and they heard trucks running and they got up and walked about 300 yards and here was a road. They also heard buzz saws. Now, this is right in the middle of the park. I couldn't believe it but I thought since I am a professional photographer, working mostly for magazines, it was something to investigate. I made this trip July, last year and I spent there about ten days and I canoed about 150 miles to get the following impressions. I first start with some of the pictures the way I hope Quetico will be for the time to come. I'm starting here especially with pictures without anything. This was the greatest impression to me, the complete silence, no trucks, no buzzing saws, no motor boats. It is impossible to get into this area with motor boats because the area where I took these pictures is about seven portages, it is a lucky thing, because motor boats attract a very special breed of people who bring cartons of beer and all kinds of other junk. So it is a breed of people who know before they start out they need the essentials so they take in things and use them right on the spot and the rest they are civilized enough to bring it back. I am talking about the garbage. Now this is the only sound you hear of the paddle or of a loon. As soon as a motor boat comes in there are no more loons because the backwash of the motor boat washes the 97

eggs in. The loon is a very clumsy animal, clumsy bird, and has to build its nest very near to the water level and this has happened already in the southern part of the park; they have motor boats and the loon is almost extinct. I pride myself always that I take sharp pictures; with this machine I don't know. Now it is very sad to know, and later on you will see a few pictures, that behind the trees you see there is logging going on. It is like a Hollywood set, you know, they just left a few trees but if you get out of your canoe and you start walking you see something terrible. As you can see, this condition is not meant for motor boats. As soon as the road is finished here, if Domtar has finished its first job, the road, I presume, is going to be turned into a paved road and somebody is going to put portage for motor boats. Now we are getting, this is just off MacKenzie Lake. Charlie, can you help me with the name of this stretch of river? Baptism Creek. Now this is how it actually happens. There were two canoes and this is what we found. Here, on the foreground you see what the beaver does. He even makes a dam. Oh, surprise! what is in the background? It is a bridge built by Domtar. I don't think it belongs there. They have made it high enough that you can canoe under it. Now we have beavers who are smarter than we are, as you can see. Applause. I am very sorry to tell you that I wasn't there last fall when the first Domtar truck went over it.

Mr. Hancock:

Domtar should know better than to use poplar, shouldn't they?

Mr. Taconis:

They don't seem to know much about trees. Now, this is our Canadian heritage. This is the French River, the route of the voyageurs and this is the Domtar camp which is in your park. If you want to camp there and take your canoe out of the water to walk around this junk. I was there, I took these pictures as I told you, in July. In October a group of concerned citizens went down to what we call the International Summit, we went down there to this same spot in a bus to look at this and I was not in this bus because I was driving another car, but when we stopped at this spot one of the officials had said: "Well, this is the spot" because this photograph was used in a Canadian magazine, "This is the spot where this fellow was supposed to have taken this picture." He was right, there was nothing there, so I walked in the back there which is about one thousand feet, and he had moved that pile of junk behind the trees. It is like, you know, you clean your room and put it under the rug. Quetico Park, 1970. Now this confuses me. This is at this same spot. We came by canoe and I wanted to walk in and I don't want to break the law and I understand it is in this park, which also belongs to me, so I start off breaking the law; I made a detour which was a canoe trip of 60 miles which brought me to the area which this road leads to. This is this road. This is a network as far as I know of 60 miles of roads. No, no, wait a minute. Sorry, The minimal was 30 miles, that was in 1960. I don't know

what it is now. And this I think is the big danger for this park because when Domtar is finished here they are going to pave it and then you know what's going to happen; they are going to have trailers, they are going to have motor boats, they are going to have all the junk possible that we have already in Toronto. This is in a country area. I walked about ten miles to see how this selective forestry is done. This is just the beginning, you know, because they just made the roads and then they start going to both sides. These trees we don't need. What is it, white poplar? This is what it looks like. It is mechanical forestry and I don't know if you people have seen some of the superb programs on TV which are sponsored by MacMillan and Bloedell, where they tell you that for every tree they take out they put one in. They are not talking about all the ferns and the animal life and whatever lives there and which will take another 50 years, I make a guess, to replace it. You are not just talking about trees. Here, this is what I am talking about, ferns, mosses, the microscopic sized insects and the whole thing that makes a park alive. Now, this is what they are replacing it with. If you can spot it, it is in the left hand corner, that is a tree for your grandchildren. This is also not worth anything, it is a Canadian lily. This is not for you. The rest of the slides I won't have any commentary because this is the way I appreciate Quetico. Right over this area and in this area you find Indian, what do you call it, Charlie? Relics. Also, on top of this rock, there is, we spotted a golden eagle. Since I was limited in my time I expect to go back here this year and spend two weeks sitting there, hoping to catch this animal, with my camera, of course. Some of the pictures you just saw appeared in the Canadian Magazine. The Canadian Magazine has a circulation of 2,100,000 so I don't think I overdo it when I say this story has been seen by 4,000,000 people. I had a talk with Mike Hanler, with the Editor of this magazine. As you know, this magazine used to be the Star Weekly and became the Canadian on November 13, 1965. Hanler told me that this story got more letters to the Editor, and I mean pro letters, than any other story as long as the magazine has existed. Also, they got more requests for back copies, in fact they got so many requests that they ran out and this is the only issue I have and I would like to have another copy. Can somebody help me? Anyway, this magazine should be commended and I'm very glad that everybody saw the story. I want to have one more comment about this, you know, I told you why I went down there, because of the story by this family. The area I have been in is only, well, I can show you a map, down through the MacKenzie River area and in that area Domtar is very considerate. They don't do any cutting and don't make any noise between May and late September so the tourists don't hear it. This is about all I have to add to this. Thank you for your attention.

Applause



Mr. Hancock: Mr. Taconis, the old saying that a picture is worth a thousand words, well, I think yours are a little more valuable than 1,000 words. You are obviously a craftsman in the art. We've seen a lot of pictures, of course, of Quetico and the Department of Lands and Forests, I have to admit, run second to you in photographic quality. Beautiful pictures, and I think they have added to the hearing and I am sure those people who have not seen Quetico and who have publicly admitted that they never will see Quetico, may be having second thoughts.

Mr. Taconis: Excuse me, I forgot to ask, to tell one thing. I hope that these pictures will become historical documents and that my grandchildren have to see them on TV, from some archives, you know. I want my grandchildren to go to Quetico and take even better pictures. Thank you.

Mr. Hancock: The hockey score for those who are obviously not Toronto Maple Leaf fans or they wouldn't be wasting their time here, they would be there. There is no score at the end of the first game. So the Maple Leafs are ahead at last.

Voice: Nothing - nothing, eh!

Mr. Taconis: Excuse me. Are my ten minutes up? I thought, you know, when you are showing slides nobody can look at his watch because it is dark.

Mr. Hancock: Right

Mr. Taconis: But I have a very special favour to ask. Is it possible that Charlie here ask a few things about this trip? Is this allowed?

Mr. Hancock: It wouldn't be allowed, I'm afraid because that would be giving Charlie an advantage that others didn't have. I know Charlie will forgive me that I don't allow the request. What happened to him? Well, no, I don't think so. I can see what happened to him.

Mr. Taconis: He became an even better photographer, obviously and he became a canoeist. I was watching him there. He had a nice brown back I see, after he has been in the sun for a while too. Thank you very much. Do you want to ask a question, Mr. Tibbetts?

Mr. Tibbetts: It is more in the nature of a comment. This is fantastic photography and we appreciate it. I think it is an excellent travelogue of the Rainy River District. I've just been calculating the number of Canadians, I am assuming most of them are Ontarians, who visited Quetico Park last year, .003% of the population

Mr. Taconis: Do you know my nationality?

Mr. Tibbetts: No, I am saying I hope a much greater percentage of the people of Ontario will come up and see our beautiful Rainy River district, as a result of your pictures.

Mr. Hancock: Mr. Tibbetts is a former President of the Chamber of Commerce, as you can almost tell. Thank you very much, Mr. Taconis. Have we Anthony Usher with us? Mr. Usher? Kind of a tough act to follow, Anthony.

Mr. Usher: I am speaking on behalf of myself and four other people who have co-signed our brief, which I think you have had for some time and which I am not going to go on with at very great length. Our background, and the reasons we submitted the brief was because we have been to Quetico and have experienced a little bit of it as childrens' camp leaders who have tripped to a total of 265 days, between the five of us in the park.

What I want to deal with, there are a couple of points which have come up particularly during the hearings. I think our specific proposals for the park are quite clear and brief and our specific proposals for its management, particularly its recreational management. If you want to ask about any of the aspects of that, we shall be happy to deal with them at the end.

The trial balloon was floated yesterday on the CBC News that your Committee might come up with a compromise solution that a wilderness park be established, but that it be somewhere else other than Quetico. I think if you are looking at wilderness and at parks and there are a lot of limitations to the kind of study you are doing right now, a specific Quetico Park study as the Algonquin Park study had great limitations, that you are apt to look at wilderness and parks on a provincial basis, you have to look at all uses, the multiple use concepts and all uses generally of Crown and parks on a provincial basis and you have to decide what areas are fit for what uses and that you can't look at every piece of land on an individualized departmentalized basis and decide just on that basis alone what it is going to be used for; and I feel that this approach is too dominant in the kinds of studies that have been done so far. I want to list the reasons why we suggested that Quetico Park is unique for particular reasons, out of our brief, because we have seen these things and experienced them.

Next to Algonquin Park, Quetico has the greatest variety and flexibility for canoe tripping of any region in the province of Ontario. Unlike Algonquin Park and most other forested

areas south of the height of land, Quetico has not been submitted to the depredations of having continuous logging in recent times, or of major human settlement, or of heavy recreational use and its watercourses have not been significantly altered by hydro-electric or control dams. Quetico contains in the Dawson Trail and boundary water routes one of the most significantly historical part of the trans-Canada water route. These routes are unique in that they remain in appearance and atmosphere for the most part the same routes as used by the Indians, voyageurs and the Wolsey expedition. Few areas in Canada can match the possibilities herein for identification with our history, an identification that depends upon continued low-density wilderness use. And Quetico combines the above features with considerably more natural beauty than most other forested areas, including, in our opinion, Algonquin Park. On that last point I can't do better than quote what Sigurd Olson said to your Committee at Fort Frances which was that travel by canoe throughout the Canadian shield had led him to the major conclusion that the little corner that is Quetico is "probably the most magnificent accessible area on the continent, perhaps in the world". I think you really have to put the stress on the word "accessible" when you are talking about wilderness areas. It is very fine to have, as I think other people here tonight have pointed out, wilderness areas but they are only having a limited benefit to society if it is impossible for people to go and experience them, for people to go and gain some kind of access to them. And you can still have a wilderness area which has access through its perimeter and which has low-density use inside it. Any wilderness area has to be open to some kind of low-density use so it can be seen and appreciated. Now, I think our view is not extreme in this regard, such as the one I heard Mr. Aldon of Pollution Control suggest earlier and which seems to have come up quite often, you know, that forest fires be allowed to burn. I think this is an example where you have to strike a balance between the wilderness concept and the use which makes the wilderness concept meaningful, because, after all, forest fires not only are unsightly and wasteful, but they are going to imperil the safety of the people in the park, the people who are using the park. There are always going to be some people around a forest fire no matter how low-density the use, if there is any use at all. There is no point in having the wilderness area at all unless you are going to have some use of it.

Our experience in the park leads us to the general conclusions which are amplified in our brief, that multiple use is acceptable within some provincial parks including Algonquin, but is not acceptable within Quetico Park; that the principal use should be low-density wilderness recreation, that is, canoe tripping and its equivalents, fishing, and so on. High density recreation, camping and commercial develop- 102



ment should be restricted to the present site at French Lake and access points and that there should be no logging, mining or any other form of resource exploitation in the park. Particularly, I am not going into further explanation of or talking more about logging because I think that has been gone into ad nauseam by other speakers before your group.

I want to anticipate however, one point that I think has been a very valid cause for concern by so-called conservationist or wilderness position and that is, we city people really don't care about northern Ontario and that we really don't have any answers or don't appreciate the fact that northern Ontario has been disadvantaged and is a disadvantaged part of the province, that it occupies an inferior position politically and economically, that it has been exploited to the benefit of the people of the south and here I am speaking for myself, I feel that there are no easy answers to the problem. We are very conscious of it because you can't help going there with your eyes open and not seeing it. But the answer to the problems of northern Ontario does not lie in the kind of superficial fast-buck resource exploitation that has characterized the history of northern Ontario, the very exploitative kind of mining and forest industry has done very little to bring wealth to the people of northern Ontario, it has done very little to bring them security, or stability. It has left behind a history of fluctuating communities, of ghost towns and I don't think this is the kind of line that should be used as an attack against the conservationists and a defence for northern Ontario. I think that is placing it between the devil and the deep blue sea.

Applause

I think really that the central issue that you have to deal with in this Committee is whether a province wide view of wilderness recreation and resource use is to be taken; and if immediate considerations are always placed paramount, then the forests and minerals of Quetico will be exploited for immediate local benefit under moderate restrictions in view of the area's tourist potential. But if the interests of Ontario and Canada and their future generations are considered, then Quetico will be recognized as the unique physical, biological aesthetic and historical entity that it is, worth preserving as a very small area of Ontario, devoted not to the cultivation of immediate crop but to the more intangible long term needs of a healthy society. Thank you.

Applause

Mr. Hancock:

Thank you, Mr. Usher. Have you a brother, incidentally? There was another Usher who put in a brief and he was a registered Forester. No relation. I didn't think you were the same because he graduated from the University of Toronto in 1927.

I was just sitting here wondering how in Heaven's name you could look so young when you were born before I was and how I could look so old and decrepit. It just didn't make any sense to me at all. The brief did. Any questions? Thank you, Mr. Usher. Mr. Monte Hummel.

Mr. Hummel:

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, since I am only going to address myself to a few specific points I really will be very brief.

The first point I want to bring up might be called a technicality but it seems to me to be a very important one. It is this, many of the briefs that have been submitted so far at these hearings have suggested that Quetico be classified as a primitive park, meaning by implication, the whole park. Now, Mr. Brunelle, and Deputy Minister Mr. Bayly have repeatedly pointed out that if this is what it meant literally, then as far as the French Lake camping area is concerned, the road in off Highway 11, the camp sites, the buildings, the pump house station and the water-works, all of this would have to be ripped out or removed because they would violate the classification of primitive park. Even though I am a canoe tripper myself I think this camping area serves a useful purpose for people who have trailers or large tents and who want to stop in off the Trans-Canada for the night or for a break in their travels. Therefore, although I certainly can't speak for others, I would like to stress my own hopes that the movement to preserve Quetico is not squelched on a technicality or sloppy wording. For clearly, if this camping area stays in the park, then all of the park cannot be primitive. I would suggest explicitly, then, that the French Lake Camp Site area be left for this kind of recreational use, but that the rest of the park be classified as primitive. As I understand it, this move would entail defining a small boundary which sets off and restricts the French Lake area for such recreational use. But this wouldn't be any great precedent as similar subdivisions have been made in other provincial parks, notably Algonquin.

I hope I am not being petty or implying that the Committee would be petty by using the restrictive nature of the definition of primitive park to throw the baby out with the bath water. I just want to stress the point that those camp sites should stay there as they are, but the rest of the park should be classified as primitive and that Quetico could thereby be used in a way that is compatible with its preservation.

The second point I want to make explicit is this rather touchy matter of paternalistic arrogance of those of us who now live in Ontario. Since I was born in Toronto and raised 50 miles north of Kenora and now find myself back in Toronto, perhaps I am in a position to experience this kind of thing from both ends of the stick. I know what it sounds like to any man who lives or

works in the bush when he hears someone from Toronto saying that he is going to have to give up his job so that all Ontarians can claim their birthright. And I think it is supremely arrogant of so-called down easterners to accuse northerners of being parochial when they do not accept this kind of logic. Too often, in my personal opinion, consideration about what is going to happen to the men now working in the park is given only parenthetically by conservationists, as if these people will magically find something else to do is just plain rude. Although I'm on the side of stopping logging and reclassifying the park, I would like to put forward as of primary concern that the provincial Government compensate these men who have to move and find logging jobs elsewhere, by covering their expenses incurred in order for them to do this. I have yet to hear anyone, including the logging firms, refute the statement that there is plenty of available timber outside the park still close enough to mills like the one at Sapawe so that this move could be made without necessarily laying men off. And since the provincial Government was initially responsible for licencing the park, thereby encouraging the logging there, it seems to me to be just that our Government be responsible for what happens, when and if that operation has to be terminated. Therefore, no one need feel that he is leaching or that someone suggests he should live on welfare. After all, we've already got enough long-haired wierdos doing that.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you, Mr. Hummel. Transition to Toronto, to Rat Portage and back, you don't look too badly, I'd say here. That is the original name for Kenora in case you easterners don't recognize it. Any questions? Mr. Tibbetts.

Mr. Tibbetts: I'd like to ask just one very short question. You suggest the redesignation of the French Lake area. How about the redesignation of a few other areas, for instance changing the shape of the park a little bit. Have you thought about this at all?

Mr. Hummel: If you want to make it bigger I'm all for it.

Mr. Tibbetts: This could happen.

Mr. Hummel: What sort of changes?

Mr. Tibbetts: There has been one suggestion that it go farther east in the Northern Light area, and that sort of thing, and possibly cut off a little bit of the north section where they are logging, make that open, a management unit, or what have you. And just change the boundaries of the park a little bit, not necessarily cut it down, possibly even expand it? Do you think this would be, I'm just asking your opinion. I don't think there is anything hard and fast at the moment about where the boundaries of the park should be.



Mr. Hummel: I don't really think that I am in a position to say, to really comment on that because it is not clear to me exactly why the boundaries would be changed. I think my recommendation sort of would stand as such that the French Lake area be restricted or ruled off and the rest of the park be classified as primitive. My point is a small one and a detailed one but I think if people who have been following this thing and listening to Brunelle and Bayly will realize that this is a small point that has been brought up repeatedly and it does seem to me that it should be taken into consideration and adapted to the movement to preserve the park.

Mr. Tibbetts: I was going to make the very same point in Fort Frances and got a loud boo - I think they thought I was trying to embarrass the speaker. I wasn't really; I can't see that French Lake shouldn't be retained. It is only my opinion, of course.

Mr. Hummel: I agree with you on that.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you, Mr. Hummel.

Applause

Mr. Howard Chapman of the Regional Planning Committee,  
Ontario Association of Architects.

Mr. Chapman: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I think you may be pleased to hear that I am going to bring a new dimension to the word "brief" in relation to time. I accepted the invitation to appear at these hearings merely to confirm that as architects concerned with man's environment and proper balance of that environment, we have in our submitted brief added our voice to those requesting the reclassification of Quetico as a wilderness park. I do not wish to labour the matter of the importance of the preservation of reasonably accessible wilderness area. I only state that in our belief this importance can hardly be overstressed. And at a time when we are being made so aware of our terrifying power to destroy through pollution our environment it seems that we should be protecting, conserving and expanding rather than dissipating our wilderness areas at this time. Thank you.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you, Mr. Chapman.

Applause, loud

Are there any questions? Mrs. Joan Beckett speaking in support of a brief presented by Mr. Baden-Powell. I assume it is not the famous Mr. Baden-Powell.

Mrs. Beckett: No, it is his son. Gentlemen, we have spent many long hours here

and the evening is getting on, so I am going to be brief. I was going to read my father's brief but I think that as you have it there and as most points have been covered by speakers in the last two days, I will not reiterate what has been said.

I speak for my father, Mr. Leslie Baden-Powell, who is vitally interested in the proceedings but is not well enough to be here. He comes from a family whose interest in the outdoors is world renowned, a family who has aroused and nurtured appreciation of the world of nature in young people in every country of the world. Camping and canoeing is synonymous with the name Baden-Powell. My father is also not unfamiliar with the logging of lumber. He came to this country from England in 1908, he worked with pulp wood companies such as Pulp Wood Supply at Long Lac, The Laurentide Power and Paper Company at Grand Mere, Quebec and he worked in B C in the pulp and paper industry, so he has a picture of both sides of this story.

There are two points that I would like to stress, one is the preservation of the historic canoe route, the Dawson Trail, the Grand Portage route. We have heard many people mention these; I'd just like to re-emphasize this.

The other matter is the question of mining in the park. There are many mining claims, patent claims, licences of occupation, applications for licence totalling 104 in all. My father was informed by the Honourable Mr. Alan Lawrence when he was Minister of Mines that the policy of this Government would be that there would be no mining in provincial parks. One of these licences of occupation was dated as late as 1969 and we just bring it to your attention and ask that you consider the fact that mine licences do exist, patents do exist and that this is something that should be taken into consideration when you are making your decision on the matter of Quetico Park.

I would repeat for him his resolution to you that Quetico Provincial Park be reclassified as a primitive park.

Applause

Mr. Hancock: Thank you, Mrs. Beckett. Will you please tell your father that we appreciate his sending the brief and we are most sorry that illness prevented him from being here in person.

Mr. Phillips: Mr. Chairman, I would just like to observe to Mrs. Beckett that my love of the wilderness was first developed as a Boy Scout. And in later years I discovered the paddle. He is right, there is a spiritual affinity between the human being and his environment and we realize that in the wilderness. Thank you very much.

Mr. Hancock: The Misses Maureen and Patricia Leslie.

Miss Leslie: Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, ladies and gentlemen, my name is Patricia Leslie and I am representing myself and my sister. I have never been to Quetico Park but I lived for the past eight years in the Parry Sound area. We have presented a brief to the Committee and since the main points have already been considered I will not repeat them. I would just like to say that we of the younger generation and our children will be the ones to suffer from the exploitation of our environment. In the past there has been plenty of wilderness. The future looks gloomy to those who find enjoyment in these areas. I am very deeply concerned about the future of Quetico Park and threatened wild lands in general. I feel that without these precious areas a part of my life will be missing. You might say that this is a selfish attitude, but I do not think so, there are many young people who feel as I do. We do not have the vote, therefore we can only beg you to reclassify Quetico as primitive. There are 108 parks in Ontario. Surely one of these accessible to the public can be left in a wild state. Is this too much to ask?

Mr. Hancock: Thank you, Miss Leslie.

Applause

Sean Casey, Pollution Probe, Midland Avenue Collegiate Institute. Have I pronounced it correctly?

Mr. Casey: You pronounced it correctly.

Mr. Hancock: Good.

Mr. Casey: Members of the Committee, ladies and gentlemen, my statements, although from a personal viewpoint have the support of ten of my associates on Pollution Probe. I am not any kind of ologist, but I have lived all my life in the suburbs of two cities, London, England and Toronto. I have therefore observed and experienced the effects of an urban environment on young people. In recent years there has been a growing awareness of the effects of one's environment upon one's physical, mental and moral health. Young people who are reared amid concrete and glass and the generally cluttered, I believe, urban environment witness increasing crime rates and prevalent physical and mental illness as overcrowding increases unimpeded. The pervasive atmosphere of perpetual tension obviously produces a reaction in many young people that begins to manifest the defects of their environment. Some of the symptoms are social apathy, lethargy, petty delinquency and increased use of drugs and alcohol. Where does Quetico Park come into the picture? Precisely to provide an alternative, albeit only one or two weeks in the summer where the young people can begin to realize their link with nature, to form an understanding of basic ecological principles, to gain



experience of living in wilderness, which is a challenge to physical strength and vitality, to learn to appreciate pure, natural, unspoiled beauty. Such visits will enable these young people to return to the city physically invigorated and spiritually refreshed. I paid a visit to such an area in South Wales when I was 14 and vividly remember my experience. If, however, these young people flee suburbia city style only to encounter suburbia country style complete with logging camps roads, noise, hotels, motels, congestion, motor boats and infinitum, then I would never comprehend the purpose behind park philosophy. Some of you gentlemen on the Committee may not live to see the year 2,000. I might. If the future projections for environmental catastrophe are realized it appears that it will not be a particularly pleasing era in which to live. However, if you gentlemen have the foresight and wisdom to designate Quetico Park as a primitive park I am certain your contribution to the environment of Ontario will be remembered. Rene Brunelle has stated he wishes "A broad sample of public opinion". I hope that 5,000 signatures calling for the re-classification of Quetico as a primitive park partially fulfills his need. Thank you.

Applause, prolonged

- Mr. Hancock: Our Secretary tells us that in the interval between the time of the 5,000 it has now risen to 40,000. It sounds like a good story. I always believe what the Secretary says, but I am beginning to have some doubts about him now. Any questions for Sean? Mr. Stokes.
- Mr. Stokes: Sean, how many people in Ontario do you feel think as you do?
- Mr. Casey: Um, I would suggest, I would feel that more young people are feeling the way I do than the older people who have perhaps older ideas about parks and older ideas generally. The younger people, they seem to need more challenges which are positive and motivating throughout our lives. We need to get into parks. We need to test our abilities.
- Mr. Stokes: I represent a riding with 150,000 square miles and I have one voter for every 7.8. Please come up and visit us, will you?
- Mr. Casey: I shall definitely try to.
- Mr. Hancock: I think you should move up there.
- Mr. Casey: I've only been in Toronto two years; I've not had an opportunity to go to Quetico Park, but the first available chance I am going to be there.
- Mr. Hancock: You'd better come up pretty soon; he may not be representing it later.

Mr. Stokes: Mr. Chairman, if all the Sean Caseys mean what they say we'd better start looking for several more primitive areas.

Applause

Mr. Hancock: At least we could do with a little encouragement, you know. John Martyn. Is Mr. Martyn in the audience ?

Mr. Martyn: Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee and concerned citizens, it is hard to know what to say at this point in the evening. I think I perhaps have a few other points to make, so I will try to make them at present. To those of the Committee members who are still here,

Mr. Hancock: Some of them are more hardier than others, John. We'll tell them though, whatever you say. Don't worry.

Mr. Martyn: Last year I travelled through Quetico and as a matter of fact, at this point in the evening I'm not certain whether it is good to be harsh on the Committee because they seem much more friendly than last night, but I must say I was shocked to find, and very surprised, to find that logging is still permitted in that park. You wouldn't know from the departmental brochures about what was going on and I did collect a few of them from the Department of Lands and Forests prior to my trip in that direction. For example, the brochure put out on that area when J. W. Squire was Minister pays little reference whatsoever to that. There is a one liner on page 19 in about a 24-page booklet, mentioning that that is still going on. The larger booklet, CANOE ROUTES IN QUETICO, and I must say these were taken off the shelves of the Department of Lands and Forests last year, pays little reference to it whatsoever. They say that it is emphasized that these routes lead into wild, undeveloped wilderness. We simply know that is untrue.

With more recent years under the present Minister they seem to pass over the subject entirely and leave it at that. I am afraid that won't do. The bureaucracy in the Department of Lands and Forests has misled us. That is my first point. We want more responsibility in that regard.

My second point which I made in the brief which was slight on my part and has been well made by many others, the plea that for various reasons the area be left as a primitive park. What I do for a living and I've done it for 14 years is teach in secondary school and that is my third point, which has been well made by a number of the students here this evening; I am absolutely certain that the students expect more from us than they are presently getting. I'll put it that way. It is up to we people, we older people, to produce it. There is not much point in complaining about alienation and so on, unless we do something about it, and people like those sitting on this Committee, three

politicians and other leading men are in a position to do something although you've got to get through to the hard nosed people in the legislature; and I say that having been active in politics myself now for some time. As a conservative I might add, which I was happy to see Mr. Lowe come up here, that not only conservatives are interested in these matters and I think conservative members should realize that.

There is, and I haven't heard it brought up in the evening sessions, there is a long and somewhat unseemly history of the claims there, my field happens to be history, I did do graduate work in that; there is an excellent article appearing in the fall issue of ONTARIO HISTORY by Oliver, I don't believe he has made a presentation here of York University, on the very unseemly background of the Quetico logging claims. It doesn't read pleasantly and this is one of the timber scandals, he was concerned with researching timber scandal and its connection with the conservative party back in the first quarter of this century. But I think we've got to get beyond political kick back and so on in the 1970s.

There is a final point I'd like to make, I think we must consider this matter in a very large dimension indeed. We are concerned with the people of the area most certainly. I'm not a Torontonian. There are lots of things I disapprove of in this city which the countryside has to offer and I came from the country. I am going to quote from an essay, one of the better ones I have seen by the economist Walter Halbruner, that appeared in the New York Times. He is speaking of the great problem of a capitalist society to deal with the inordinate demand for growth for growth's sake. It is a real problem, I admit and toward the end of his essay I am going to take certain parts from it and quote them to you. Leading up to this he makes the point that we people in capitalist society somehow must control inordinate growth or face the consequences. And he says: "Is this imaginable within a capitalist setting, that is, in a nation in which the business ideology permeates the views of nearly all groups and classes and establishes the bounds of what is possible and natural and what is not?" Ordinarily, I am quoting Halbruner not myself, but I think he's dead on, ordinarily I do not see how such a question could be answered any way but negatively for it is tantamount to asking a dominant class to acquiesce in the elimination of the very activities that sustain it. But this is an extraordinary challenge which may evoke extraordinary response. Like the challenge posed by war the ecological crisis affects all classes and therefore may be sufficient to induce sociological changes that would be unthinkable in ordinary circumstances. The capitalists and managerial classes may see perhaps even more clearly than the consuming masses the nature and nearness of the ecological crisis and may recognize that there is salvation as human beings in an occupational migration into government or other posts of power. Or they may come to accept a smaller share of the national



surplus supply simply because they recognize there is no alternative. When the enemy is nature, in other words, rather than another social class, it is at least imaginable that adjustments could be made that would be impossible in ordinary circumstances. There is, however, another possibility to which I would also call your attention. It is the possibility that ecological crises will simply result in the decline or even destruction of western civilization and in the gemini of the scientific-technologic view that has achieved so much and cost us so dearly. Great challenges we know bring forth great responses, especially when those responses must be sustained over long periods of time and require dramatic changes in life style and attitude. Even educated men of today are able to deny the reality of the crisis we face; there is wild talk of farming the seas, of transporting men to the planets and do unspecified miracles of technology which will avert disaster. Glib as they are, however, at least these suggestions have a certain responsibility when compared to other and more worrisome response, "I couldn't care less".

Can we really persuade the citizens of the western world who are just now entering the heady atmosphere of a high consumption way of life that conservation, stability, frugality and deep concern for the distant future must now take priority over the personal indulgence for which we have been culturally prepared and which we are about to experience for the first time? Not the least danger of the ecological crisis is the tens and hundreds of millions who shrug their shoulders at the prospects ahead. What has posterity ever done for us? And that the increasingly visible approach of ecological Armageddon will bring not repentance but Saturnalia? I hope, as I say, that the response will be affirmative from this Committee.

Applause

Mr. Hancock: Thank you, Mr. Martyn. I think Mr. Jessiman has a question for you.

Mr. Jessiman: Mr. Chairman, my remarks are not as a question. I would just like to straighten out Mr. Martyn on one little item. I'd like him to know that my colleague, Jack Stokes, is the NDP member from Thunder Bay and I have been attending all of the meetings, approximately 1,100 miles west of here at Atikokan and Fort Frances a week ago last Monday and Tuesday and that Wednesday we were at Thunder Bay, last night and each night we were attending until 10:30 at Fort Frances, 10:45 at Atikokan, 11:30 - 11:45 I believe, Jack, at Thunder Bay; last night until I think it was about 10:35, tonight it is now 9:45 and I think your remarks were not in keeping with the conduct of the Committee.

Mr. Hancock: That's a good point. I also have one, we are going to form a union so the union will look after everything, including over time. Thank

you, Mr. Martyn. Brenda Goldberg.

Mrs. Goldberg: Can I belong to the union too?

Mr. Hancock: Yes, you can. What are you representing tonight, Brenda? We have met you before. You are a disciple I know of Mr. Littlejohn. You'll have to forgive me for being facetious there but I think we have had a bad influence on you. You were speaking for yourself the last time.

Mrs. Goldberg: No, last time I spoke for the Ottawa Field Naturalists. Tonight I have been asked to represent other naturalist clubs and they are the following:

Brereton Field Naturalists Club of Barrie  
Midland Penetang Field Naturalists  
The Grey-Bruce Pollution Probe

Mr. Hancock: Don't take me too seriously

Mrs. Goldberg: The Reach Protective Association  
Midland District Camera Club  
and also individuals in that area

Mr. Hancock: We won't count that in the ten minutes.

Mrs. Goldberg: O. K. I've been an onlooker and a listener for the five days of these hearings and I did speak previously. I hope that I satisfy these people, their confidence, if not with my eloquence at least with my sincerity. They have all asked that this wilderness be preserved as a primitive park. You have heard all kinds of arguments for this which I could not repeat at this time. I'd like to go over a few of the implications of them, what I've heard.

1. There are several best ways that this park could be managed for different ends.
2. The definition of what is best as the function of the use and warrants of the people of Ontario as presented in briefs presented at these hearings. Quetico is part of a park system. It is also part of a large forested area. To follow the first of these points there can be a best plan for a wilderness park. It will take technical input in solving this problem. Too, public opinion seems to be that a dominant part of the public favours primitive designation for the major part of this park. There are other portions that can be productively managed for timber production providing employment for the people of the area, both Indian and white. There are other parks and tourist areas for more intensive types of recreation. So, Quetico could be a primitive Park.

A lot of people say: "You naturalists represent one side of a

very polarized argument; you have to realize that the only feasible solution is a compromise and if good political capital can be made, all the better." Well, if that is the reality of the situation then we can say goodbye to wilderness. Wilderness cannot be compromised; it makes its own rules. We have a lot to learn from it. There is a compromise that man has mentioned, that is that Quetico is one park of Ontario's park system. There is a primitive park away up north, and that is good. There are wild river parks and beaches and lakes and other parks that are just little bits of green, all over Ontario. This is one of the great things about Ontario; yet there are different kinds of parks for different needs and different people. Quetico is one part of this system. The thing that Quetico does best is serve the needs for a wild park for ordinary people who can't charter a plane. People do have other needs; people need jobs; people need opportunities for self support and self determination. We can't depend on a park to meet these needs. That's not really what parks are about.

There are emotional arguments behind this whole park business. I get really disturbed when I see kids talking about the environmental crisis and a lot of people just sort of smiling and saying, "oh, yeah, you've been listening to those scientists and you know, there is really nothing to be scared of. The world has gone along quite well so far." It is nothing to be smiled about. It is a serious thing and it is serious because we are scared. It is an emotional argument but I don't think there is anything to be ashamed of in emotional arguments. I've been in wilderness and lived with it and I know about the kind of ecological facts that are involved in natural ecosystems. The facts that I know coexist with emotion and they really reinforce each other. I appreciate wilderness more because I know something about it; I appreciate my knowledge because I feel for it. So, I just ask that you honour the trust that someone gave to us a long time ago and let's preserve it as a primitive park. Thank you.

Applause

Mr. Hancock: Thank you, Brenda. Are there any questions? Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: One brief one that I'd like to ask you, Brenda. Having been I think, the only person in this room who has attended all five days of hearings, do you think you got a fair hearing?

Mrs. Goldberg: Umm

Mr. Hancock: It sounds like a loaded question to me, Brenda.

Mr. Stokes: It wasn't meant to be. I was just asking for an observation.

Mr. Hancock: Better wait for the results. That seems to be the best way.



Mrs. Goldberg: That, that's I think the answer I would give. We will only know in what shows.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you, Brenda.

Applause

I have an apology to make to Mr. Burcher. He came in shortly after his name was called and reported that he was late and I intended to call him right away. I just hope he hasn't gone home again, in disgust. Mr. Burcher, are you still with us? My apologies, sir, and will you please speak now.

Mr. Burcher: Mr. Chairman, Members of the Quetico Advisory Committee, I have presented a brief previously. I don't think I need to reiterate anything of this. I want to speak now slightly on behalf of myself as a private concerned citizen. I speak as a private member of the Georgetown Naturalists Club. Georgetown, a small town of 17,000, northwest of Toronto, is the base of operations of a small Club of about 45 people interested in all things pertaining to nature. At its inception six years ago the members were mostly concerned with bird watching and flower observation. However, about four years ago the Federation of Ontario Naturalists aroused all its members to write to the Government opposing a plan to poison all the wolves in Ontario. We, along with other members of the FON wrote our letters, a great volume of letters that resulted in the death of the proposed legislation, convinced us that we could play a larger part. Since that time we have become a more vocal and effective body of naturalists. Since the Bruce Trail passes a few miles west of the town, interest and concern for the trail occupies much of the Georgetown members time. The Georgetown Naturalists one year ago sponsored a contest for the best anti-pollution project. Our prize was won by the First Norval Graingers who cleaned up the village of unsightly garbage.

Last fall in connection with survival week three of our lady members taught special lessons on pollution in nine schools of the Georgetown area. Prompted by the FON, Georgetown naturalists had been actively searching for unspoiled areas in our district which we may purchase and so preserve for posterity. Our close interest is in Halton County and the Georgetown area. However, we believe that preservation of the wilderness area in northwestern Ontario is just an extension of our local effort; we urge the elimination of lumbering in Quetico Park. Thank you.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you, Mr. Burcher. Any questions.

Mr. Phillips: I'd like to have Mr. Burcher know that having been born on the banks of Sixteen Mile Creek in Halton County, Georgetown was the first metropolis I visited as a toddler. I am very pleased to know it is still flourishing, sir.

Mr. Hancock: I'm surprised it survived that historic event. Jeff Miller.

Mr. Miller: Thank you, Mr. Hancock and Members of the Committee for the opportunity to say a few brief words here at the end of this last session. May I compliment you, Mr. Hancock, on the way in which you have chaired these meetings in Toronto. I personally have enjoyed it, especially your sense of humour that has made this whole thing feasible to endure.

Applause

Mr. Hancock: Thank you, Mr. Miller. It is worth waiting five days to hear those words.

Mr. Phillips: There will be no living with this man from here on.

Mr. Miller: Some of my comments I'm afraid aren't so generous. I'd like to make some comments at the end of this meeting. I'm a little bit dismayed, to say the least, over some of the things I have heard from some of the members of the Committee. I was under the impression that the members of the Committee had come to various places chosen for the Committee to hear the opinions and understand the views of the people who came to submit briefs here so they could make a proper directive and recommendation for the Minister, as to the classification of Quetico Park. I am afraid I heard a lot of the people who submitted briefs taken to task, argued with, just on the basis of the fact that their views seemed to differ from some of the views that belong to some of the members of the Committee. Maybe I should say that I found on the part of some of the members of the Committee a very regional view and a very narrow view and it seemed to me that it became imperative at this point to , perhaps it shouldn't be necessary to charge the Committee with its responsibility to look at the task they have to perform on the decision with regard to Quetico in a very special way. To say that this is a problem of society is to understate the case. We know that some of our concerned ecologists and more pessimistic ecologists have given us something like twenty to sixty years to survive on this planet as a human species, as well as some of the other species. Gentlemen, this scares the hell out of me because even if they are 1,000% or 2,000% wrong it is a hideous thing. I think of the Quetico argument in two ways. I am very concerned about Quetico and I should have mentioned this before that I am for the primitive classification. In another way I think of the Quetico argument as a very fractional part of the parks argument, as a fractional part of the greater environmental survey. Paul Erlich who has a lot of comments to say about the over population of the earth said something to the effect that if we do everything right from this point on we still may not make it. So far, we are doing nothing. Maybe we have done something, maybe we are just starting to do something and maybe the things we can point to as being done right is this total environmental , this movement that is happening simultaneously in this

country, in the States, all over the world to try to save the environment. This has started, it is happening. Now, it is vitally important that Quetico go along with the proper classification in this environmental flow of action already started because a wilderness Quetico is something that may help some other thing in this great environmental task. A defeat in Quetico, destroying Quetico by commercial logging or any other high intensity or improper use of this fragile, great area is fighting this current, and gentlemen, this environmental action that has already started needs all the help it can get. We are running out of time. There is no more time. So I charge the Committee with the responsibility in making its decision to bear these facts in mind. Thank you.

Applause

Mr. Hancock:

Thank you, Mr. Miller. Any questions? Thank you again, Mr. Miller. Mrs. Wanda Ujejska, will you please help me in the pronunciation of your name. That doesn't help me too much, I am afraid. Go ahead.

Mrs. Ujejska:

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, ladies and gentlemen, If a man loses one-third of his skin he dies. If a tree loses one third of its bark, it dies. If the earth loses one-third of its tree cover the spring water table will sink beyond recall and the earth will die. Foresters and conservationists have founded an international organization called MEN AND TREES. In her article in MACLEAN'S MAGAZINE Marjorie Earle says they have been responsible for planting probably more trees than any man alive. Their chief aim is reclamation of deserts; ours seems to be turning our northern forests into one. In spite of the growing awareness of the pricelessness of our resources we inexplicably insist on devastating ever larger areas. Like the biblical son generously endowed with talents we seem to be set on squandering them. Before I arrived in this country some years ago I thought of Canada in terms of a beautiful book by a Polish author, naturalist and traveller CANADA FRAGRANT WITH RESIN. I could not wait. Is Canada to be covered with the last virgin forest, a little like my Carpathian mountains? It looked that way at first from the train windows on the way from Halifax, but southern Ontario proved a complete disappointment. Where are your beautiful forests? I kept asking. Oh, wait until you go further north to places like Algonquin Park, there you can see wilderness in the unspoiled state. I waited and I went and the further I went the more my disappointment grew. I spent a long time alone in Algonquin Park camping, travelling by foot and by Canoe and I could not find a single good stand of trees. That doesn't mean to say there are no good stands of trees there but I just couldn't find one at the time. I was sorely puzzled. A park is a sanctuary anywhere in Europe where limited resources and dense population have forced nations long ago into good conservation policies. In my own country which would fit several times into the area of Ontario and which has population about twice the population of



Canada, I could drink from a mountain stream at my doorstep as a child. I grant you we are not an industrial country but as long as we use and not abuse our resources I think there will be a lot left for generations to come.

It never occurred to me that there had been logging in the park until I came upon rotting piles of what looked like white pine logs in a remote place. By my campfire that night in the quiet of Algonquin Park many years ago, I talked to an old Ranger. The park was by no means protected from cutting, I learned. Logging had been going on for years, selective logging, he called it. This was when I first heard the term. The old Ranger, himself a conservationist at heart, said that when a big tree is cut it falls and breaks hundreds of smaller trees and seedlings. Roads have to be built and thousands more are destroyed. When there has been of course established a conservation policy, not so much conservation policy as reforestation where resources are limited then the stands are all one age and when they are cut no other trees suffer and then there can be replanting, but not so in the natural forest where there is selective cut logging.

In Algonquin Park damage has been done that would take several decades to restore. Now we are reaching further and with modern mechanized equipment we are reaching out for Quetico. Wilderness is wilderness only when untouched. I wasn't prepared to speak tonight so my notes are rather sketchy.

Mr. Hancock:

You are doing fine.

Mrs. Ujejska:

If touched in any way by human hands, or should I say by a white man's hands, it is wilderness no longer. Clifford Hardin-Browne, an Australian nature lover once wrote to me "Go, and in spite of Canadian winters, live among the trees, my always present help in times of trouble." I went and spent time in winter and in summer. I rested and became one with nature; I planted my feet firmly in the ground and found strength and courage came to me; I felt as if life itself were flowing into me; I knew that I was and I knew no fear. Some call it physical experience, others call it spiritual experience. I call it whole experience, an integration of spirit, mind and body breathing forth the best in man. This is a gift of wilderness. I make it sound very personal. It is not; these feelings are shared by many. We are the fortunate ones. Civilization has not robbed us of awareness and fortunately for Quetico, for wilderness in general and for the future generations, this awareness is growing. Recently, at a meeting last fall, at a Save Quetico meeting in St. Lawrence Hall, the Hall was filled to overflowing. People of all generations and all callings and all walks of life had come to protest against the destruction of our resources. These people did not look to me as if they wanted wilderness to be made to measure for them; they did not look for prepared

camp sites, electric outlets and portable TV space. We want Quetico to remain untouched. We want our children, our children's children and their children in turn to be able to enjoy this wilderness in its unspoiled state. There are over 90 parks in Ontario. The area covered by Quetico, 1,750 square miles is but a fraction of the total area of the province. Surely, in our affluence we can afford to preserve this small area in its unspoiled state. If we would only spend on it a fraction of what we spent on missiles which become obsolete before they are completed, we would be sure of preserving this place for generations to come.

I hope, gentlemen, that your recommendation to the Minister will be to save Quetico.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you, Mrs. Ujejska.

Applause

Mr. Hancock: Thank you, Mrs. Ujejska. I was going to ask you the country of your origin because I was fascinated by that book that said in a cabin you just threw the line out and caught trout.

Mrs. Ujejska: I come from Poland and have been born to trees and forests because I am a district forester's daughter.

Mr. Hancock: Yeh, you should be, I guess.

Mrs. Ujejska: I was born in the Carpathian Mountains.

Mr. Hancock: Thank you very much. Are there any questions from the Committee? They wouldn't know a trout if they saw one, anyway.

Mr. Phillips: We know a lovely lady when we see one, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Hancock: I saw the gleam in your eye, Mr. Phillips. Thank you. John Griffiths.

Mr. Griffiths: Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee. Thank you very much for the opportunity to speak. The time is late and you have heard much, so I shall be as brief as possible. I propose not to speak on my submission but rather to make a few observations as a result of my presence here over the last two days, listening to the presentations and the questions from the platform.

Firstly, I have not been to Quetico, not yet. I mention that because the inference has been made here that if you haven't been to Quetico you aren't qualified to speak about it. If my qualifications to speak are in question I would ask then if I

should similarly not be concerned about Viet Nam because I haven't been there either. I have not been to Quetico but I darn well want to know that it will be there when I can go and I will go if it will not be too late to fulfill a dream that I share with countless thousands of others.

We have heard many references to silent majorities and vocal minorities and where they stand, whether they are committed or not, whether they care or they don't care. We are a passive people, we Canadians; we go along and it takes a lot to get us riled up to the point where we speak out. For every one that does a thousand more think it and feel it, but somehow just don't get around to saying so, except maybe when it comes to election time. But that doesn't mean that we don't have an opinion or don't care. You gentlemen have heard a great deal and read possibly even more from people who have spoken up. What you have heard is just the tip of the iceberg representing public opinion on this question. An awful lot of people are awaiting an answer.

Another point. I and a great many others were moved by the speech made yesterday by Willy Wilson for the Indians, at least for some Indians because I have the impression that there is a divergence of opinion. I have heard some opt for logging; others ask for wilderness preservation. We are all agreed however, that the position of the Indian in northwestern Ontario and other areas for that matter, is of utmost immediate concern and we share that concern. The Willy Wilsons must be given the right and the opportunity to work and live in dignity; and this is a question which must be worked out by Government and industry with utmost priority and I am afraid the record to date is not very good. However, this is a hearing on Quetico Provincial Park and it is not very likely that we can also hope to solve the total Indian question as well, nor should we try.

Perhaps however, some recommendations will come out of it which will assist; I'll go into those in a moment. I am however, very disturbed to observe an obvious attempt to cloud the basic issues of Quetico by more than instance of editorializing on the Indian problem and the position of the forest industry in Northwestern Ontario. We have been left with the impression that the future of the Indian rests with Quetico and that the forest industry also depends on it. But I have heard no real argument to support this; on the contrary, we have heard ample evidence that timber is available outside the park. It is up to Government and the timber industry to see that employment in these areas is made available for the Indian, if he wishes it. Those who would propose that Quetico be declared primitive and that all logging would cease cannot and will not accept the inference that the future of the Indian is therefore their sole responsibility. We can however, make



Ladies and Gentlemen, on behalf of the Committee, I would like to express my appreciation for the many people who have not only appeared before this hearing and given their views, but also the very considerable number of people who sat through the hearings and listened, even though they have not spoken. We have appreciated the reception we have had. I know there are a lot of people up north who thought we were going to be just like a hockey team going down south, Lord help you when those Toronto people get hold of you. I told the people up north how well behaved you were and how intellectual you were. Mr. Littlejohn will bear me out on that. He laughed when I said it, but I really meant it and we appreciate this opportunity to hear your views and despite some of the misgivings of the last speakers, we may just possibly fool you, especially Mr. Griffiths. So thank you and the hearing in Toronto is now adjourned.

Applause

- HEARING ADJOURNED -











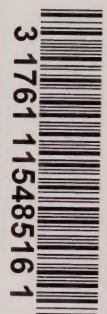




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